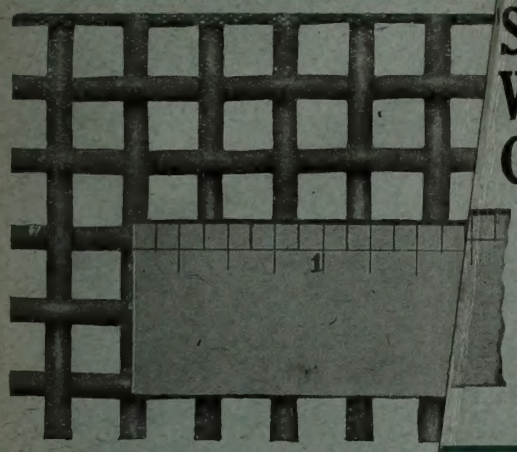
Canad Lumberman
founded 1880



STEEL WIRE CLOTH

For Refuse Burners

Write for Sample and full particulars

The B. GREENING WIRE Co. Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont.

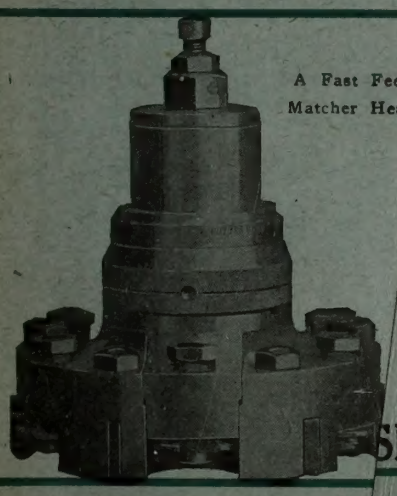
IF YOU CANNOT SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS—WE CAN SOLVE THEM FOR YOU

E. D. HARDY & CO.

INSURANCE

Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.



A Fast Feed Matcher Head

e SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head

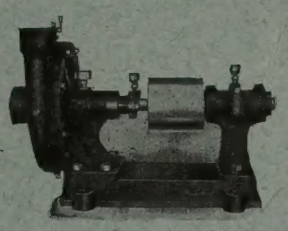
With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

New RAS Relaying
12 to 80 p[illegible]s per yard
LOGGI[illegible] CARS
Jno. J. [illegible]artshore
58 Front West, Toronto



Canadian Pumps for Canadian People

We solicit your correspondence when open for anything in Steam or Power

PUMPING MACHINERY

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
Hamilton, Canada

It Pays to Buy

"MADE IN CANADA"

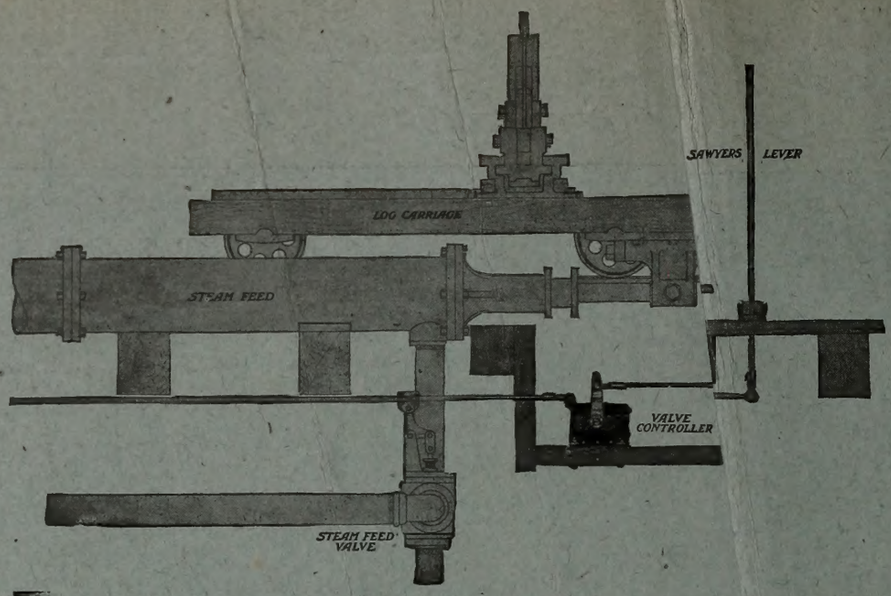
"DOMINION" WIRE ROPE

Because

Each one must make good the SERVICE reputation of this organization.

THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL Stocks also carried at Toronto and Winnipeg.



Prescott's Valve Controller

Patented June 8, 1915

The Machine You Have Been Waiting for.

To eliminate every trouble with your Steam Feed Valves install one of these machines.

Six Real Reasons for Doing So:

1—Gives the sawyer the easiest kind of control of valve.

2—Hand lever stays put, making them safe against any jerk or kick of valve.

3—Gives the sawyer every confidence in handling valve.

4—Will prevent accidents—is easier on the nerves and carriage runs steadier.

5—Water flowing into valves from foaming boilers does not fret the sawyer.

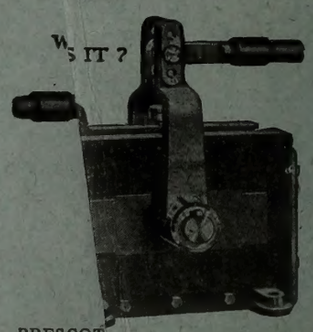
6—This relief from all troubles of which sawyers have complained enables them to give closer attention to the logs they are cutting and a better inspection of the lumber they produce.

Read what one of the largest lumber companies on the north shore has to say about it.

We are sole Canadian manufacturers of these machines.

Pamphlets with full description and prices on application.

Let us quote you also on our new "Hamilton" Vertical Steam Feed Valves.



PRESCOTT VALVE CONTROLLER

Waubaushene, Ont., Sept. 11, 1917.

Messrs. Wm. Hamilton Co., Peterboro, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your request to try out the Prescott Valve Controller, which we installed this spring to try out: I beg to say that we installed this machine early in the spring to test previous to starting the mills, selecting the most difficult valve we have to handle, one having to travel through nearly three hundred lineal feet of pipe to reach this and noting the fact that the pipes are necessarily considerably heated, there is necessation, and every sawyer knows the passing through the mill caused by water jars or jerks the lever which violently it from the hand and sometimes wrenching damage to the machine, inflicting serious now after nearly five months of daily use, I am pleased to tell you that this device has put up all that is claimed for it. There is not the slightest jar or vibration to be felt, no matter where the valve is attached and held. It is very easily attached and does not interfere in any way with the free movement of the lever, and the Sawyer, Mr. George Foreman, Mr. W. A. King, also our Foreman, Mr. W. A. King, also our controller in the most favorable terms. I can, therefore, congratulate you on securing an article that will fill many a long felt want.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. Anderson,

The Georgian Bay Engineer, Lumber Co., Ltd.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man. **Peterboro, Ontario**

Pine

Spruce

Hemlock

B. C. Lumber

Shingles

Lath

Are You Satisfied With The Service You Are Getting?

Are your orders always filled exactly as specified?
Are they filled promptly?
And is the lumber graded high enough?
If you are not satisfied, try FESSERTON Service. We guarantee prompt delivery and liberal grading.

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

15 Toronto Street MAIN 795-6 **TORONTO**

Western Office - - Vancouver, B C.

Special Offer

250,000 feet 1 x 12 Select Spruce Shelving, bone dry.
This stock is Dressed 4 sides to 13/16" x 11¾".
We want to move this quickly. Wire us your best offers for the whole or part of this lot.

We have cars of Flooring, Ceiling, Timbers, Rough Clears and Finish in transit from British Columbia on which we can make **Very Special Prices.**

If you have any Spruce in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or the Province of Quebec that you want further manufactured we solicit your orders for remanufacturing at our plant at Levis. Can accept up to five cars per day for the next two weeks.

Knox Brothers, Limited

Head Office: 513 Drummond Building MONTREAL

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾	in.	675	.....	2,100	1,800
1	in.	8,000	330	1,000	34,000
1¼	in.	120,000	4,500	120,000	22,000
1½	in.	16,900	800	43,000	71,000
2	in.	33,300	500	91,000	96,000
2½	in.	42,500	.....	51,000	37,500
3	in.	64,500	.....	24,500	38,500
4	in.	14,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1	in.	92,700'	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
1¼	in.	5,000'	

CHERRY

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	157,500	200	182,200	128,500
1¼	in.	3,500	.....	21,600	2,500
1½	in.	10,000	.....	37,700	26,300
2	in.	7,000	.....	21,200	64,900
2½	in.	6,500	.....	3,700	2,200
3	in.	28,700	.....	3,500	3,300
4	in.	5,900	.....	.....	500

CHESTNUT

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S.W.& No. 2 Com.
¾	in.	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1	in.	.....	665	4,300	163,500
1¼	in.	171,800	300	89,200	199,200
1½	in.	51,500	.....	52,000	.....
2	in.	22,200	.....	17,300	126,200
2½	in.	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3	in.	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4	in.	1,500	.....	300	.....

CYPRESS

		1&2	Select	No. 1 Shop
1	in.	.....	.....	.....
1¼	in.	.....	8,800	.....
1½	in.	14,100	2,200	18,000
2	in.	2,000	.....	3,600
2½	in.	8,000	.....	.....
3	in.	69,400	23,100	12,000
4	in.	7,300	.....	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	25,300	13,000	15,500
1¼	in.	.....	325	.....
1½	in.	.....	4,300	9,500
2	in.	.....	.....	7,500

FIGURED RED GUM

		1&2	No. 1C
1	in.	.....	7,800	700

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	6,000	20,000	12,100
5/4	5,100	3,800	.....
6/4	3,900	4,500	.....
8/4	19,100	7,500	3,600

SAP GUM

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	3,400	6,000	200
1¼	in.	.....	400	.....
1½	in.	2,400	6,000	13,500
2	in.	.....	5,700	10,400
2½	in.	.....	.....	.....

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
.4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	2,000	.....	.....
10/4	350	24,000	3,000

HICKORY

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	2,200	2,400	11,600
1¼	in.	500	1,500	2,050
1½	in.	3,600	9,300	25,000
2	in.	.....	20,200	16,200
2½	in.	7,000	13,000	5,700
3	in.	3,500	8,580	7,200
4	in.	600	400	375

PLAIN WHITE OAK

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅝	in.	10,150	.....	500	16,900
¾	in.	142,900	.....	251,000	83,000
1	in.	16,300	1,700	129,000	85,200
1¼	in.	28,300	.....	4,500	5,000
1½	in.	111,500	.....	72,000	18,000
2	in.	94,000	.....	131,000	65,000
2½	in.	176,800	.....	56,500	3,000
3	in.	106,800	.....	65,800	14,400
3½	in.	5,500	.....	3,000	1,500
4	in.	77,000	.....	22,500	6,000

PLAIN RED OAK

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅜	in.	24,200	.....	.....	.....
¾	in.	104,000	.....	124,000	33,200
⅝	in.	.....	.....	84,000	53,600
1	in.	95,200	3,550	133,000	142,400
1¼	in.	90,700	2,400	13,000	.....
1½	in.	168,900	4,300	68,200	40,000
2	in.	148,100	.....	180,800	71,000
2½	in	78,100	.....	24,000	3,700
3	in.	28,800	.....	20,500	7,000
4	in.	18,600	.....	8,900	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾	in.	1,700	.....	9,700	400
1	in.	24,200	5,400	10,500	1,400
1¼	in.	3,000	.....	3,000	500
1½	in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	in.	1,000	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½	in.	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾	in.	550	300	23,600	9,000
⅝	in.	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1	in.	57,400	18,000	61,400	27,000
1¼	in.	700	.....	300	.....
1½	in.	3,500	.....	400	.....
2	in.	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½	in.	1,000	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	Bright Sap
⅝	in.	10,800	41,300	600	20,800
1	in.	42,000	208,900	127,000	23,200
1¼	in.	4,300	700	30,000	4,000
1½	in.	.....	17,000	20,500	.....
2	in.	6,600	5,500	24,500	1,800
2½	in.	4,800	.....	.....	.....
3	in.	30,900	12,000	47,000	3,600
4	in.	.....	.....	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	1,200	.....	14,400
1¼	in.	2,200	21,300	1,200
1½	in.	125	200	100
2	in.	100	4,500	1,900
2½	in.	.....	145	45
3	in.	110	50	250
4	in.	.....	500	1,200

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

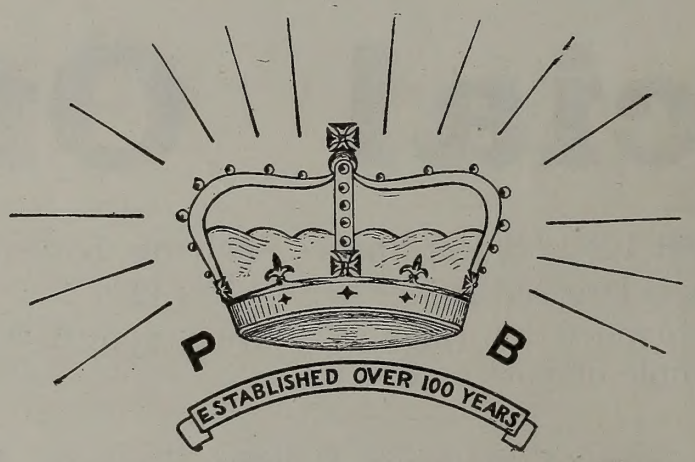
THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS. Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y. Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.



Price Brothers & Co Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT PAPER : PULPWOOD
CARDBOARD : SPRUCE LUMBER
SULPHITE : LATHS and TIES
GROUNDWOOD PULP : CEDAR SHINGLES
FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES

PAPER AND PULP MILLS
Sanguenay Kenogami
Jonquiere

Head Office.
The Price House, Quebec.

SAW MILLS
on North and South Shores of
the St. Lawrence and
The Sanguenay

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

White and Norway Pine

WRITE US FOR PRICES

HARDWOOD LUMBER

THIRTEEN BAND MILLS
SIX PLANING MILLS
FIFTEEN FLOORING UNITS
NINE DIMENSION MILLS

ANNUAL CAPACITY:
130,000,000 feet.

On this page in a preceding issue, we declared the truism that

The Way to Resume is to Resume.

That resumption of activities is under way in gratifying fashion is evidenced by orders for certain of our production beyond our capacity to fill.

Demand for our HARDWOOD FLOORING has increased to such extent that we have been compelled to decline to accept many orders.

True this almost unprecedented demand is accounted for largely by the superiority of our flooring; but it is fair to assume that it is in part accounted for by greater activity in building construction.

"Ritter" Brand Flooring should be demanded where the "last word" in perfect flooring is required.

Our flooring because of its superior intrinsic quality and the excellence of our manufacture is the standard for comparison.

Our service is efficient and our desire always to please.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio

Canadian Representative: JOHN HALL, 160 Huron Street, Post Office Box 32, Toronto

Terry & Gordon
Limited

CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS

Cable Address "Terigord"

Head Office - Toronto

Export Agents—
SPENCER, LOCK & CO.
LONDON, ENGLAND

Vancouver:
707 Metropolitan Bldg.
Montreal:
308 Coristine Bldg.

Representing Exclusively in Province of Ontario
The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

Representatives in Eastern Canada
Nicola Pine Mills, Limited
Merritt, B. C.

LISTEN!

Do you want some first-class Hemlock--not just the ordinary kind that can be obtained anywhere? Something that will attract buyers. We have it--ready for immediate shipment--liberally graded--reasonably priced.

Right now with building operations in full swing this would be a particularly good buy. Let us send you quotations or write, wire or phone your order in direct.

We also have a splendid stock of white pine strips on hand. You will find them just as good in their line as the hemlock mentioned above.

PHONE
M. 3153

HOCKEN LUMBER CO. LTD.
626 Confederation Life Building, Toronto

CULLS

We will quote attractive prices on white pine culls.

All the following are 1920 cut, well manufactured, band sawn, and *dry*.

1 x 4/up	6/16	No. 1 Mill Culls
1 x 12	10/16	No. 1 "
1 x 4/up	6/16	No. 2 "
1 x 10/12	10/16	No. 2 "
1 x 4/up	6/16	No. 3 "
5/4 x 4/up	6/16	No. 1 "
5/4 x 4/up	6/16	No. 2 "
5/4 x 10/12	10/16	No. 2 "
2 x 4/up	6/16	No. 1 & 2 "

This is well graded stock.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

LUMBER and LATH

WHITE PINE——NORWAY PINE

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO

Get Our Quotation First

When you are in need of hardwood and softwood lumber the wise thing is to "get our quotation first." More than likely we can save you money, because we do a large trade both for local and export market and we always have large stocks on hand.

OUR SPECIALTY IS QUEBEC SPRUCE.

The Louise Lumber Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Head Office: 68 St. Peter Street, QUEBEC, P.Q.

Hardwood

—when you need it

—as quick as you need it

FROM our Logansport, Indiana, Service Yard (near South Bend) we are able to make hardwood delivery in half the time usually required because we have exceptional car facilities.

Our capacity at this yard is 5,000,000 feet —consisting chiefly of Ash, Elm, Maple, Oak, Poplar and Hickory. Delivery of any of these items—all of the highest quality— can be made just as you want them.

And by that we mean that we will fill your order to satisfy you absolutely—you to be the judge of satisfaction.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

650 Farmers' Trust Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

Mason-Kimball Lumber Co.

Room 16, Bank of Ottawa Building
224 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

WHOLESALE ONLY

SPECIALIZING IN
B. C. LUMBER, TIMBERS AND SHINGLES, HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE, PINE—RED AND WHITE, SPRUCE

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2" x 8". 43/16, 11/18, 1/20. 1,208'
2" x 10". 6/10, 126/12, 167/14, 361/16, 62/18, 19/20. 18,637' 19,845' at

$65.00 per M. Ft. B. M. F.O.B. Cars OTTAWA, ONT.

1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2" x 6". DIS & 2E. & Chamford. Dressing 1/8" off only.
1/5, 1/6, 5/7, 1/8, 3/9, 2/10.
4/11, 8/12, 3/13, 5/14, 4/15.
71/16, 25/17, 503/18, 367/20.
9/22. 18,563' B.M. at

$65.00 per M. Ft. B.M. FOB Cars MONTREAL, QUE.
Both of these carloads are of very fine quality and well manufactured and are in DRY condition.

Please wire or 'phone us regarding same at our expense

MAIN 8713, 3566

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT

LAY & HAIGHT

34 Victoria Street, Room 21
TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Red Pine Jack Pine
Spruce Hemlock
AT WHOLESALE

We are now sawing Jack Pine, Sqruce and White Pine. Do you need anything in Special Sizes?

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

Savoie & Co., Manseau Que.

Milling in Transit

Manseau is on Canadian National Rlwy. 50 miles west of Levis and Quebec. On direct line from Abitibi region, lower Quebec and Maritime Provinces to Montreal, Eastern Townships, Toronto and New England States.

FOR SALE ***SPRUCE AND BALSAM***

30 carloads 2 x 3, 3 x 3, 2 x 4, 3 x 4. Can be resawn to crating stock or furring.
25 carloads 2 x 5 and 3 x 5 and up. Can be milled to order.
5 carloads of Lath. 10 carloads Hemlock Bark.

Write for further particulars.

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered T Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and Metcalfe Sts.

Registered T Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED

26 Ernest Avenue **Toronto, Ont.**

Wanted at Once

100 to 200 M ft. of 2 x 4 to 2 x 12-10/20 ft. merchantable hemlock—Also the same quantity of good mill run Jack pine. Mill culls out in 2″, 3″ and 4″ thicknesses. State lowest prices and full particulars as to quantity, sizes and if trimmed or not.

EXCELSIOR LUMBER CO.
Address 33 Richmond St., Toronto **Phone M. 3551**

Mr. Retailer;—
Patronize Home Market—Quick shipment, dry stocks of Pine and Spruce. Get our prices.

Mr. Millmen;—
Wanted Ontario Hemlock.
What stocks have you to offer?
Mail us stock sheets.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY
Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT

TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

SAW MILL-MEN

Are you sawing a stock of Lumber this Season? Do you want to sell it for cash? What have you got in White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock or Jack Pine Lumber? Also 1½ in. x 4 ft. Lath wanted.

C. A. Larkin Company

630 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Announcement

The McDonagh Lumber Co.

203 - 204 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

(Late of Hart and McDonagh)

Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling
Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

WANTED
HEMLOCK

ALSO

Spruce - Jack Pine - White Pine

Send List Showing Widths and Lengths
Quoting Lowest Cash Prices

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY

447 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, Ont.

Stratford Special No. 1 Marine Oakum

is guaranteed to meet specifications of

U. S NAVY DEPARTMENT
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

Canadian remittances accepted at par.

STRATFORD SERVICE and QUALITY

are worth more than the price asked.

GEO. STRATFORD OAKUM CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

Everything in Lumber

The
McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

P.O. BOX 1854 PHONE PLATEAU 1300

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

THE
Montreal Lumber Co.
Limited

WHOLESALE LUMBER

759 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

Lumber, Lath
Flooring, Cedar
Poles and Posts
Railway Ties
Doors, Windows, Architraves and all kinds of Mill Work, done by experts.
Ask for our prices and services of our architect
J. P. DUPUIS, LTD.
592 Church Ave., Verdun, Montreal, P.Q.

Lake Lumber Co. Ltd.
Manufacturers of
Fir, Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce
QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER
Rough Fir Timbers
Any size up to 60 feet long
Select Grades a Specialty
Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
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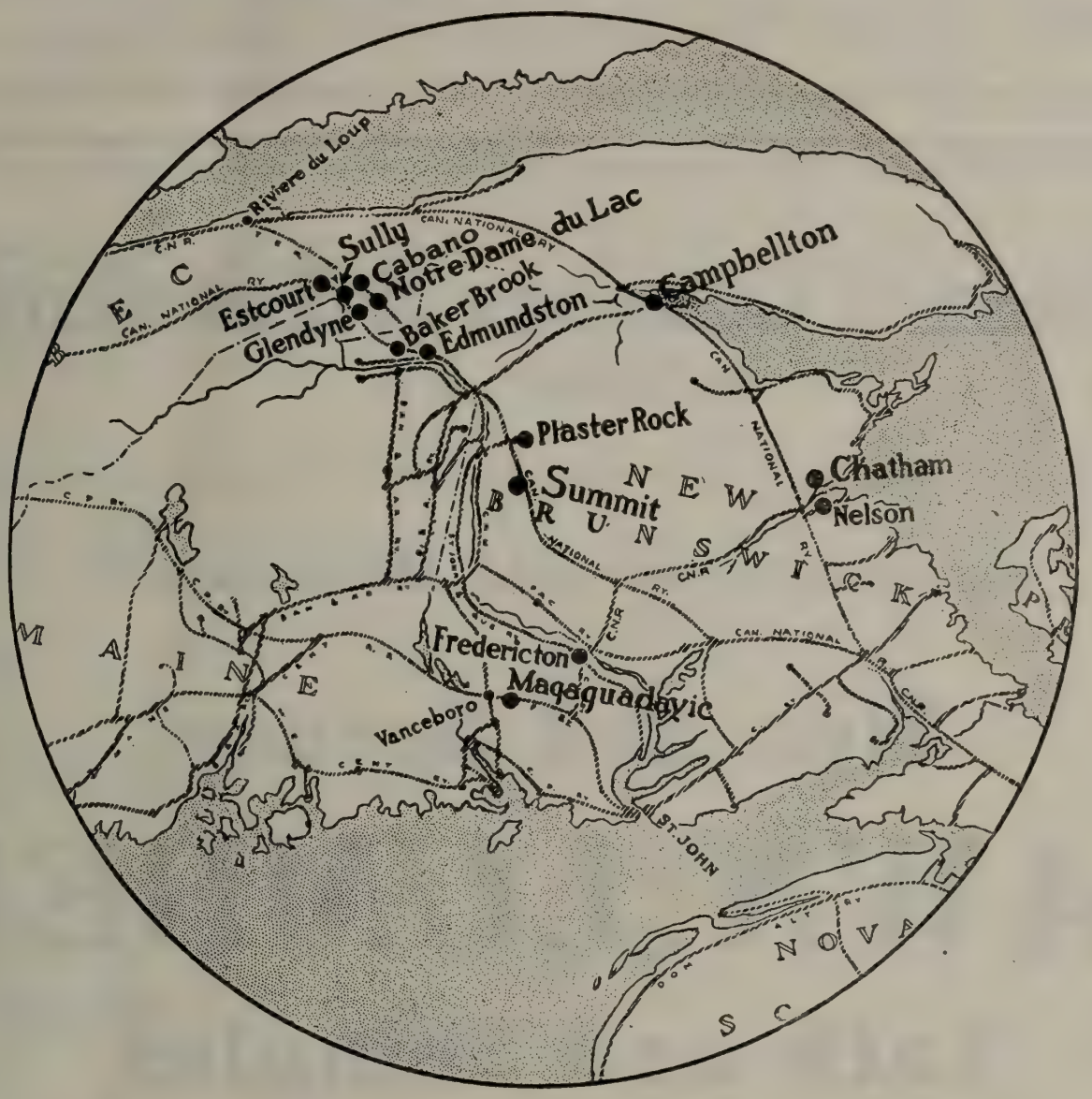

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Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
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Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
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75,000′	6/4	No. 2	C.&B.
250,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.
90,000′	8/4	No. 2	Com.
185,000′	10/4	No. 1	C.&B.
25,000′	10/4	No. 2	Com.
250,000′	12/4	No. 1	C.&B.
170,000′	16/4	No. 1	C.&B.

BASSWOOD

150,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
200,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
75,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	6/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
30,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

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100,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
75,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.

MAPLE—Continued

90,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.

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11,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.

BROWN ASH

75,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.
40,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
10,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
9,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

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75,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.
25,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
12,000′	6/4	No. 1	C &B.
8,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

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65,000′	4/4	Log Run	

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5 " 6/4" " No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
1 " 5/4" " No. 1 C & B
2 " 4/4" " No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
1 " 6&8/4" R. Elm No. 2 C & B

1921 Cut

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12 " 12/4" " No. 1 C & B
20 " 8/4" " No. 2 C & B
4/4, 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4" Basswood in all grades

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1 " 4/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B
2 " 12/4" S. Maple No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
2 " 4/4" S Maple No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
1 " 8/4" Can. Oak No. 1 C & B
1 " 4/4" Can.. Oak No. 2 & 3 Common

5 Cars 10/4" S. Elm No. 1 C & B
10 " 6/4" " " No. 1 C & B
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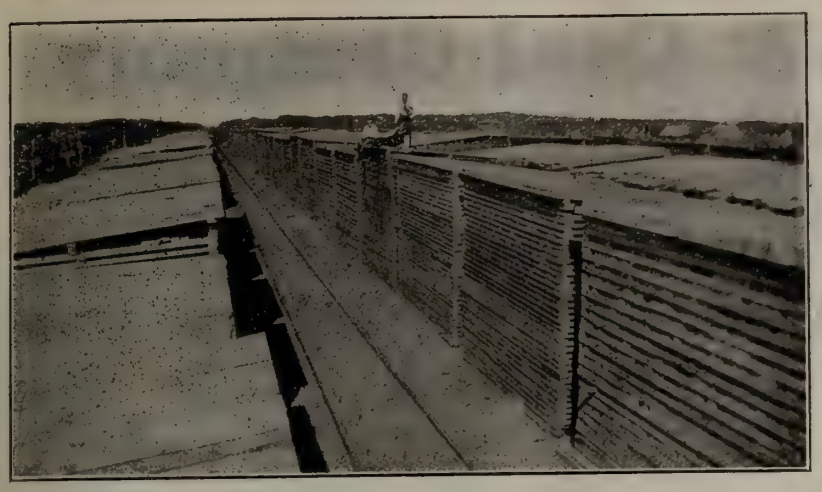

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We are now acting as distributing agents in Canada for

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The new plant is now fully equipped with three lathes and can turn out Rotary Cut Veneers up to ten feet long. The panel plant is one of the best on the continent, waterproof glue only being used in the manufacture of the ply wood. Panels can be supplied in any wood with mahogany, walnut and oak faces. The Company will also specialize in a cheap 3 ply panel built of birch and will also make a specialty of single ply VENEERS in BIRCH, BASSWOOD ETC. CUT TO DIMENSION. Mail your enquiries to above address.

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Will sell on grade. ONE YEAR ON STICKS. Prices right.

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Exporters **Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.** Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

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High Grade
Nicely Manufactured
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2680 "	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	
4700 "	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	
400 "	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	
4000 "	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	
5000 "	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	
8000 "	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	
2000 "	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	
15000 "	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	
10000 "	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	
25000 "	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	
12000 "	4/4x3" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B	
25000 "	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut	
2000 "	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut	
32000 "	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut	
5000 "	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B	
10000 "	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B	
10000 "	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B	
43000 "	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B	
1000 "	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.	
12000 "	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B	
15000 "	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B	
5285 "	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B	
6000 "	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.	
12000 "	4/4 Hard & Soft Maple No. 3 C&B	

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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

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Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

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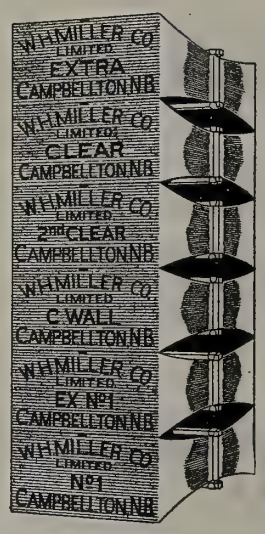
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New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

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Also Mills at :

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GOLDEN AIR-DRIED SPRUCE is unequalled for your requirements in Boards, Shiplap, Shelving, Flooring and Siding, and you can rely upon getting DEPENDABLE GRADES.

OUR SPECIALTIES—1½ x 6 Well Curbing and
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We also manufacture Fir and Cedar.
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Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

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Cable Address: Bainbridge Lumber, Victoria — **Bainbridge, B.C.** — Telephone and Postal Service at Bainbridge

Sales Office: 421 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B. C.

Our new planing mill recently completed.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.

British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 135,000 ft.

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co.

VICTORIA———— ————B.C.

Heaps & Sons

Limited

SHINGLES

B. C. LUMBER and TIMBERS

Wire us for quick action

METROPOLITAN BUILDING — VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ivan D. Smith Lumber Co.

Wholesale

Pacific Coast Timber Products

FINISH, FLOORING, CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS TIMBERS, DIMENSION, SHIPLAP, BOARDS,

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Dependable Grades ***Efficient Service***

WIRE OR WRITE

512 Standard Bank Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

Underhill Lumber Co. Limited
BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER & SHINGLES
Vancouver British Columbia

TAX FREE

On Lumber & Shingles

FROM

Underhill

TO

You

THINK THIS OVER

We can please you in—Trade—Shipment—Price

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.

Dominion Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

We offer you

Extra Good Service

on

Timbers
Heavy Joists
Plank

and

Yard Dimension

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith. Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

GENOA

Fir Lumber and Timbers, Lath, Cedar Shingles
Kiln Dried Flooring, Ceiling and Finish

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for prices.

Genoa Bay
Lumber Co. Limited

MILLS AT:

GENOA BAY, B.C.

Head Office:
Moody Block, Victoria, B.C.

Phone 25 DUNCAN
Telegraph Address: DUNCAN, B.C.
Code: A.B.C., 5th Edition

MAKE US AN OFFER

Mill Has Been Sold - Stock Must Be Moved

60,000 ft. 1 x 4 & wider No. 1 & 2 clear Hemlock Rough K.D.
42,000 ft. 1 x 4 & wider No. 1 Common Hemlock s 2 s
4,500 ft. 1 x 4 No. 2 " " "
13,000 ft. 1 x 6 No. 1 " " "
47,000 ft. 1 x 6 No. 2 " " "

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

408 Pacific Building - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

COX, LONG & COMPANY, LIMITED

433 Coristine Building, MONTREAL, Canada.

Are the Authorized Agents of

The Associated Importers, Limited,

of London, England

The Holders of the

British Government Lumber Stocks in the Quebec and Lower Port Districts

to whom all enquiries for any of these goods must be sent

COLONIAL PAPERS PLEASE COPY

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand'

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Ontario Agents:
Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:
Rose-McLaurin Limited, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

"It pays to deal with a house that has established its reputation for reliability, prices and service."

Groceries & Provisions for Lumber Camps

For years we have made a specialty of catering to the requirements of Lumber Camps.

Our extensive experience places us in a position to guarantee you a reliable service and prompt deliveries. We can assure you of the very first quality of merchandise at prices that are right.

There was never a time like the present when each buyer must be well posted if he is to secure the lowest market price. Send to-day for our complete price list. It places you under no obligation.

Laporte, Martin, Limitee

Established 1870

Wholesale Grocers

584 St. Paul St., West Montreal

Some Day Soon

You will require a special cut order of a special grade of British Columbia lumber and more than that, you will probably want it in a hurry.

On That Day

It will be to your advantage to either wire us direct or get in touch with our nearest Eastern office. We can give you a superior Service on orders for Douglas Fir, Spruce Pine, Hemlock, Poles, Piling, and Red Cedar Shingles.

Timms, Phillips & Co., Limited

Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B.C.

TORONTO OFFICE: Canada Permanent Bldg.
Phone Adel. 6490

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Phone M. 2999

BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles

DO YOU KNOW?

That British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles are the most economical side wall covering that there is manufactured. Take a pencil and paper and figure out the exact comparison for 16 in., 18in., and 24 in., Red Cedar Shingles, with the cost of any other standard building material. The result will be surprising to you.

Heating engineers have determined that a standard wood frame constructed house, covered on side walls and roof with 5/2 and thicker shingles can be heated for 6% less than 8 in. brick walls with lath and plaster; for 14% less than 18 in. hollow tile construction, plastered on both sides and for 47% less than a building constructed of plain concrete, plastered on one side.

The Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia has compiled some interesting figures covering the comparisons of Red Cedar Shingles with other building products for roofing and siding purposes. If you desire some good selling arguments write them for a copy.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(Rite Grade Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

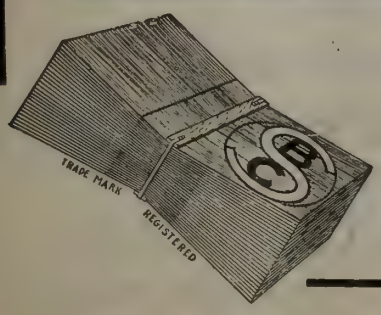
Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Bldg., Vancouver
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

PIERCY LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
WINCH BLDG., VANCOUVER
B. C.
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
ALL GRADES

HEAPS & SONS, LTD.
Metropolitan Building
VANCOUVER
Red Cedar Shingles
XXX-XXXXX Perfections, Eurekas
Cedar Bevel Siding

W. MARK DeCEW
405 Winch Bldg Vancouver
Red Cedar Shingles
Perfections XXX-XXXXX



Dominion Lumber Sales Limited

Sole selling agents for two Saw Mills
also two Shingle Mills

Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We specialize in mixed cars, such as Fir, Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar and Pine. Why have your money tied up in dead stock? Let us bring you in a mixed car of all sizes.

Ontario Sales Office: **167 Yonge Street, Toronto** ***Telephone Main 285***

Head Office: 209 Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE *and* CEDAR LUMBER

RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

OFFICE AND MILLS - - VICTORIA, B. C.

Apex Lumber Company, Limited

VANCOUVER, B. C.

RELIABLE QUALITY TRADE MARK SERVICE

Montreal Representative
R. B. PALMER
467-St. Catherine St. W.

Sort up your Yard Stock:—

Mixed Cars B.C. Lumber

WESTERN SOFT PINE ROUGH

100 M. B. M. ft. 1x4 and wider, select and better.
100 M. B. M. ft. 5/4 and 6/4x5 and wider No. 1 & 2 shop approx. 10% No. 2.

Ontario Representatives
ELLIOT & ELLIOT
Bartlett Bldg., WINDSOR, ONT.

WILLIAM BARRATT

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Spruce, White Pine and Hardwoods

316 Bloor St. W. Phone College 7686 Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Representative of

Memphis Land & Lumber Co.

Memphis - . Tenn.

Agent for the R. A. R. Allen Lumber Co., Millbridge, Ont.
1921 Output.

B.C. Forest Products

We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

Fir and Cedar Lumber
Red Cedar Shingles

Drywood Lumber Company, Limited

Successors to

Western Crown Lumber Company

ROGERS BUILDING - - - VANCOUVER

JACK PINE

We have JACK PINE LUMBER for sale——

It is no fraud !
It is not the best lumber !
But - - -
It is the best cheap lumber on the market !

We have Lumber and Ties for sale

JAMES McCREARY & SON Sudbury, Ont

For Sale

SAW MILL --- Capacity, 80,000 ft. per 10 hours

TIMBERLANDS --- 170 sq. miles Situated on the Hurricane River

A Complete Outfit for Drive

Beauchemin Fils, Amos, Quebec.

British Columbia Forest Products

Technical Information

Information furnished as to the qualities, weights, strengths and uses of all woods.

Inquiries Solicited

Samples of all British Columbia woods and literature for distribution.

CALL AND SEE OUR EXHIBIT

1 Adelaide St. E. (Street Floor), TORONTO

PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices.

Jos. A. Likely, Limited

Lumber and Timber Merchants

British Columbia Fir Lumber and Timber, and Oregon Spars

850 Hastings St. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.

In Transit

Car C.P. 109634, Shipped June 20th, Containing, Straight Car 1 x 6 & wider.
No. 1 Cedar Boards, Lengths 8 to 18′ Dressed one side ¾″.
Car G.N. 127479, Shipped June 15th, Containing,
15,000′ 1 x 8 No. 2 Common Cedar Shiplap
15,000′ 1 x 10 No. 2 Common Cedar Shiplap, Lengths 8 to 18′ Dressed One Side ¾″.
Car C.P. 271004, Shipped June 3rd, Containing,
27,500′ 2 x 8 No. 2 Common Fir Dimension, Lengths 8 to 18′ Dressed Western Standard.
Car Shipped June 20th, Containing,
60,000′ ⅝ x 3″ No. 1 & 2 Clr. Fir V Joint Ceiling, Lengths 8 to 16′ 2¼″ Face.
Car Loading to-day Containing,
15,000′ 1 x 3 No.3 Clr. Edge Grain Fir Flooring.
15,000′ 1 x 3 No.3 Clr. Flat Grain Fir Flooring, Lengths 6 to 18′ 2¼″ Face.
Car C.P. 209628 Shipped June 20th, Containing,
230 M., XXX B.C. Cedar Shingles.

R. G. CHESBRO Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

COMPLETE STOCKS of
Red Pine and Spruce Dimensions
(2 x 4 and wider)
White Pine Lumber Box and Crating Stock
Lath and Shooks
Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.
Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

We beg to announce that the firm trading as
Boise & Racicot
has been discontinued and the business is being conducted under the new name
Racicot Pulp & Lumber Company
Olivier Building Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Increased facilities permit us to supply our customers with
High Grade Stock
All orders filled exactly as specified and shipped promptly. Quotations on request.

MAHOGANY CEDAR
Request of Public Bids

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS of the REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, Central America, invites public bids within two months for the cutting and extracting of MAHOGANY and CEDAR lumber in the District of EL PETEN. Any information about these bids may be obtained from the CONSUL OF GUATEMALA, 50 Broad Street, Room 1408, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., U.S.A.

R. Imrie Lumber Company
18 Toronto Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 580
For Immediate Shipment
Dry Mill Run Spruce 1x4 & up & 2x4 & up.
Mill Run Jack Pine 3x6, 4x4, 2x4 & wider & 1x4 & wider.
Sound Wormy Jack Pine 2x4 in 10-12-14 or 16 ft.
B. C. Fir or Hemlock and Western White Pine.
WRITE OR PHONE US FOR PRICES

FOR SALE
Spruce three and one half million feet; pulpwood 1500 cords rough and 1500 cords peeled. Communicate with
J. A. Turcotte, Amos, P.Q.

FOR SALE
As a going concern, a timber limit (freeho'd) on C.G.R. siding in Abitibi district, 15000 acres, containing 100 million feet lumber or 150,000 cords pulpwood, spruce and jackpine suitable for ties; with two mills, capacity of 30,000 feet each. Logging roads, 2 sets of camps and general outfit complete. Communicate with
J. A. Turcotte, Amos, P.Q.

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

FRANK H. HARRIS LUMBER COY.
LIMITED

YELLOW PINE *Wholesale Lumber* HARD WOOD

Excelsior Life Bldg.
Toronto, Canada

Southern Office Harris Brooks Lumber Co., Meridian, Miss.

DRY LUMBER FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

61,220'	-- 4/4,	#2 & better	Basswood
120,000'	-- 5/4,	#1 & better	"
40,000'	-- 6/4,	#1 & better	"
2,500'	-- 8/4,	#1 & better	"
331,362'	-- 4/4,	#2 & better	Hard Maple, Beech & Elm
41,826'	-- 5/4,	#2 & better	Hard Maple
100,000'	-- 6/4,	#2 & better	"
130,000'	-- 8/4,	#2 & better	"
100,000'	-- 10/4,	#1 & better	"
15,000'	-- 8/4,	#2 & better	Soft Maple
64,630'	-- 8/4,	#2 & better	beech
194,000'	-- 8/4,	#2 & better	Soft Elm
3,000'	-- 5/4,	#1 & better	Birch
12,000'	-- 6/4,	#1 & better	"
12,000'	-- 8/4,	#1 & better	"
3,000'	-- 8/4,	#2 & better	Cherry

Attractive prices upon application
Grading by National rules.

Yellow Pine, B and better, steam K.D. finish, 4/4 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4. Mixed cars to suit. Also common boards and dimensions.

Phone Main1535

Basswood

1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in.,
Dry Basswood

Dry Birch Stock

All thicknesses and grades in

Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and **Brown Ash**

Spruce, Hemlock and Pine

Can saw to order at MacDonald's Siding

Let us quote on your requirements

HART, HAMILTON & JACKSON

in new quarters
701—702 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto
Main 1670

F. W. Brennen & Sons

Hamilton Ont.

We are offering For Sale

CROWN RIGHT TIMBER
WHITE PINE, HEMLOCK and BIRCH
Estimated at 70,000,000
and
100,000 Cords of SPRUCE PULP WOOD

This timber is in Ontario and within a few hours ride of Toronto.

Write us for quotations

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech	4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple	4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash	4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
4/4 8/4 Elm	

Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

McClung, McLellan & Berry
Kinglake, Ontario

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

WHOLESALE LUMBER

All Kinds of Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

Room 5-6 Phoenix Bldg., 43 Victoria Street, Toronto

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Main 1604

Winter Camp Scene

"Baacke Photo"

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

"What are you doing to meet the situation?"

WITH building and construction work now in full swing, plenty of business is in store for the merchant who is ready to handle it. Right in your own district there is building of all kinds in progress. As the local merchant, you should be the one to supply the building material. To do so, however, your yard will have to be right up to the mark at all times. It isn't hard if you will let GRIER help you.

A trial order—say a mixed carload—is the best way to be convinced.

PINE
SPRUCE
HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS
AND BIRCH
FLOORING

We have no interest in, or connection with, any firm bearing a name similar to ours

G. A. Grier & Sons Limited

MONTREAL *Established 1871* **TORONTO**

Head Office: 1112 Notre Dame St. West **22 Royal Bank Chambers, 454 King St. West**

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS — WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

The Oliver Lumber Co.

of Toronto Limited

We have in our Toronto yard.

20,000 ft. 6/4" No. 3 Common & Better Basswood.
10,000 ft. 8/4" No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm.
50,000 ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
60,000 ft. 8/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
25,000 ft. 16/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.

We can give American shipments with 24 hours' notice.

Office:
SUITE 24 AND 25, 6 KING ST. W.
Joseph Oliver, President — TORONTO, ONT, — J. O. Oliver, Secretary

Don't Forget

to ask for our prices on your requirements:

SPRUCE MERCHANTABLE BOX or CRATING and CULLS

ROUGH OR DRESSED

Wightman Lumber Co., Ltd.

Sales Office—211 McGill Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

If you need STOCK PINE DOORS, Clear or Paint Quality, VENEER DOORS, made to detail, SPECIAL MILLWORK, of the Highest Quality obtainable, or BEAVER BRAND HARDWOOD FLOORING, write us with your requirements, which will receive our attention whether your needs are great or small.

Midland Wood Products, Limited
MIDLAND - ONTARIO

WE WANT

Spruce and Hemlock

Let us have your list of stock and prices.

McCORMACK & STEWART

Bank of Toronto Building - HAMILTON, Ontario

"LET US NOT DROWSE IN THE WATCH TOWER"

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, says "It is drowsiness in the watch tower which is responsible for war."

This may just as truly be said of FIRES. They are usually the result of somebody's drowsiness— inertness, sluggishness—which results in procrastination, downright neglect—DISASTER!

You, the mill owner, and you, the mill manager, may be personally as wide-awake and careful as is humanly possible. You may understand lumber plant fire hazards thoroughly; you may expend large sums in fire protective apparatus, and may over and over again impress upon your men the need of vigilance and caution. What you cannot do alone is to ingraft in the body of employees your own respect for safety practices and inculcate in them the habits of watchfulness which experience, study, observation and personal interest have taught you.

Here is where the INSPECTION SERVICE of the LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE steps in to help. Our inspectors are FIRE SPECIALISTS. They find menacing conditions, discuss them with your responsible department heads, render you written reports warning you of the hazard and they suggest practical remedies. Their mission is to awaken the "drowsy" to a realization of danger and to secure action. The mission of the ALLIANCE is to prevent fires and to save you in your insurance premium the money which fires cost. Particulars regarding our Service and Saving may be obtained by addressing the

U.S. Epperson Underwriting Company — Kansas City, Mo.

Can anyone think of an argument to beat this ?

UNION LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

May 23, 1921.

The Manufacturing Wood Workers Underwriters,
McCormick Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

We are in receipt of your cheque for $24,- 537.50 which covers your portion of the loss at Laforest. We are also enclosing Policy No. 13502.

We wish to thank you for your exceptionally prompt attention in handling this loss as the fire took place on May 10th, was adjusted on May 17th, and your cheque was received here on May 20th, which, so far as we know, is almost a record in fire adjustment.

We can assure you that your promptness is appreciated and that you will get a reasonable share of our business in the future.

Thanking you, we are

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. G. McDermid
Secretry-Treasurer.

HGM-B

The above letter speaks for itself and as usual our check was the first received

We are not the largest fire insurance organization in the world, nor are we the oldest, but we have the strength of the strongest and our check is always first.

HERE IS OUR RECORD. In the past two years there have been sixteen heavy fire losses and with all the different forms of insurance mediums interested, in fourteen cases our check was first, the other two cases it was second.

Licensed in Canada and legal everywhere

MANUFACTURING WOOD WORKERS UNDERWRITERS

LEE BLAKEMORE, INC., (Atty. in FACT) CHICAGO, ILL.

A. H. M. HAY

Quebec City

Phone 5311 - Residence 6383

General Produce and Lumbermen's Supplies

CAR LOTS OUR SPECIALTY

We have our own Railway Sidings, and Deep Water Wharfage facilities for

Public Warehousing

Our Storage Charges are reasonable

Our Service is the best obtainable.

Hay
Oats
Peas
Beans
Potatoes
Flour,
Pork,
Lard,
etc.

Blankets,
Tents,
Oil
Clothing,
Camp
Supplies
of all
kinds.

DRY LUMBER

for Immediate Shipment

White Pine

Lath

Few cars: 1¼" x ⅜"—4'—No. 1
Few cars: 1¼" x ⅜"—4'—No. 2

Also well-assorted
Ottawa Valley Stock.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., - OTTAWA

H. R. Goodday

AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

Northern Lumber Mills

North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	8/16'	Mill Run	Strips	
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	"	"	"	Crating Stock
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 4	"	"	"	
50 M.	4 x 4	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 5	"	"	"	
400 M.	2 x 6	"	"	"	
350 M.	2 x 8	"	"	"	
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	"	"	"	Sound Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	"	"	Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	6 x 8	"	"	"	" "
30 M.	8 x 8	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	"	"	"	" "

100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.
100 M. 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

BROMPTON LUMBER & MFG. CO.

Wholesale Manufacturers

Lumber - Sashes - Doors - Hardwood Flooring

Bromptonville, Que., Canada

Mixed Cars of Mouldings, Ceiling (Fir or Spruce), Sashes, Doors, Flooring, etc. a Specialty

J. Burstall & Co.

Purchasers and Shippers of

ALL KINDS OF

TIMBER

AND

LUMBER

Head Office:

Royal Bank Building, Quebec

Branch Office:

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

Also **J. Burstall & Co., Limited**

57 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., England

FOR SALE

The Following Dry Stock

1 x 4	White Pine	6/4 x 4 White Pine	1 x 4 & up Norway
1 x 5		6/4 x 6	2 x 4
1 x 6		6/4 x 8	2 x 6
1 x 8		2 x 4	2 x 8
1 x 10		2 x 6	2 x 10
5/4 x 4		2 x 8	3 x 7 & up
5/4 x 5		2 x 10	3 x 8
5/4 x 6		3 x 8	3 x 10
5/4 x 8		3 x 10	
5/4 x 10		3 x 12	
5/4 x 12			

Also No. 1 and No. 2 Culls
No. 1 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.
No. 2 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.
No. 3 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.

Get our prices on above en bloc or car load lots

JAMES G. CANE & CO.

Office. 201 Stair Building

Phone Main 3487. **TORONTO, CANADA**

GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. **Head Office:—Midland, Ont.**

Simonds Knives

MACHINE KNIVES and the name SIMONDS are synonymous. Millmen know without further explanation that Simonds are good knives—in fact they rate them as the best. This wonderfull acknowledgement of superiority is due to Simonds quality—high-grade steel and expert workmanship.

The Simonds trade-mark on any style of machine knife or saw is an assurance of better than full value. Write for catalog and prices

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

"THE SAW MAKERS"

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Work of Commission of Conservation

The Commission of Conservation is now numbered among the institutions of the past. This body was founded some twelve years ago largely as a result of the effective work and foresight of Sir Clifford Sifton, who was then an active figure in the public life of the country and whose broad activities and unflagging energy are widely known. Sir Clifford remained at the head of the organisation for several years and retired at a time when he withdrew from practically all the interests with which he was associated.

Hon. W. C. Edwards, veteran lumberman of Ottawa, has been acting chairman for some time but the real work of the Commission has been looked after by James White, deputy head. The Commission as a separate body is now no longer in existence.

Considerable criticism has been levelled at the Commission from time to time. It has, beyond a doubt, done economic and educative work in drawing the attention of people to the need of thrift and conservation in the management, development and utilization of the various natural resources of Canada. Its object was to carry on a vigorous propaganda in seeing that the great assets of the Dominion were efficiently supervised and properly conserved. This agenda covered forests, mines, fisheries, water powers, agriculture, national parks and many other activities, while special attention was devoted to housing, town planning, sanitation and other timely enterprises.

An interesting publication called "Conservation" was issued which contained authoritative contributions from widely-recognized sources. This bulletin, which has been circulated for some ten years, was filled with information that was profitably made use of by the press of Canada. Many articles were reproduced and not only for their news value but also because they tended to foster a spirit of national pride and appreciation, qualities which Canadians possess in too small a measure.

Good health is never estimated at its true worth until a wasting disease or a chronic weakness attacks the hitherto healthy person and alas when it is frequently too late, the sufferer realizes what a pleasant thing it was to feel fit at all times and under all circumstances. It is largely the same with our natural resources. Canada is splendidly endowed with agricultural, mineral, forest and fishery assets, but many of these are being recklessly undermined or ruthlessly squandered. In connection with the depletion of our pulpwood and other possessions it is only within comparatively recent date that Canada is beginning to wake up.

"Conservation," the monthly paper, contained many terse and timely articles, and the last edition covers such important subjects as "Forest Fires," Vacations Should be Spent in Canada," "Electrical Energy for our Rural District," "Provide Power for Canadian Industry," "Study your Country and be Prepared," "Care of Municipal Property," "Protected Forest Areas," "Work for the Birds," "Important Forest Trees of Canada," "Conserving Labor and Handling Grain," etc. Not the least important of the contents was a splendid contribution urging school teachers to impress upon their pupils the necessity of having an intimate knowledge of the resources of Canada. One cannot afford a better index of the valuable nature of the work of the Commission of Conservation than to reproduce the little article entitled "Study your Country and Be Prepared." A perusal will show what the Commission has largely aimed at.

> A knowledge of one's country is one of the first essentials of an education, even of those who are unable to proceed to the higher courses. With the amount of literature available on Canada and its natural resources, there is little reason for Canadians not being fully conversant with the many advantages Canada possesses.
>
> A review of current literature on such subjects as the water-powers on our rivers, the protection and development of our forests, and our mineral deposits only whets the appetite for more detailed information. To those desirous of knowing more fully what Canada's heritage really represents, the Commission of Conservation can supply a number of reports on water-powers, on forests and on mines and minerals. These have been produced in a form to give them permanent value, and are generously illustrated.
>
> The school teacher, with limited library and often of limited means, will find in the Commission's reports much information that will be of assistance in teaching, apart from providing the opportunity of acquiring knowledge of Canada and her resources at a minimum of expense.

There are always two sides to every question, and as an astute politician once remarked "and the truth besides." When the bill to repeal the Conservation Act and amendments thereto came up lately in the Senate at Ottawa, Hon. W. C. Edwards, chairman of the Commission, stated that the Government was making a mistake in abolishing this body which was non-political in character and composed of men representative of all ranks. He said the most important work of the Commission had been the conservation of the timber resources of Canada, and a misconception existed regarding our forest reserves. They were not inexhaustible and the Conservation Commission had done much to conserve them.

Truer words were never spoken than those uttered by Senator Edwards, who went on to say that instead of the forests east of the Great Lakes, being inexhaustible the production of sawn lumber would in a few years be a thing of the past. The pulpwood possessions of the Dominion, if not conserved, would also rapidly disappear and within a comparatively short period Canada, instead of being a leading pulp and paper producing country of the world, would find itself shorn of its prestige and power in this respect and thriving communities, which had been built up by paper manufacturing companies, would dwindle and decay.

The question naturally comes up, has the money which has been expended on the Commission of Conservation been worth while? Have the practical results justified the disbursement of $100,000 a year which the Commission has cost the country? The general verdict of those, who have followed impartially and intelligently the work and scope of the Commission, is that it has been a useful and valuable institution. During the twelve years that it has been in existence, the expenditure on it has been $1,295,000. Senator Edwards declared that Canada was better off by forty times this amount because of the work of the Commission and there are few practical lumbermen, foresters, pulpwood operators or others, interested in the perpetuation of the wooded wealth of Canada, who will not endorse all that the acting chairman of the Commission said in its favor.

However, a spasm of economy now and then comes over administrative bodies. Millions are squandered on useless projects, commissions of inquiry, junketing tours, farcical railway undertakings, fantastic wharves, non-productive waterways, fruitless conferences and exploits of one kind and another

Regarding the Commission of Conservation, which has cost only violent economic passion seized the federal authorities. Even the $100,000 a year, the spirit of denunciation has gone forth and a Prime Minister, who moved the second reading of the bill, did not have a good word to say of the Commission, and sought to justify its obliteration and the functions it had exercised, by intimating that the Commission overlapped work being carried on by other departments. He regarded it as a sort of supernumerary adjunct of government and intimated that its abolition would save Canada about $105,000 a year. Hon. Mr. Meighen stated that he had no complaint to make about the personnel of the members but justified the repeal of the Conservation act on the ground that there was no control over that body and that it was wholly independent of any department of government

Achievements count and among the noteworthy results of the Commission's work was the carrying out of a timber survey of the province of British Columbia, which was the first authentic undertaking of its kind in the Dominion. The data from this survey was

well worth to that province and the rest of Canada all that it cost. A work largely similar in character making a survey of the timber wealth of Ontario is now being conducted. This undertaking has the endorsement of the lumber interests as a whole, who have at all times afforded the fullest information.

The report on the forests of British Columbia was received with marked appreciation by timber owners, lumbermen and others interested, and if the work in connection with the province of Ontario, which will take another year and a half to complete, is not allowed to go on, there will be keen disappointment and regret.

The Commission of Conservation some time ago completed a survey of the forest resources of Saskatchewan and in 1909 a similar survey of the forests of Nova Scotia, which was made by the government of that province, was completed and published by the Commission of Conservation.

Much more might be said along the line of the practical and helpful character of the undertakings of the Commission of Conservation, and if it was costing Canada only $100,000, the fruits of efforts of the Commission have been worth this amount many times over.

In this somewhat disconnected review of what the Commission has done, reference has largely been confined to the labors of that body in extending the knowledge of the residents of Canada with respect to the forests of the Dominion. There are other features of the work which might be touched upon, and further evidence presented of what the Commission has meant to the Dominion. Any effort which tends to broaden our conception, grasp and realization of the wealth of our Dominion, is deserving of encouragement and appreciation.

The fact should not be overlooked that, in the matter of the production of wood and forest products, Canada requires a sustained production not merely for one generation but for several. Her forests should be used to the best advantage and exact knowledge should be possessed of the stock on hand, what future crops can be looked for and what means can best be adopted to maintain an augmented production. The increasing shortage of our timber supplies is becoming a serious problem to the practical lumberman, who finds that every few years he has either to move his mill farther back or acquire new limits. He fully realizes that any institution or department, which seeks to drive home the conviction that reckless waste and plundering of the public domain cannot continue, is doing a good work, and one the value and nature of which posterity will pay tribute to perhaps more than those of a present unthinking, shortsighted and carefree people who take little or no thought of the days to come. During the present period of readjustment and reproduction, the firm or individual, commission or government who takes cognizance of the morrow in its fullest and widest meaning, is the one which will in the future be regarded as among the rescuers of his country and the warm, true friend of his time and generation.

Forest Growth on Cut-over Lands

The recent study made by the Commission of Conservation in Algoma district, Ont., makes clear the value of the forest in this district after the first logging operation has been completed. Lumbermen and pulp operators who have considered only the first crop in financial calculations, will be agreebly surprised to learn of the large number of growing young trees left as forest capital for future operations, and the rapid rate of their growth in the area mentioned. The general pessimistic attitude toward the future of cut-over lands is not justified in this district, where the forest is comparatively young and has not reached a condition of stagnated old age as has been found in portions of the red spruce belt.

The hopeful prospect shown in the study has been previously obscured by the losses due to wind, fire, disease and insects, which tend to offset the growth and prevent the accumulation of timber that will appeal to the practical man as valuable. This loss has been heaviest following the logging operations, because of the exposure of the remaining timber and of other detrimental conditions created by logging operations. The influence of the slash left by the loggers has been previously considered only in its relation to fire risk, and its detrimental effect as a breeding place for insects and fungus diseases has been overlooked. It was found that the volume of timber which has died or been windthrown is nearly equal in ten years to that removed by the first cut, and few such trees have been windthrown until weakened by disease or insects.

Sanitation of the forest is an essential feature of future logging operations. The prevalence of diseased and insect-infested trees in the virgin forest is one of the chief causes of low yield of the average virgin acre. Young trees are forced to struggle up to the light in competition with older established ones, and during this weakened and unthrifty stage they become diseased or distorted. In the keen struggle for supremacy in the forest the weak member is the one that falls prey to insects, disease and wind.

Such a heavy mortality without growth would soon deplete the forest. Yet the study shows a good stand of growing young trees, which have added volume fast enough to offset the losses during the past ten years, and the whole character of the forest has improved from the condition left by the loggers. This forest promises during the next fifteen years to gain in volume sufficiently to produce a second cut and still leave a good capital growing-stock for future returns.

The second lesson taught by this study of cut-over lands was an appreciation of the value of young softwood trees, already on the ground at the time of logging, but too small to be of use, since these are a surer reliance for future cuts of timber than the chance of seeding following the removal of the older tree. Trees less than one-half inch in diameter at four and one-half feet from the ground were counted, and an average of 856 spruce and balsam per acre were found on the cut-over land. This represents an average of about 13,000 acres of such land. Two hundred and six larger spruce and balsam were found per acre on the cut-over land, in addition to the seedlings already mentioned. This good representation must impress every one as constituting a valuable forest, deserving of care and protection from its natural enemies; nor should it be overlooked that this is the gift of nature, which, if destroyed, will be replaced only by nature's slow process.

Before planting or other expensive effort is made, the protection and improvement of such a forested area is the first and most logical step toward conservation of our forest resources.

Finally, it must be understood that the study covered only a specific area of Ontario just east of Lake Superior and its results are not applicable to other parts of Canada without consideration of other factors.

Some Editorial Short Lengths

The great plains of Eastern China, occupied by the first Chinese of whom history makes mention, were transformed from forest into agricultural land centuries ago. The mountain plateaus of Central China have also, within a few hundred years, been utterly devastated of tree growth, and no attempt made at either natural or artificial reforestation.

The Hoang Ho, or Yellow River, which drains a large part of the famine district, once, records show, flowed through a rich, fertile valley, its tributary hills well wooded. To-day it is a broad moving quicksand, with a small amount of water most of the year, but when the floods come the whole face of the landscape is changed. In 1886 this river, which is known as "China's Sorrow," flooded some 20,000 square miles of the most densely populated lands, wiped out thousands of villages and towns, and drowned 2,000,000 people.

Ask any hardy resident of the Northern Ontario if he is superstitious particularly regarding Friday and the numeral 13. He will tell you that the day and the number in combination is an omen of good luck rather than a portent of evil. On Friday, May 13, a downpour of rain extinguished the menacing forest fires in the clay hinterland. The day was one which stemmed the tide of growing belief that the north might experience another exceptionally dry summer, and low water for power development toward its close. As a consequence, the natural course of the elements goes on, and the believers in this are permitted to smile with wiser-than-thou expression upon those who cherish the superstitions which attach to certain days and dates. These superstitious ones seemed to believe that Friday, May 13, would be even worse in 1921 than any other, for the reason that an addition of the figures in the year 1921 also total 13.

If earlier settlers in the older parts of Ontario had had foresight enough to leave sufficient forest reserves in clearing up the country it would have been better for the present generation and would have obviated a good deal of trouble and expense now. We may not condemn them too severely, however, since in some respects we are repeating their mistakes, notwithstanding that we have its lesson before us. And since Ontario has been left with too little forest reserve and is now feeling the want of it, it is well that progress is being made toward remedying the situation. In other years provision has been made by the Ontario Legislature for encouraging municipalities in reforestration. Last year, an act provided that the province would plant and care for small areas if the municipality would provide the land. And now at the session just concluded another step has been taken in legislation which empowers the Ministers of Lands and Forests to acquire lands for planting and to enter into agreements with the municipalities for the same object. More will be accomplished through the powers of the provincial department than could have been expected from the municipalities. The department should not wait for the municipalities to take the initiative, but should itself push forward the important work of reforestation.

Lumbermen's Safety Association Convenes

Several Strong Recommendations Will be Made to Compensation Board—Larger Operators are in Favor of Segregation—Officers Elected for 1921

The operation and application of the Workman's Compensation Act was ably reviewed at the sixth annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Safety Association, which was held in the Fraser Building, Ottawa. on June 6th. The President, H. I. Thomas, of Ottawa, was in the chair. and there was a representative attendance.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank Hawkins, in presenting his report, made a number of interesting observations on the working out of the act, which will be read with interest. Among the recommendations was, that there should be no further additions to the reserve fund in hand, under schedule No. 1, industries, as, in the opinion of the Association, this reserve is now sufficiently large, and the assessments should be collected on the basis of current requirements.

It was decided to draw to the attention of the Workmen's Compensation Board the fact that the large operators should be segregated and that the rules of the assessment should be based on actual experience, and varied according to the necessity of the case.

Among other recommendations was that the statement and books of the Board should be submitted to an official audit, and the Association should be furnished with a statement showing the individual contributions and the amounts paid out for accidents in such individual industries.

Secretary Reviews Work of Year.

H. I. Thomas, Ottawa, was re-elected President for the coming year. W. E. Bigwood, Toronto, Vice President, and Frank Hawkins, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer. The other Directors are Sir Henry K. Eagan, Dan. McLachlin, Hon. Geo. Gordon, John S. Gillies ,and D. R. Thomas.

In presenting his report for the past year Frank Hawkins, Secretary-Treasurer, said that he desired to refer to one or two points

H. I. Thomas, Ottawa, Ont.
President of Lumbermen's Safety Association.

which had been presented before, but which he considered as being important. He added:

There is no doubt whatever that the high wages which have been paid to workers in Class 1, also the increase in the awards from 55% to 66 2/3% of the earners' wages, which commenced July 1st, 1920, have put a still greater premium on malingering than existed previously. In the Secretary's report of a year ago appears this remark: "This condition will continue until some obligation of some kind is placed upon the employees." Unfortunately the record of accidents for the year ending December 31st, 1920, does not give much hope of a change for the better in this regard. Apparently a large number of minor accidents have become claims, and apart from this feature of the matter altogether there is undoubtedly plenty of room for a lot of education in lumbering operations. The number of cases where men chop their feet or limbs would indicate gross carelessness to say the least, and a number of cases of this kind could certainly be reduced. In the exhibit given below will be found a statement showing the number and various kinds of accidents during 1920 according to the accident memos which have been furnished us by the Board.

Accounting in some measure for the increased Assessment which was made retroactive over 1919 whereby the rates were increased from $1.20 to $2.25 for logging and from $1.60 to $3.00 on saw-mills. The retroactive increase in pensions in death cases caused an increased expenditure in Schedule 1 operations (not only Class 1) of $1,338,842.99. Then too, the permanent investments for the year ending December 31st, 1920, amounted to $8,052,868.29 as against $6,031,966.67 for the year previous.

The Receipts in the Aggregate.

It will be seen that the aggregate receipts since the commencement of operations to December 31st, 1920, amount to $2,075,948.88. with aggregate expenditures, including compensation paid, transferred for pensions awarded, special advances of compensation (1915), special medical aid treatment (1915), paid to safety associations, administration expenses, compensation deferred other than pensions, paid for medical aid, set aside for disaster reserve, compensation estimated for continuing disabilities, compensation estimated for outstanding accidents and estimated for medical aid, amounting to $1,844,197.69; a difference of $231,751.19, which we assume is carried forward into 1921 operations.

Another noticeable feature in connection with the figures for 1920 is that the amount transferred for pensions awarded considerably exceeds the amount for compensation paid other than pensions, which is a very unusual condition. It will also be noticed that 1920 administration expenses amounted to $11,828.25 as compared with $4,320.09 for the year previous. Your Secretary-Treasurer took the matter up with the Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and he replies as follows:

> "Adiminstration expenses are apportioned among the respective classes according to the assessments **actually collected** during the year. In Class 1 during the year 1919 the actual collections were very greatly smaller than during 1920. You will remember that the 1919 experience was very bad and that the rates had to be largely increased to make up the deficiency. These increased assessments were collected during 1920 and the 1920 rates were also high, so that the amount of money collected in Class 1 during 1920 was vastly larger than that collected in that class during 1919, and hence the amount of administration expenses apportioned to Class 1 is larger."

Mr. Price further says that the percentage in Class 1 on the above basis for 1919 was 1.71% of the assessments collected and the percentage for 1920 was 1.55 of the assessments collected.

Revision of Costs Downward Desired.

Compensation deferred also was increased about 50% in 1920 as compared with 1919. The amount paid for medical aid during 1920, namely $69,124.06, is a considerable increase over 1919, which amounted to $39,076.35, but we understand that the medical profession made very strong representations to the Board for an increase in their remuneration. The amount set aside for disaster reserve in 1920 was $4,990.81 as compared with $17,091.77 in 1919. The estimated amount for compensation for continuing disabilities in 1920 was $65,713.50 as compared with $77,535.68 a year ago. Also, the estimated compensation for outstanding accidents is considerably less in 1920 than it was in 1919. The explanation of this probably is that, in view of the 1919 record the Board became somewhat alarmed and made possibly too generous a provision for these items in their budget for that year. The last item, estimated for medical aid, $24,741.40, seems too large in comparison with the total amount paid for medical aid, $69,124.06.

Taking these figures into account it does seem as though the time had now arrived when having six years' experience there should be a considerable revision downward in the cost to the industry in Class 1. The permanent investments, over $8,000,000.00, in which of course Class I shares to a very considerable extent, together with the item of $231,751.19, balance forward into 1921; the very liberal provisions for pensions awarded and estimated compensation for continuing disabilities and outstanding accidents, would seem to indicate that not only should the assessment on Class 1 industries be considerably reduced but that we should work along the lines of establishing the

payment at current cost system. The results of another year, 1920, indicate in the very strongest way that the larger operations are paying for the accidents in the smaller operations, and some means should be devised by the Board for correcting this injustice.

The full printed report is promised at an early date, and as we have only just been able to get the above figures it has resulted in the postponement of the date of our Annual Meeting. In view of this fact the suggestion is made that the date of the Annual Meeting of this Association should be thrown somewhat later so that we would have the printed report in our hands before calling the meeting. An intelligent and satisfactory report could then be given to our members

The Record of Accidents in 1920.

Following is a statement showing the results of the accidents during 1920:

Bruises, contusions and abrasions	605
Cuts, lacerations and punctures	1066
Burns and scalds	33
Internal injuries	23
Fractures	359
Crushes	251
Sprains, strains, twistings and wrenchings	245
Hernias	19
Concussions (brain and spine, etc.)	11
Eye Injuries	49
Dislocations	24

Other Injuries.

Frost bites, (some cases gangrene, necessitating two amputations	39
Slivers, (infected)	48
Broken blisters, bruises and scratches infected, (one amputation from bruise	20
Pneumonia	3
Acute rheumatic fever with septic bronchitis from getting wet	1
Poison Ivy, eyes affected	1

Deaths.

Falling trees	14
Drowned	21
Struck by lumber thrown by saws	3
Falling on head	3
Caught in machinery	5
Dynamite explosion	2
Scalded	1
Suppurated wound on back of hand	1
Caught between two cars	2
Lumber lifter fell on back while going down stairs	1

Total accidents — 2,850.

The Reserve Fund is Now Large.

It was unanimously agreed that the Association should lay before the Workmen's Compensation Board the view that inasmuch as there is now a reserve fund of over $8,000,000 in hand in Schedule 1 industries further additions to this fund were, in the opinion of the meeting, unnecessary, and that having this reserve the assessments should be collected on the basis of the current cost requirements, and that to take further sums out of the productive industrial capital in order that a still larger reserve fund might be built up is most injudicious and, in the view of the members, unnecessary.

Another feature which the members considered should be again drawn to the attention of the Workmen's Compensation Board is that the larger operators should be segregated and that the rates of assessments should be based on the actual experience and varied according to the necessity of the case.

It was also decided to request the Board to furnish this Association with a statement showing the amount of the individual contributions and the amounts paid out for accidents in such individual industries. It was felt that this was a very desirable statement to have and one which could be furnished by he Board without very great expense or delay.

It was unanimously resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the Books and Statements of the Workmen's Compensation Board should be subject to an official and independent audit.

An Instructive Work of Reference

To render some assistance to those who specify or c erate fans in connection with conveying, and dust removal systems, The B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass., has issued Engineering Bulletin 261, giving information about pneumatic collecting and conveying systems. Pictures are shown not only of the fans made by the company for the special work but also many halftone engravings showing the methods of connection with various kinds of machines and industrial equipments including laundry apparatus and outfits for carrying wool and similar materials from one place to another.

A great deal may be learned from the pictures as to the arrangement of outfits for various purposes, for fitting the hood to the apparatus where dust is to be removed, vapor is to be carried off, fumes are to be disposed of as well as materials to be carried. Then pictures show the typical hood which lays close to the apparatus to insure the removal of the dust without requiring an extra large fan. There are also diagrams showing the advantages of different piping constructions and the proper way of connecting branches to insure good service.

The text explains in great detail the things to be taken into consideration and an example plan is given showing the location of the exhaust head, the fans and the motors with the piping leading into them, with the method of finding the sizes of the fan, the main pipe and the branch pipes for the work to be done. The possession of this literature will greatly facilitate the correct design of exhaust pipe installation. In addition the company provides an information blank so that those who desire assistance can explain in detail in answer to specific questions the conditions to be met so that the company can intelligently afford the assistance required.

New Office is Commodious One

An attractive office building was recently completed by the Watt Milling & Feed Co., Limited, Toronto. The structure is a brick building 40′ x 35′, two storeys high. The upper floor is fitted up as apartments, which are occupied by some members of the office staff. The lower floor is the office proper. This is attractively finished in oak and face brick. The street wall is a large plate window and the entrance doors are situated at either corner. Upon entering, one is confronted with a handsome oak counter, extending the full width of the office and

Attractive building of Toronto lumber firm.

flanked by some well-matched, oak panel work on either wall. The counter itself is worthy of special mention as it is a piece of high-class woodwork. All the woodwork, interior fitting and office furniture, with the exception of the desk chairs, were designed and constructed by the woodworking branch of their business.

At the rear of the oak counter are four private offices. These are finished in oak panelwork on the outside to conform with the general decoration scheme of the office. The interior of these private offices are finished in different woods as follows: chestnut, walnut, mahogany and figured red gum. The idea back of this is that it enables them to show prospective customers how panel work looks in the different woods and thus assist them in making an intelligent choice.

The basement is fitted up with wash and locker rooms and there is also a large lunch room in which has been placed a kitchen cabinet and a gas range. This is for use of the office staff. The foundation and construction is such that additional storeys may be added at any time if required.

The tug Canada, owned by the B. L. Johnson, Walton Co. of Vancouver, arrived at Swanson Bay, B.C., recently with the Davis raft containing 600,000 ft. of logs. It consisted of spruce and hemlock from the Queen Charlotte Islands, and will be used at the pulp plant.

The Packing Industry and the Lumber Trade

How Their Interests are Closely Linked Up and Both are Meeting Present Period of Readjustment—The Way Methods of Operation and Policy Have Changed.

x By Brig -Gen. J. A. Gunn, Toronto.

I know I am expressing a truth when I say that your calling has produced more men of the type which has helped to build up Canada than any other industry. I recall, as if it were yesterday, the pride that was mine doing business with such gentlemen as Messrs. John Waldie, Jas. Playfair, H. H. Cook, John Bertram, Mr. Campbell, J. R. Booth, Alex Barnet, H. L. Lovering, W. J. Sheppard, Charles Beck, Col. J. B. Miller, J. B. Smith, Charlton, Pratt, Thompson, Holland and Emery; God's noblemen everyone of them.

We all have our ideals so far as men are concerned. I have mine and I vividly remember the impression made upon my mind by a certain gentleman who many years ago first called at our office. I shall never forget his striking appearance, his courtly manner and his quiet voice. How I only wish I could emulate these qualities. I refer to our very good friend Mr. W. E. Bigwood. I believe it was due to the efforts of Messrs. Waldie and Bertram that the export of logs to the United States was prohibited, thereby saving a great industry to our Country.

I blush when I think of the prices which were obtainable in the olden days : Long Clear Bacon going begging at from 6c. to 7c.; Lard 5c. to 6c.; Butter 10c. to 11c.; the whole season's average buying price of Eggs around 9c. per dozen; Lumber in the neighborhood of $12.00 per thousand; 500-lb. Bacon boxes 35c. to 50c. delivered at our door, and everybody happy and contented. Gentlemen, we did not know when we were well off.

I am wondering why you asked me to come here. Is it because misery likes company ? Or, is it because, and I believe this is true, the Lumbering and Packing Industries are so closely linked up that when one suffers the other suffers. This has been confirmed during this period of readjustment.

I know you are not looking for sympathy, and we are not, but the general public do not realize the difficulties under which great Industries must be carried on in times like the present. The excessive business pace, engendered by War conditions, resulted in the disorganization of our old conservative methods of operation, developing high costs, and extravagant ways of doing business. The process of correcting all this is slow and painful.

Indutries, like individuals, are improved through suffering, and, if this is true, I am sure that the Lumbering and Packing Industries will be helped in the future.

No doubt your watchwords to-day are in accord with our own, namely,

Elimination of Waste
Reduction of Expense
Intensive development of market
Smaller profit
Higher rate of turnover.

Most of the industries of national importance in Canada have evolved from small local undertakings growing towards large operations for which the raw material is gathered and transported long distances to strategic points for manufacture. In your own industry of lumbering, at first, there were small mills situated close to the forests and the markets for the products were largely local. Similar conditions applied to Flour Milling. The Meat Packing Industry has been cited as the classic illustration.

The caluses of ths centralization process have probably been many but perhaps three are common to nearly all industries :—

(1) The development of transportation.

(2) The utilization and enhancement of the value of by-products and special products of an industry and,

(3) The economy of mass production and large turnover.

The effect has been the rearrangement of industries. The small lumber and flour mills, have, in part, decayed. The small slaughter houses, with inefficient and unsanitary conditions, have decreased in number and big units have taken their places. But in all these industries some of the original plants have persisted and probably will do so. Local conditions, domestic market demand and many other things tend to maintain a place for the medium sized plants and promote a healthy competition.

This condition applies to the packing house business. The report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1919 shows that there were eghty-two plants in Canada, exclusive of small slaughter houses. These may be divided into three classes :—

(1) those doing local, inter-provincial and export business
(2) those doing local and inter-provincial business, and
(3) those doing business within the province in which they are situated.

For the first two classes the Dominion Government maintains in the plants an inspection staff which passes upon all meat and meat products and on all plant operations as to sanitation, health conditions and wholesomeness of meat products. The consuming public has, in this rigid inspection system, the best guarantee of quality which obtains in any of the food manufacturing establishments.

Of the 82 plants, 40 are under Dominion Government Inspection. Of these probably ten do regular export business and may be classed among the bigger and more centralized plants. Of the 82 plants, 17 are in the Maritime Provinces, 15 in Quebec, 28 in Ontario, 7 in Manitoba, 2 in Saskatchewan, 7 in Alberta and 6 in British Columbia. It can scarcely be argued there is much danger of monopoly in a business so widely scattered.

Just as the extent, availability and preservation of the forest area are vital to the lumberman, so the livestock population and the building up of livestock production are essential to the meat packer. They place him in a very vital relation to our greatest and basic industry agriculture. All progressive farmers to-day are agreed that a permanent agricultural industry can only be established by making livestock production the basis of farming. Canada's future and the future of all other industries in Canada are bound up in the development of the production of meat, milk, butter, cheese, eggs and produce from the farms.

All businesses have passed or are now going through a period of readjustment. Probably one of the first industries to feel the effect of readjustment conditions was the packing industry. This was partly produced by artificial price restrictions. In the fall of 1919 the domestic prices of pork products were regulated by the Board of Commerce and the export prices by the British Ministry of Food. These combined resulted in farmers losing confidence in the hog business and an enormous decrease in breeding sows took place. The effect of this was that although prices for live hogs were never so high as in the average for 1919 and 1920 there has not been available sufficient hogs to even fairly keep the plants running. Thus between lack of hogs and the artificial price restrictions, the hog business from the packers' standpoint has been a losing business for some time past.

In the readjustments that must inevitably come about all business should be prepared to take their share of sacrifice. The packing business has already suffered severly in this process but it is hoped that now that artificial price regulation has ceased and the cost of feeds has decreased, production will get upon a stable basis and that the worst is past.

I might dd that the total sales of the packing platns reporting to the Dominion Government in 1918 were $229,000,000 and in 1919, $234,000,000. Therefore, as it is recognized that our future must largely depend on argiculture, of which livestock production is the keystone, the packing industry, being a vital part in this production, may lay a just claim to an important place, not only in our industry, but in our national economic scheme.

It is to be hoped that conditions will so right themselves that we will soon see some reduction in transportation rates in keeping with all other cost reducing factors and the general economic spirit which is pervading all industries.

Let us, for a moment, compare ourselves with other countries, our healthier economic conditions, our lighter tax rate, our almost unlimited natural resources of forest, power, mining and farming. Contemplation of these great resources should inspire confidence in the future of this country. It is almost impossible to conceive of anything but ultimate success for every industry which can outlive this period of depression. War and its effect, was but an incident in the life of Canada, and considering the country as a whole worked no permanent harm.

Address delivered before the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., at Albany Club Toronto

The Urgency of Fire Prevention in Sawmills

Uncleanliness and Fire Hazards Go Hand in Hand, and This Applies to the Outside as well as Inside of Building—Low Insurance Rate May be Secured

x By Frank Burns of Lee Blakemore, Inc. Chicago.

The subject of fire prevention and insurance problems, as applied to saw mill and wood working plants, is one which is worthy of considerable study, and it would be possible to prepare extensive articles on some of the sections, of which, in a general talk, only brief mention may be made.

This is particularly true if we are permitted to interpret fire prevention in its broadest sense and include the different forms of insurance coverage as well, but as a means of condensing a subject which otherwise might be expanded to the "Continued" story class, we will give no more than passing attention to the technical features, but go more thoroughly into the problems that we are confronted with every day.

There is no mystery about fire insurance, but at the same time it is absolutely amazing how little the average policy-carrier knows about his insurance coverage.

When we take into consideration the ever present danger of fire and the importance of collecting fully for property loss, it is only natural to assume that every insurance buyer should know exactly what he is paying for, but it seems that such is not the case, and generally the matter of protection is left entirely with the insurance man.

Of course, there can be no objection to this, as the average insurance man is always anxious to take good care of his client. However, there is always a chance for unintentional violation of policy conditions if the assured is not well posted regarding the requirements of his contract.

An insurance policy is nothing more or less than a contract whereby an Insurance Company, for a certain yearly consideration, agrees to indemnify you in case of loss by fire in a certain amount of money, providing you live up to the conditions specified in the contract. But if you go on violating your part of the obligation, you cannot expect to collect under a policy that you have rendered null and void.

Some people believe that the Insurance Companies should carry out their part of the contract whether the assured lives up to his part or not; and although this failure of performance of duty on the part of the latter may not appear to be serious and wholly without intentional transgression, it might result in serious complications, because, in most cases, the rate of premium is based on the conditions the assured is willing to warrant in the policy form; and it is quite frequently the case that the underwriting rules of the insurers forbid the acceptance of liability unless certain stipulations are warranted.

I shall not attempt to go into the details concerning insurance coverage as this would require too much time, but there is one point I wish to bring out and that is that specific or general coverage is very easy to understand. On the other hand, blanket coverage is very complicated and the assured should not contemplate that form of insurance unless he has positive information in regard to the actual appraised value of his property as the co-insurance requirements may work a hardship at the time of loss.

There is no phase of an insurance contract more confusing to the average policy-carrier than the co-insurance clause, but you will please not accept that statement as a criticism of the co-insurance clause, because, to the contrary, it is the equalizer of rates so that every man pays the premium in proportion to the indemnity realized in case of loss; and its application is very simple. For instance, if you warrant 80 per cent. co-insurance, you agree to carry insurance on the property equal to 80 per cent. of the actual value, and failing to do so you become a co-insurer. In other words, if the actual value is $100,000.00 and you incorporate the 80 per cent. co-insurance clause in your form, you agree to carry $80,000.00 insurance, and should you disregard this agreement and only carry $40,000.00 insurance and a loss occurs in the amount of $40,000.00, you would only collect $20,000.00, or one-half, because the Insurance Companies are only writing one-half of the amount you agreed to carry. It is very easy to comply with co-insurance requirements, and this is absolutely necessary in a form as the basis of premium is regulated by the amount of insurance you are willing to carry on your property.

One serious menace to the insurance business that I want to warn you against is the "Fly-by-nighters" or more commonly known as "Wildcats." The representatives of these irresponsible concerns call on the insurance buyers and are ready to accept practically anything they can get, and at any rate the assured is willing to pay; and if the members of your organization to whom your insurance problems are entrusted is not sufficiently schooled in such matters, he is likely to load you up with a lot of valueless policies. Now the practical way to reduce the insurance rate is to reduce the burning rate to which all responsible insurance mediums give due credit.

In buying insurance, it is always well to remember that it is unlike buying any other commodity because there is nothing to deliver unless you have a fire. The most expensive fire insurance is cheap insurance. It is a hard matter to reduce the cost without reducing the hazards. Regardless of all efforts to prevent fires, they will occur, and, as yet, we have never heard of any company strong enough to eliminate all the fires, and if any insurance organization quotes you an exceedingly low rate, you can rest assured that this same concern may be quoting others a lower rate.

The ultimate result is that such a company will soon find that they are unable to collect a sufficient amount to meet their losses, and just about the time you are ready to collect, they may be unable to pay.

In every class of fire insurance there are good, bad and indifferent, like any other business, but the unworthy cannot be eliminated unless every policy-carrier makes a study of these conditions.

I firmly believe that the best practice is to be sure of your proper coverage, and the proper Companies, and then stay with them. I do not mean by this that you should always feel so positively satisfied that you have no time to listen to the other fellow's story. He may have something better. It is always well to try to improve, no matter how careful you are in picking out your companies. There may be one that you have not considered.

To-day we hear the word "Service" on all sides so much so, that at times it becomes confusing, but there is only one way to judge the service of an insurance organization and that is by its prompt payment of losses, its earnest desire to watch your coverage, courteous treatment and an untiring interest in the welfare of your property conditions, and such an insurance medium should have the faithful co-operation of all its policyholders.

Prevention of fire is important. Much has been said, and volumes have been written, describing at length the many kinds of fire origins. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of prevention, but, strange as it may seem, each year brings with it staggering statistics of unnecessary waste by fire.

The reason for this is probably due to the fact that only a few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their plant conditions. Also, they have practically no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the cause of the heaviest fire losses. If it were possible, and agreeable, to take all the employees on each of our inspections, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove to be of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further arguments in favor of rigid inspection would be unnecessary. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experiment would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and this is through the heads of each department. The foreman should be a student of fire prevention, making it a point to accompany all inspectors, co-operating with them, getting their views and then seeing to it that every man under him receives the same knowledge, and eventually every employee would be a fire preventor, as well as a fire fighter.

In the past, fire protection was viewed as a purely engineering matter, but to-day there are many who believe that the psychological phase of the subject is of greatest importance. This change in opinion was brought about by definite proof that the primary fire cause is carelessness.

In this matter of fires, we of the U.S.A. are the one and only prodigal people the champions of all the earth. In France the per capita fire loss is 49c., and in England it is only 33c. Even these losses are large compared with the thrifty Dutch, in Holland, who burn up only 11c. worth of property per person each year. The

x Paper read before the Appalachian Logging Congress at Cincinnati.

average of all Europe is less than 30c., while in the United States it is $2.63.

The Americans talk of thrift, and yet, through pure carelessness, burn up a property value in twelve months that amounts to more than the total production of gold in the United Sates and its possessions in two and one-half years.

It is not possible to eliminate all the fires that are listed as strictly preventable. To do this, we would first have to change human nature. But we can travel a long way on the road to improvement.

Uncleanliness and fire hazards go hand in hand, and this applies to the outside as well as the inside of a building. Any factory or business that presents an example of poor housekeeping furnishes evidence of slack discipline. The first rule of fire prevention is to clean up, and the second rule is to stay clean.

The paramount issue in fire prevention is good house-keeping, and as there is so much chance for improvement along these lines, it would hardly be necessary to dwell at length on any other subject in successfully carrying on our campaign of protection.

I have inspected saw mills and found that the interior had not been whitewashed for perhaps two years, the wall lines carried heavy coats of old dust, lockers were full of cast-off clothing, and upon calling the manager's attention to these serious irregularities he would promise immediate attention, but in some cases nothing would be done and the one ultimate result to such conditions is fire.

There is no reason why a saw mill or any other wood working plant should not be kept clean well whitewashed inside and painted outside. There is nothing that will encourage a low insurance rate as much as cleanliness and an active interest in fire prevention.

Another point that is very important is watch service. The personal element plays an important part in the benefit that a watchman can be to a plant under his charge. Of course, he should be active, physically fit and faithful enough to devote proper care to an important duty. All that is admitted. Yet, as is too often the case, the night watchman is some aged workman who is no longer able to earn a living as an active employee. The many losses that have been caused by inefficient watchman's service, bears witness to the need of employing picked men for this work. They should not only be intelligent, active and courageous, but should be required to make a written report of the night's work. A regular printed blank form with the location of all fire fighting equipment and other important conditions should be issued to the watchman each evening when he reports for duty. Such a report on the housekeeping and fire apparatus irregularities will not only encourage better watch service, but will mean a plant inspection each night which is so important at this time.

A great many lumbermen realize the importance of fire prevention and have appointed their own inspector, who is generally an old employee familiar with the water system, but in most cases has no conception of the general run of fire hazards. A man, to make a good inspector, must be practical enough to observe intelligently the particular features which another man would pass up. He should make a careful study of such hazards as oil saturation, hot-boxes, friction contacts, spontaneous combustion, outside sparks and other conditions taken up in inspection reports made by trained inspectors visiting the plant.

One point to which great attention should be paid by the inspector is the condition of the electrical wiring because a large percentage of fires occur through installation that have not been made to conform to the best practice. The inspector of fire equipment should be a man who knows from experience what to look for. For example, a workman who has never tried to couple hose in a hurry would not examine it to see that the threads were in good shape and all the wrenches in place. The practical man would.

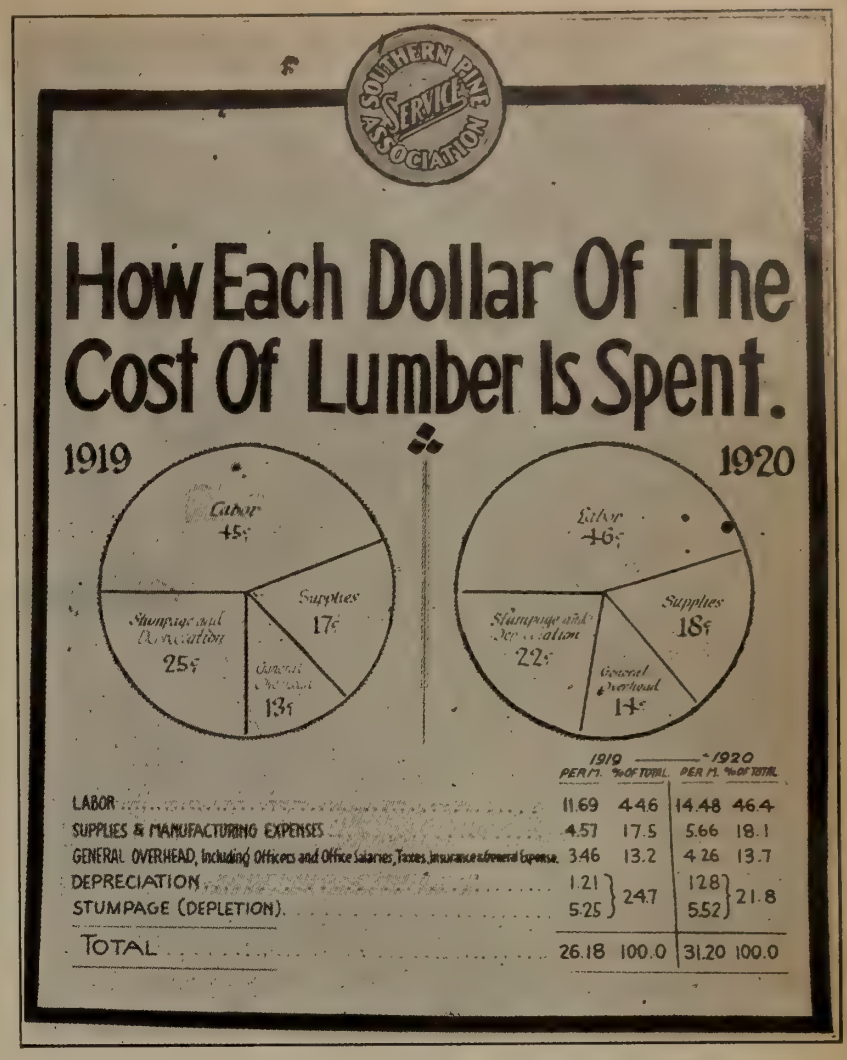
Proper aisle space should be maintained on all floors and outside trams, which needs, an experienced mill man will recognize if he ever tried to get the equipment from one location to another in a hurry.

No matter how small your operation, it is always well to have one man in your employment who will take sufficient interest in it to make at least one thorough fire prevention inspection each week.

Remember that fire prevention is a problem of both the insured and the insurer and the harmonious co-operation of the two, in a practical endeavor to eliminate the causes which will insure the continuity of your business enterprise, is worthy of both.

I wonder if you have ever seriously undertaken to estimate the extent of your loss, should your plant be destroyed, even though you collected the entire amount of the insurance carried? If you haven't, don't ever have one to find out, but take my word for it that you'll never want another.

To-day, every American Industry is as eager as a thoroughbred at the starting line. Every competent observer agrees that never



	1919 PER M.	1919 % OF TOTAL.	1920 PER M.	1920 % OF TOTAL.
LABOR	11.69	44.6	14.48	46.4
SUPPLIES & MANUFACTURING EXPENSES	4.57	17.5	5.66	18.1
GENERAL OVERHEAD, including Officers and Office Salaries, Taxes, Insurance & General Expense	3.46	13.2	4.26	13.7
DEPRECIATION	1.21	24.7	1.28	21.8
STUMPAGE (DEPLETION)	5.25		5.52	
TOTAL	26.18	100.0	31.20	100.0

Interesting diagram issued by the Southern Pine Association, showing how the various items entering into the cost of manufacturing lumber increased heavily last year over the preceding year and illustrating how each dollar is spent.

before have prospects been brighter. In every City there is an urgent need for more homes. It is roughly estimated that building is so far behind that it will require, at least, three years of the most strenuous construction to bring conditions up to anywhere near normal. This, together with many other interesting facts, is the most convincing argument in favor of fire prevention with the lumbermen. You cannot afford to have a fire at this time. You must be ready for your share of the production. The man who says he is too busy to study the fundamental principles of fire prevention reminds me of the man who is too busy to watch out for the cars at the railroad crossing. He will certainly get hit sooner or later.

We have comparatively few industrial readjustments to make. We are ready, but you must not lose track of the fact that one fire may put your plant out of the running. A trained fire fighting force is just as important as a trained selling force, but the truth of this statement is hardly ever realized until after the fire.

Regardless of all arguments, I firmly believe that 50 per cent. of our fires could be prevented with the proper precaution. It is far better to spend a little time and money in fire prevention now than it would be to lose 100 times that amount in reconstruction.

A saw mill or wood working plant doesn't have to burn. This fact is clearly proven by a large lumber company operating more than a dozen plants in the south for a good many years. They have had fires, of course, but excellent housekeeping, watch service, trained fire fighters and first-class equipment have always checked the flames at the start and prevented further interruption in production. Moreover, the man who has controlling interest in all these plants has never been too busy to take a personal interest in fire prevention. His mind, most certainly, is on production, and as we read their advertisements in the different magazines, we are impressed with a sort of positive feeling that their mills will be there, ready to fill orders. In other words, they are taking good care of the goose that lays the golden egg.

Fire is like a thief in the night which takes from you profit earning machine and deprives your employees of their daily wage. Don't allow fire to cheat you out of a portion of prosperity that is to come.

A slight reduction in loggers' wages has taken place in Oregon The minimum has been fixed at $3.00 per day for common labor and the reduction amounts to 7½ cents an hour. Alien employees in logging camp railways are to be reduced by a further 5 cents an hour.

The extensive plant of the Shevlin - Clarke Co., Limited, at Fort Frances, Ont. The annual capacity is 125,000,000 feet of white and norway pine lumber.

Busy Activities of Progressive Lumber Firm

The Shevlin-Clarke Company's twin sawmills at Fort Frances, Ontario, are giving employment to some 400 men. Last year the mills began operating on the 25th of March, or three weeks earlier than this year, but it must be remembered that the Spring of 1920 was very favorable for early lumbering. Both mills will operate during the day and one of them will continue with a night shift, which means that they will produce to about 75% capacity. The company have sufficient logs in storage at the mill; with what additional logs will be railed in from Flanders, to keep the plant going until the tows begin to arrive. The large boarding house, owned by the company, on Scott Street, is filled up and nearly 200 men are located there.

The Shevlin-Clarke Co. have taken over the retail operations of the Corona Lumber Co. and are disposing of their product direct to the consumer by retail as well as wholesale. A large proportion of the coming season's cut south of Flanders and on the borders of the Quetico River will be brought to the mills by water. It is stated that the distance which these logs have to be brought means that some of them may not reach the boom at the mill before late Summer and a considerable proportion will not arrive until the Spring of next year.

Speaking of the prospects of lumber production and demand for the coming season, J. A. Mathieu, M. P.P., vice president and manager, recently said that lumber was one of the last commercial products to rise in price, due to the war, and one of the first to drop. There has been very considerable reduction in lumber prices fom the peak market and it is improbable that any further drop in price will take place. As lumber constitutes from twenty-five to forty-five per cent. of the cost of a house, it is evident that a corresponding reduction will have to be made in hardware, heating plant, electrical equipment and labor before the householder can look for a reasonable reduction in building costs.

Spruce Leads Canadian Woods Production

It is not generally appreciated that the value of the annual production of spruce lumber and pulpwood in Canada exceeds that of nickel, silver, gold, copper and lead combined. In 1919, the value of the spruce lumber was approximately $44,000,000 and of pulpwood $28,000,000, or three times the value of either the Douglas fir or white pine production.

This is probably due, at least in part, to the fact that spruce is a dual-purpose wood, being valuable for both lumber and pulp. The light color, long fibres and easy pulping qualities make it the most valuable wood for the manufacture of paper. Spruce was at one time considered the only wood suitable for the manufacture of newsprint. Though the increasing difficulty of securing sufficient spruce to meet the demand has led to the use of other woods, chiefly balsam and hemlock, in combination with spruce. Spruce still comprises over 70 per cent of the wood used by the pulp and paper mills in Canada. As lumber, it is white, soft, light and easily workable, possessing a maximum of strength for its weight, so that it is in demand for light construction and interior finish. The absence of a very distinct grain precludes its general use in a natural finish, but it is largely used in place of pine where it is to be painted.

There are five species of spruce in Canada. Red spruce (Pisea rubra) is confined to the Maritime Provinces and the eastern part of Quebec. White spruce (P. canadensis) and black spruce (P. mariana) extend from the Atlantic coast to Alaska and as far north as the mouth of the Mackenzie river. In the southeastern part of its range, the black spruce is usually confined to wet or swampy sites, where it grows slowly and to a small size. In the northwest, it is found on better sites and is a better tree. White spruce is, however, the most important eastern species of spruce.

Sitka spruce (P. sitchensis) is confined to the Pacific coastal region. It attains very large sizes, up to 8 to 12 feet in diameter and 160 to 180 feet in height. During the war, it was found that Sitka spruce wood was the best in the world for the manufacture of the framework of air-craft, and 26,000,000 board feet of the finest quality was supplied by British Columbia to the Imperial Government for this purpose.

Engelmann spruce (P. Engelmanii) is plentiful in the inland, mountainous region in the southern half of British Columbia. It is also a splendid tree, but does not attain the gigantic sizes of the coastal species.

All of the spruces reproduce well under proper conditions. They are all tolerant of shade, which enables them to reproduce and remain alive even under comparatively dense stands. They do not thrive under such conditions, however, and, unless relieved of the oppression in time, their recuperative powers will be weakened. If given a chance, all of the species, except possibly black spruce, will make a rapid growth, and will afford perhaps a better return in a forest managed for sustained yield than most other kinds of trees. This is especially true where small sizes can be utilized, as in the pulp industry.

Although reliable information is not available as to the amount of spruce in Canada, it is estimated that about one-third of the standard timber is spruce. There is, perhaps, between 100 and 150 billion board feet suitable for the manufacture of lumber, and in addition, between 350 and 400 million cords of spruce pulpwood. A very considerable amount of this, possibly one-half, is not commercially accessible under the present conditions of market and transportation.

The annual cut of spruce is a little over two billion board feet. To this must be added the annual destruction by fire and by insects, which, during the last two decades, has far exceeded the amount used. The depletion of the pulpwood resources of the eastern United States has already created, and will continue to cause, an ever-increasing demand on the spruce forests of Eastern Canada.

Unless measures are taken to reduce the waste in logging, to check forest fires, and to provide for the development of new crops, the available spruce forests of Eastern Canada, at least, will be within sight of exhaustion inside of fifty years.

How New Brunswick Safeguards Her Forest

Aggressive Measures Adopted to Suppress the Fire Fiend—Co-operation of All Classes Enlisted—Rigid Regulations Regarding Land-clearing Operations.

New Brunswick is both progressive and aggressive in the matter of a forestry policy and adequate means of fighting forest fires. Extensive propaganda wor kis being carried on with encouraging results. The province has been fortunate this year in having very few disastrous fires. One of the most serious nature was near McGivney Junction, which was caused by a railroad train. The blaze spread over three hundred acres of second growth before being extinguished by large crews of men who were promptly on the scene. The firse was two and a half miles from the Junction and did not expand much after the fire fighters arrived. Another fire of considerable proportions occurred near Napier, on the St. Leonard's division, and is also reported to have been caused bya railway locomotive. The flames covered about the same area before being extinguished by the hundred men employd. Later general showers relieved the whole situation.

G. H. Prince, of Fredericton, N.B., the vigilant provincial forester, in a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman," says there is a vast difference between this year and last in the number of fires and the amount of damage done in the province. Mr. Prince also encloses a copy of the Fire Act revised to date, and several of the new clauses of 1921 are more drastic than probably any fire laws in any other province.

Burning of Slash and Debris

Continuing, Mr. Prince says: From the statements secured and from the weather records this year, the conditions this year were more serious than last and the dry period more extended. The great difference was due very largely to the co-operation we received from the general public and the licensees in fire prevention, and also to the order put out by the Advisory Board that fire permits should not be issued after May 10. This order was generally observed by the farmers and resulted in much less fires occurring. What serious fires have occurred have been caused by fishermen and railroads. We thought that we would simply give you this statement, as some rather exaggerated reports were made regarding the McGivney fire and a small brush fire which occurred in the vicinity of Minto. We might also say that arrangements have been completed for the construction of two large lookout stations in Madawaska Co. by co-operation between this department and the New Brunswick Railway Co., who owns a large area of the timber land in the vicinity. These stations will be connected by telephone and will cover the greater part of Hadawaska Co. Plans are under way for three additional lookout stations in Northumberland and one in Restigouche Co. The lookouts in operation during the past summer have given splendid service, one of these stations having accurately located several fires upto thirty and forty miles distant.

At the first of April all our rangers were instructed that the burning of brush and debris on land clearing operations should be encouraged and carried out in so far as possible before May 10. In our newer settlements the fire wardens made house to house visits and advised the people of this regulation, so that all were fully informed, and practically no settlers fires occurred in the whole province after the 10th of May, when the usual danger period commenced. We have had splendid co-operation from our newer settlers, especially those in the northern part of the province, where so many fires occurred in 1920. The regulation forbidding the issuing of permits after May 10 met with general approval throughout the province, and many licensees have expressed themselves strongly in favor of it. The same is true of a number of insurance companies, who have written the department heartily approving of this precaution.

How Timber Licensees Are Co-operating

At the last session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, at the request of the Board of Insurance Underwriters, a Fire Prevention Act was passed which provides for the investigation of all fires which occur on which insurance is carried. This will mean a special investigation will be made into any bush fires which destroy ties, poles, pulpwood or lumber, on which insurance is carried. This Act, coming into force on une 1st, is expected to be of considerable assistance. Many insurance companies are looking into the possibility of seeing that those who desire insurance take the proper precautions in clearing up brush and debris around their property and in supplying their rossing plants and sawmills with spark arresters, and closing in with metal their open burners, before granting such insurance. This will be a great hel :p.

The licensees in New Brunswick are co-operating in every way possible in fire protection, having over 200 of their employees given additional authority as fire wardens, which, taken in conjunction with our own staff of regular rangers, inspectors and special fire wardens, railway patrolmen and voluntary fire wardens, number over 1,300 in the entire province.

"We have had splendid co-operation," declared Mr. Prince, "from our settlers in observing no permits after May 10,and practically no prosecutions will be necessary in connection with this part of the fire law. Our difficulties this year have been more with fishermen neglecting their fires, and a number of prosecutions will take place in various parts of the province for neglected camp fires which would have caused serious damage had they not been promptly discovered and extinguished by our lookouts and fire wardens.

"A considerable number of fires originated at different points on the various railroads. About sixty men are employed as railway patrolmen, and these fires have been discovered promptly, and only in one instance, on a fire originating on the Canadian National Railway, did these fires threaten to become of any magnitude, and in this case the C.N.R. co-operated promptly by furnishing additional men and a special train. Fortunately by prompt action little damage occurred from this fire.

"The success in connection with settlers' fires in the province of New Brunswick this year is attributed very largely to the house to house propaganda carried out by the fire wardens, and also to the assistance given by the clergy in instructing their people in the main points of the fire law, and advising them to observe it very carefully.

Send in Suggestions to This Paper

"There is another matter which I would like to have your assistance on. I feel that each forest service or protective organization in each part of Canada has ideas and methods which are not in use in the others. I think that the 'Canada Lumberman would be an excel lent means of distribution of such information, as it reaches those who are directly interested in the preservation of our timber lands.

"One of several changes that have been inaugurated this year in patrolling parts of the railroad has been the changing of two power speeder patrols on seventy-eight miles of the C.N.R. into ten hand speeder patrols. These men follow every train on their own beat. This gives much better satisfaction than the former power speeder patrol."

Much literature has been issued by the N.B. Department of Lands and Mines, presided over by Hon. C. W. Robinson, in the way of public notices, booklets, cards and other instructions. Some facts set forth are worth reproducing. Here is a copy of a little card which is distributed by rangers, fire wardens and boy scouts to fishermen start ing out on their holidays:

> Camp, hunt and fish and enjoy your holidays in our wonderful forests, but be careful of forest fires, for everybody loses when the forest burns. Help us to keep the forests green.

Another card, under the caption "Save New Brunswick's Forests," points out that the forest lands of the province covering twelve million acres are the people's most valuable asset, and millions of dollars invested in New Brunswick's forest industries. Thousands of people depend upon the forests of the province for their livelihood, and two million acres in New Brunswick are to-day unproductive because of forest fires.

The Abitibi Power & Paper Co. of Iroquois Falls, Ont., is desirous of holding control of the right to develop hydro-electric energy at Kettle Falls on the Abitibi River. The Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines of Porcupine have been directing their attention to the extent of making formal application to the Ontario Government for the right to harness the falls, as well as taking the preliminary step of making a topographical survey. The Abitibi Company controls the source of the water which flows down the Abitibi and has already developed more than 50,000 h.p. at Iroquois Falls and Twin Falls, and is abundantly supplied with electric power. I t is believed that an amicable adjustment of the claims will be arrived at.

Crews are Kept Busy on Surveys

James W. Sewall, forest engineer and timber cruiser, with offices at Washington, D.C., Old Town, Maine, and Sanford, Florida, states that hitherto the intensity of demand for services such as he offers, has fluctuated with the rise and fall of business in the lumber and pulpwood circles. For a period of years back he has felt acutely the rising activity or waning strength of the lumber market, and as a rule the demands or lack of demand for his services have preceded slightly the general apparent trend, just as stock market prices are apt to discount futures. With these past facts in mind he feels reasonably optimistic as to the comparatively near future, as quite a quickened call for estimates and working plans is making itself felt, in distinct comparison with the period commencing early last autumn and lasting through most of the winter, when new orders were scarce and the Sewall crews were kept busy mainly on work already started.

Mr. Sewall has about 50 men in the field with work going on as far south as Florida and as far north as Quebec, as well as in various parts of New England, New York and Pennsylvania. He is at present in Florida himself, after which he expects to visit a crew in Quebec, making a considerable contrast of climatic conditions in a short time. His work now in process and definitely decided upon, covers an area of over 1,400,000 acres, but Mr. Sewall says that his organization and system are now so well developed that calls on his personal energy are far less than they were 15 or 20 years ago, when he started in with one or two men and did his own cooking !

Founding Empire Forestry Association.

Following the Imperial Forestry Conference held in London in 1920, the special committee then appointed to outline a scheme for a permanent, Empire-wide forestry association, has submitted a report on the basis of which steps have been taken to incorporate the Empire Forestry Association. Its affairs will be directed by a Governing Council and Executive Committee, the latter having its powers delegated from the former. Representatives of all parts of the empire will be included in the governing council. Letters Patent have been applied for and the draft copy of these shows the following as the first members of the governing council :—For the United Kingdom, the Earl of Plymouth, Viscount Milner, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Col. G. L. Courthope, M.P.; and Mr. M. C. Duchesne; for India, Sir Claude Hill; for the Dominion of Canada, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Robson Black and Col. L. Beckett; for the Dominion of New Zealand, Lord Islington; for the Commonwealth of Australia, Mr. H. R. Mackay; for the Union of South Africa, Earl Buxton; for Newfoundland, Sir Mayson Beeton; for Crown Colonies and Protectorates, Sir Arthur H. Young and Sir F. Mitchell Hodgson; to these will be added representatives of each of the affiliated societies and associations, not exceeding six in number. The chairman of the Governing Council and Executive Committee is Viscount Novar..

The objects stated in the draft letters patent, are (1) To foster public interest in Forestry; (2) To secure general recognition of the dependence of timber supply upon forest management; (3) To collect and circulate information relating to forestry and the commercial utilisation of forest products; (4) To form a centre for all engaged in forestry; and (5) To provide a means of communication between all concerned. Having these objects in view, the plan of the new association is to direct its activities to exchanging views with, and to supporting and co-operating with exising institutions and associations in furthering organised action for development of forestry throughout the Empire.

Some Short Methods for Figuring Tallies

The more or less well known short methods of multiplying by the 'teens is very convenient in figuring tallies. This consists in adding in the figure to the right in the multiplicand while multiplying by the right hand figure of the multiplier. Example: Multiply 24 by 16. Say 6 times 4 is 24; write down 4 and carry 2. 6 times 2 is 12, and 2 is 14, and 4 (the figure to the right in the multiplicand 24) is 18; write down 8 and carry 1. Add the 1 to the 2 in the multiplicand and write down 3. The result is 384. Example: Multiply 624 by 18. 8 times 4 is 32; write 2, carry 3. 8 times 2 is 16, and 3 is 19, and 4 (the figure to the right) is 23; write 3, carry 2; 8 times 6 is 48, and 2 is 50, and 2 (the figure to the right) is 52; write 2, carry 5. Add the 5 to the 6 in the multiplicand and write 11. The result is 11232.

Pulpwood Demand Shows Little Change

Speaking of the pulpwood situation in Ontario, a leading contractor stated this week that his firm would buy about 20,000 cords during the coming season, as compared with over 30,000 cords last year.

The market at the present time is dull and the supply of wood greatly exceeds the demand. Most pulp and paper mills have still a large quantity of wood on hand, and owing to quietness in trade, have evinced no disposition to purchase heavily.

For peeled poplar south of North Bay from $8.00 to $9.00 a cord is being paid, f.o.b. cars, but the requisitions for this kind of wood are limited. Many settlers in the north have still huge supplies of wood on hand, and it is reported that the recent forest fires consumed hundreds of cords lying along the railway tracks.

In regard to spruce and balsam, there is no fixed quotations, the price paid being based upon the pressing needs of the owner to sell or the urgency of the purchaser if he can find a market. It is reported that there are thousands of cords of spruce and balsam cut in Northern Ontario and Eastern Quebec which will not be peeled this season owing to the lack of interest on the part of consumers.

Handsome New Office and Yard of Progressive Ontario Firm

P. W. Gardiner & Son of Galt, Ont., who are manufacturers of high-grade doors, sash and columns, have their yard and factory on Harris St. in that city. The accompanying view shows the new office of the company and part of the retail lumber stock, garage and stable. The brick shed back of the office is attached to the dry kiln and is used as storage for door lumber. The company have a lumber shed, about 270 feet in length with piling facilities on both sides of the railway track, which runs the full length of the building. All lumber for the factory is kept under cover. There is also additional piling room on the outside of the shed proper, in which retail stock is carried.

Latest Interpretation on Lumber Sales Tax

In regard to the application of the recent sales tax on lumber, several points have been cleared up lately. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association submitted a number of questions to the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, Ottawa, and the replies received are interesting and instructive. A number of them are as follows:

Q.—A Toronto firm buys lumber from a manufacturer and instructs the latter to ship to a point in the United States. The lumber, however, is invoiced by the mill to the Toronto firm, and your local officer insists that 1% tax should be paid, although of course the lumber is billed by the manufacturer through to the United States destination. Our understanding of this matter is that no tax should be charged.

A.—When a Canadian firm buys lumber from a manufacturer, and instructs the latter to ship direct to a foreign destination, sales tax is not applicable, providing the lumber is shipped direct from the mill to the foreign destination, on bills of lading endorsed for export.

Q.—With regard to saw logs and pulpwood; what is your ruling with regard to the latter peeled or rossed, that is, knife barked? We understand, of course, that there is no tax of any kind on pulpwood furnished by the settler or farmer, but perhaps you would give a ruling as to whether this article is free of tax supposing the pulpwood is supplied peeled or rossed by a firm other than a farmer or settler.

A.—As respects sales of pulpwood, which has been peeled or rossed by a dealer, the tax is not applicable.

Q.—Pulpwood: In your circular dater April 25, No. 74-C, provision is made that on and after November 26, 1920, sellers of such material are subject to the payment of the tax. We assume that this circular will be superseded on and after May 10, 1921.

A.—As regards Circular 74-C, I would state that the provisions of this circular are effective on transactions where the sales tax is applicable prior to the 10th May, 1921.

Q.—We have been asked to obtain a ruling as to what tax applies where one manufacturer sells to another manufacturer. We assume that the 1½% or 2%, as the case may be, charged by the first manufacturer to the second would obviate the necessity of further tax on resale, as the second manufacturer would be regarded as a wholesaler in this case.

A.—If one lumber manufacturer sells lumber, on and after the 10th instant, to another manufacturer, the tax is applicable at the rate of 2%. If the second manufacturer sells the lumber in the condition of lumber, and not as manufactured articles, no sales tax is applicable on the sale by the latter. If the second manufacturer converts the lumber into sash or doors, etc., the sales tax is applicable at a rate dependent upon the status of the purchaser.

Q.—A firm takes out logs and manufactures same into lumber. The sawing is done under contract during the winter by a man who owns the mill, but the owners of the logs own the building. Your local revenue officer charges 1½ on the cost of sawing last winter's cut. The owner of the lumber will no doubt be called upon to include 1½% or 2%, as the case may be, when he sells the lumber. What is your ruling in this matter?

A.—The charges made for custom sawing are not subject to the tax, which becomes applicable only when the lumber is sold by the owner thereof.

Q.—A wholesaler imports lumber from the United States and sells same to His Majesty's Government for consumption and not for resale. What is the tax?

A.—Lumber imported from the United States is subject to tax at the rate of 3% at time of importation, and this tax having been paid, no further sales tax is payable when resold as lumber, either to His Majesty's Government or to other purchasers.

The following additional ruling is also interesting: "When logs are sent to the mill to be converted into lumber, the tax becomes applicable only when the lumber is sold by the owner thereof."

The term "lumber" includes the product of logs, either rough or dressed, flooring, siding, ceiling, and products of like nature wherein the essential character of the product is not changed into the whole or part of some specific article of remanufacture, such as furniture, wagons, sash, doors, etc.

Lath, shingles and pickets are considered as lumber.

Box shooks of rough or planed lumber cut to various lengths and widths come under the heading of lumber.

Poles, pulpwood and posts are in the nature of logs and round timber and are exempt from taxation.

Shavings and sawdust, being waste products, are classed as fuel of all kinds and are exempt from taxation.

Wages of Lumberjacks Will Be Low

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," a large operator in the Ottawa district says: "I would like very much to tell you just what the outlook for the balance of the year is like, but so far as I can observe the trend of the market and prospective conditions. I am of the opinion that one man's guess is as good as that of another. We are not attempting to sell any of our new stock of hardwood, and do not expect to do so until we are satisfied that there will be no betterment or conditions will not improve. The cost of manufacturing last season were the highest in the history of the business, and to dispose of our stock at present figures would mean a heavy loss to the producer. In regard to the help question, for the first time in three or four years the supply is greater than the demand for common labor, and wages will undoubtedly be lower next fall than at any time during the past five years.

Fishermen Fined for Neglecting Camp Fire

At Woodstock, N.B., five citizens of Perth, Victoria county, appeared before a local justice and pleaded guilty to the charge of having failed to extinguish their camp fire when on a recent fishing trip on Three Brooks Deadwater, a branch of the Tobique, which runs through very valuable timber lands belonging to the Crown, the N. B. Railway Co., and Fraser Co., Ltd.

A fine of $50 was imposed on each, in addition to the cost of extinguishing the fire, and of the value of thed amage done by the fire to the area burned over, both of which were small, due to the prompt action of Lookout Man Seamore Trafton and George Gough, Chief Fire Warden of Victoria county, who extinguished the fire, with a crew of men, before it had time to spread over much area. At the time the country was very dry, and with the heavy winds prevailing, this fire would have caused enormous damage if the blaze had not been extinguished when small.

This is the first case of a fisherman being fined for not putting out his camp fire in New Brunswick, and probably one of the first cases in Eastern Canada. Evidence is usually difficult to get, as the fisherman ois generally some miles away before his neglected fire spreads and is discovered.

Pays Warm Tribute to B. C. Fir

Through the kindness of the Agent-General for British Columbia, Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., we have had an opportunity of examining in detail the various samples timber from that country that are being arranged for exhibition purposes in one of the spacious rooms of British Columbia House, Regent street, says The Timber Trades Journal.

Mr. Wade, who is quite an enthusiast, and particularly well versed in timbers, gave us much interesting and valuable information with reference to the principal woods of the Dominion; and when completed the exhibition should prove of the greatest value, not only for technical purposes, but an ocular demonstration of the possibiliies of British Columbia timber. The result of the trials conducted by H.M. Office of Works are so important and satisfactory that it is to be hoped a filip will be given to the extended use in this country of at least three of the most valuable timbers. For long The Timber Trades Journal has acted the pioneer in persistently bringing to notice the valuable properties of the timber of the Douglas fir, or Oregon pine, but, unfortunately, with no very promising results. Prejudice, as pointed outb y us long ago, and now admitted by the Office of Works, is the principal reason why this wood has not been fully appreciated in Great Britain, but now that its valuable properties have been clearly demonstrated by the practical tests just completed, it is to be hoped that the timber will find a ready market in this country. As pointed out by us in a special article, Douglas fir timber is the strongest wood in the world for its weight that is obtainable in commercial sizes and quantiy.

When in British Columbia lately we devoted considerabl time to investigating the properties and quality of the timber of the Douglas fir, and found it the ideal building and structural wood because it combines the requisites of great strength, light weight, and ease of handling, while the grain of the wood shows the most beautiful figuring, which makes it of the greatest value for interior finish of every description.

Now Rafting Sawlogs by Electricity

Electricity is being used as power for rafting purposes for the first time in New Brunswick by the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. at the mouth of the Nashwaak River, where the rafts of logs are made up for towing to St. John. Power for the motor used in the operation is supplied from the power lines of the Maritime Electric Co. of Fredericton, whose lines extend across the St. John River to Devon for distribution. About 700 feet of power line was constructed to bring the power to the river bank. Approximately 10,000 pieces are being rafted each day by electricity. Two 20 H.P. 2-phase motors and a crew of 70 men now do the work formerly requiring a crew of 200 men, when the rafting was done entirely by hand.

Wholesalers Assemble at Country Club

The last monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, until after the summer holidays, was held at the Lake Shore Country Club, near Clarkson, on the Hamilton highway, on June 17. President W. Frank Oliver of the Club had invited the lumbermen, their wives and lady friends, to gather at this delightful spot, and the change was a welcome one. The club house and surroundings were much admired and a number of lumbermen are already enthusiastic members of the Lake Shore organization, which is one of the most progressive and sociable of its nature in the Toronto district. About ninety ladies and gentlemen motored out from Toronto to the club house and a splendid repast was enjoyed. The table decorations were very pretty and the whole environs appealed to every one.

A. E. Eckardt, Chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, presided, and, after the good things had been disposed of, the visitors were welcomed to the club by President Oliver. Mr. Eckardt suitably replied.

An invitation was extended to the wholesalers by the management of the Park House, Grimsby Beach, to hold the annual picnic there again during this summer, while a similar bid was presented from the Lake Shore Country Club. Decision in this matter was left in the hands of the Entertainment Committee, of which L. D. Barclay is chairman. It is understood that the picnic will in all probability be held at the Lake Shore Country Club, the members having arrived at this decision by a practically unanimous choice.

Led by the irrepressible Duke Johnston, there were numerous glees and choruses rendered during the evening.

Several communications were read and referred to the various committees to dal with and, during the evening, short but interesting addresses were delivered by J. L. Campbell, who returned recently from an extended pleasure trip to England, Scotland and the battle fields of France. A. E. Gordon, who lately spent several weeks in British Columbia, and A. G. Wilmot, of Jaffray, B.C., who is the newest B.C. lumberman to open an office in Toronto. The latter was extended a cordial greeting.

It was decided that further meetings of the Wholesalers' Association would not be held until after the summer holidays, which has been the usual custom in the past. If anything special crops up Secretary Boultbee will arrange for a session, if necessary.

The business proceedings at the Lake Shore Club were followed by a delightful dance.

During the business proceedings it was announced that Walter C. Laidlaw, Toronto, had kindly consented to donate a silver trophy to the Association in connection with a golf competition open to the members of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' organization or their employees. Rules and regulations will be drawn up and it is expected the contest will arouse much interest among the lumbermen devotees of the links. Mr. Laidlaw's offer was accepted with gratitude.

Wonders of Forestry Demonstration Car

The Canadian Forestry Association's exhibition car is now touring the province of Quebec. This interesting demonstration vehicle, which has been open to the public at the many points visited, has aroused much interest and large crowds have viewed with delight the attractive and varied display, made possible through the energy and foresight of the Canadian Forestry Association. The car which recently toured Quebec also made a most successful trip through the Maritime provinces, and proved to be a source of valuable information.

Recently a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" had the pleasure of visiting the car, and was shown through it by C. Gerald Blyth, Assistant Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, in charge of the demonstration. Mr. Blyth first called the attention of the visitor to recreation of forest, and its advantages for pleasure, health and sport.

The correct way of logging is demonstrated in four models loaned by the United States Government for this tour of the car, which are an education in themselves on the many precautions against fire. Model No. 1 shows the virgin forest in the hands of the woodsmen, and Model No. 2, the correct method of logging over an area, emphasizing the elimination of waste. Model No. 3 is a contrast between the old and the new way, and shows where, after the cutting, the branches have been allowed to remain on the ground, instead of being destroyed. These become dry and very inflammable and are responsible for forest fires. Model No. 4 shows the result of a fire. These models are valuable to educate the woodsman to carry on logging without leaving behind the debris to cause a fire and destroy millions in money value of forest forestry.

One of the interesting exhibits in the car is a miniature maple forest showing the correct way of making maple sugar and syrup, an important industry among the farmers of Quebec, especially in the eastern townships and the county of Beauce, from which they receive approximately eight million dollars per year for this product.

One of the interesting exhibits shown in the car that certainly ribets the attention of the housewife as well as everybody else who pays a visit to the exhibition, is a show case containing unusual products of woods; ladies' cloth waists and silk hose being manufactured from spruce wood. Ladies who visit the car and feel the texture of these cloth and silk goods on exhibition are surprised at their softness and come to realize the value of Canada's forests for more purposes than building or the manufacture of paper.

Another interesting exhibit in the car to demonstrate the value of the premier industry in Canada, the pulp and paper industry, is a miniature but unique pulp and paper mill and town, which to emphasize the importance of this line of wood product that applies so largely to the province and district of Quebec, and in Canada gives employment to 50,000 men. Mr. Blyth relates the value of this industry and and Canada's exports to the United States in 1920, which reached the sum of $130,156,047, exclusive of some $30,000,000 work shipped to other countries, and created American exchange to the amount of $483,853.49 a day for every working day in the year, offsetting to that extent the Canadian obligations in the way of interest payments and payments that must be met for raw materials imported.

The fire protection exhibit is also interesting to those visiting the car, especially bushmen. This exhibit shows a model lookout tower for forest rangers to locate a fire, a portable gasoline pump that weighs only 120 pounds and can be packed on a horse's back to be rushed to a blaze. It has 2,000 feet of lines and can pump 30 gallons of water per minute on a fire. Portable telephones and airplane for locating forest fires are other features. The result of carelessness in neglecting to extinguish camp fires or by throwing away burning matches and the deadly cigarettes are also emphasized.

A transparency likewise adorns the car, depicting forest scenes before and after a fire, and logging scnees in different stages of camp life. Moving pictures are given showing the modes and methods of forest protection. Another interesting part of the demonstration car is an entomological display, showing the principal forest insects which have and are still causing such devastation to the Canadian forest, and cause damage annually to the amount of seventy-five million dollars, which is greater than that wrought by forest fires.

Speaking of the visit of the car to New Brunswick, G. H. Prince, chief forester of the province, in writing the "Canada Lumberman," says: "I might say that through co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association and this department the Forestry Exhibition car spent over a month in New Brunswick, visiting all the centres, holding meetings and showing motion pictures to the people and school children. The car is attended by two demonstrators, one representing the Canadian Forestry Association and one representing the New Brunswick Forest Service. In Fredericton alone 1,600 school children and 300 student teachers viewed the pictures and listened to addresses on fire protection."

Montreal Market Shows Some Improvement.

The market exhibits signs of a small improvement, both as to the volume of business and prices. There are indications that the market has passed the lowest point, and that we may look for a slow and gradual upward movement. The immediate outlook, however, does not warrant a belief that there will be any substantial advance. General trade conditions are not sufficiently good to encourage any idea idea in this direction.

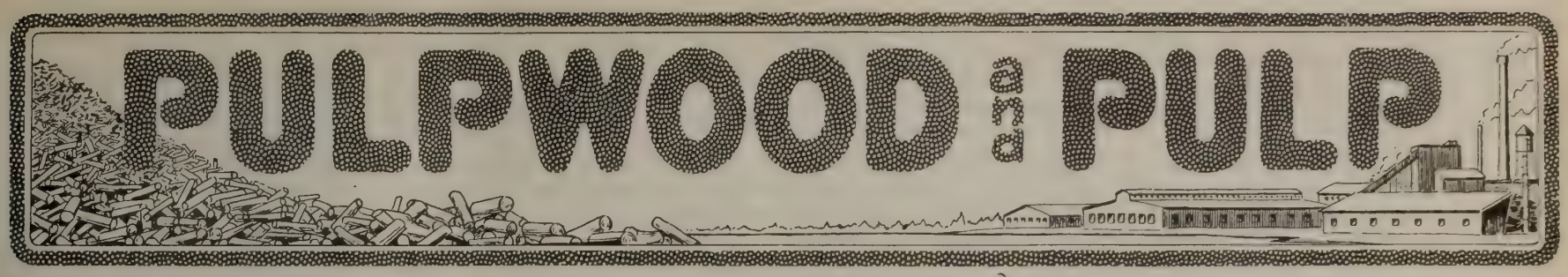
Wholesalers state that they have done very little buying from the mills. The position, although it has improved, is not definite enough to encourage any heavy financial commitments, and in addition to this, some firms have sufficient stocks to take care of their requirements for some time.

Representatives of wholesale firms declare that the yards have a substantial amount of stock in hand, and that the buying is mainly of a hand-to-mouth character. Many of the retail firms are still looking for bargains, they having been accustomed lately to the process of playing off one firm against the other in the matter of prices. The fact hat some wholesalers have been practically bound to liquidate their stocks has been a factor in this forcing down of values.

"We are selling a moderate amount of stock," said the head of one firm. "It is, however, hard work, and buyers are very exacting; some, indeed, are not fair, and are inclined to take advantage of every loophole to obtain a reduction of the contract price or to cancel, if they consider it to their advantage."

Will Encourage Fall Burning of Brush

The order forbidding the burning of brush after May 10 has been well observed by the settlers of New Brunswick, especially in the northern part of the Province. The order has received the approval of the licensees of the Crown Lands, insurance companies, and of many others interested in the prevention of fires, and it has been fully justified by the results obtained.



Should Place Embargo on Pulpwood

By Frank J. D. Barnjum, Annapolis Royal N. S.

Anyone who can travel on our railroads and see the immense amount of pulpwood piled alongside the tracks all through Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick for shipment out of the country, or who will visit Sherbrooke, Campbellton, or McAdam in the busy seasons and see trainload after trainload of pulpwood being shipped away from our Canadian mills, or will visit our seaports and see steamerload after steamerload shipped to Portland, Maine, knowing that every trainload and every steamerload is shortening the life of our pulp and paper and lumber industries, and can see this all going on and not lift a hand to help stay the same, is to say the least, not a good Canadian.

The American mills in their activity for the removal of the embargo on the shipment of Crown land wood do not expect to succeed in having any restrictions removed, but are simply agitating this queston wth the hope that it may prevent the placng of a further embargo or export tax on the shipment of fee land wood, which is now furnishing them with a million and a quarter cords of pulpwood annually and shortening the life of our own mills to this same extent.

This agitation is instigated principally by one of the larger American paper companies that has a small supply on its own lands in the United States, and is, therefore, selfishly interested. Many American manufacturers freely admit that they are surprised that Canada has not taken steps to prevent the export of pulp wood long before this.

Our first duty should be to stop the shipment of raw wood out of the country; our second, renewed and increased fire protection for our forests; our third, reforestation.

I say first stop the shipment of wood. Why should we protect our forests from fire and plant seedlings while we are continually shipping mature trees out of the country faster than we are planting them ?

The next matter of importance, is the retention for our own manufacturers of our other raw materials, and the further development of our coal mines and water powers.

Furthermore, as far as possible, our railroads should be run by electricity rather than by coal. The saving that we should make by the prevention of the loss of the timber alone, which is burned up annually by our railroads, would more than pay the interest on the entire cost of their electrification.

An actual embargo is the only measure that will prevent the shipment of raw pulpwood to the United States. However, an export tax of $10.00 per cord is the next best measure. This would not check shipments in any way, but would, at least, give Canada an addit ional revenue of $12,000,000.00 per year on the million and a quarter cords now being shipped annually to the United States. This $10.00 per cord would simply be paid by the American consumer, so that, by the imposition of this tax, no Canadian interest would be affected or injured in the slightest degree, and the country would be receiving some slight compensation for the loss of one of its most valuable assets.

Surely a measure that will increase Canada's revenue to the amount of $12,000,000.00 without detriment to any one in the Dominion calls for immediate enactment.

Better Prospects for Quebec Pulpwood

The pulpwood situation in the district of Quebec is beginning to take on a new life. During the last week of May the wood was selling for $12.50 per cord in comparison to war-time prices, and beginning with June the hopes of the dealers have been heightened by the fact that there have been inquiries from the American paper and pulp mills and offers of $16.50 per cord. In the meantime there has been no movement from this district of wood, and the dealers have been sitting tight awaiting a reaction. Bankers who are interested by many advances, discussing the situation, are becoming more optimistic, and make the statement that appearances point to a settlement between all plants and their employees on or about June 15, when the mills will again be in full operation. In the meantime the stock of pulpwood cut and stored alongside the various railroads is generous, and in greater excess than the requirements by the mills for a year. The Jacques Cartier River is simply blocked with pulpwood owned by the Brown Corporation. It is said that this firm have such an abundance of wood cut and stored ready to move to their mills as will obviate the necessity of taking out any more this year.

An Active Force on the Pacific

George F. Whalen
Vancouver, B. C.

George Frederick Whalen, who is president of the Charlotte Islands Spruce Products, Limited, Vancouver, is an Ontario boy who has during the past few years made a good connection in the west with several progressive organizations. He was born in Fort William and educated in the Twin Cities.

Mr. Whalen began his career as a clerk in a timber camp near Port Arthur, where he spent two years, and from this branched out into taking out timber on his own hook. This he followed with considerable success from 1902 to 1909 when he was appointed manager in charge of construction and operation of the sulphite mill at Mill Creek, B. C. These duties he discharged until five years ago when he was made vice-president and general-manager of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, which post he held until 1919.

Mr. Whalen is president of the Canadian Commercial Co., Limited, of Vancouver, Sydney Roofing & Paper Co. of Victoria, and is the director of several other organizations among them being the Washington Pulp & Paper Co. of Port Angeles, Wash., Burrard Wharf Co., Vancouver, and the Burrard Tug & Barge Co. of the same city.

Mr. Whalen is fond of golf, fishing and motoring and has always taken an active interest in sports.

Extentions Made to Belgo-Canadian Plant

Extensive improvements have been made to the plant of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co. at Shawinigan Falls. The contract for the buildings was let some time ago and they will consist of a grinder room extension with a span of 59 feet and 108 feet in length, with a possibility of a further extension. The boiler room will have a span of 64 feet and a length of 84 feet, and the transmission building a span of 26 feet and a length of 74 feet. The latter will be located at the further end of the new boiler house. The new groundwood mill will provide room for three grinder units, of which two will be installed at the present time. The new plant will be entirely electrically driven and power will be supplied by Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

Reforestation of New Zealand timber areas with seedlings from B.C. is being extensively carried out in the Southern Dominion, where vast areas of waste lands have already been planted, is the statement of Mr. F. J. Nathan, manging director of the big manufacturing firm of Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., Palmerston, North, New Zealand. Mr. Nathan is visiting Canada as well as the United States in the interests of his own business. Being chiefly interested in the dairying industry he will pay close attention to conditions affecting that industry.

Fixing Minimum Freight on Pulpwood.

Asking for the fixing of a maximum freight rate of 8 cents per hundredweight on pulpwood, a petition is being prepared by Manitoba settlers to be presented to the Provincial Government. It is stated that there is 50,000 cords of pulpwood needed for market immediately, and which these settlers could secure if allowed a reasonable return. Under present conditions the settlers only get $4 for two days' work cutting and teaming, while five-eighths of the profit goes to the railways. Freight rates on pulpwood have increased 66 2/3 per cent. in five years, the petitioners claim. Owing to the prohibitive rates it is claimed that pulpwood valued at more than $100,000 is burned every year in the Province rather than ship it out.

Southern Wood Used for Pulp

A daily paper published in Birmingham, Alabama, was recently issued on paper manufactured from southern pine, which grows along the banks of the Warrior River and in the hilly section of North Alabama, covering many thousands of acres. The paper was manufactured from wood shipped to northern mills, and is declared by experts to be the equal in every respect of the newsprint made from Canadian spruce. The Alabama pine, which is unfit for lumber, contains an unusually fine fibre, has a very thin bark, virtually no heart, and contains only a trace of resin. It requires one ton of wood to make a ton of paper.

Another Pulp Plant for Northern Ontario

Recently the time for receiving tenders for the Nagagami River pulp and timber limit, which consists of 2,300 square miles in the Algoma District, expired. It is understood that the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests has received a number of tenders, but the result has not yet been announced. It is said that the tenders are held for a report which will be submitted to the department. The Nagagami area includes 19 townships and a large tract of unorganized territory north of Lake Superior. It is 47 miles by 84 miles. The successful bidded will be required to build a pulp mill costing not less than a million dollars, must employ 200 or more people and must have a daily production of one hundred tons or more.

Proposed Pulp Mill for Sioux Lookout.

George E. Farlinger and associates have an ambitious plan for the development of Sioux Lookout, the baby town of Northwest Ontario. Mr. Farlinger has about 250 square miles of timber limits available, and intends to establish a $2,000,000 pulp mill, which will have a capacity of 100 tons daily. The mill will employ 100 men in the summer and about 500 in the winter months, and logging operations will be carried on extensively It is proposed later to add a paper mill.

Another project in hand is a million-dollar power development incidental to the establishment of the pulp mill, which will mean the harnessing of Pelican Falls and other points close to the town, development rights for which have already been secured by Mr. Farlinger. The power harnessing and pulp mill erection, however, depend on the assurance that Ontario's water control rights are left untouched. Sioux Lookout has an extensive general building programme under way and many new houses are being put up.

Developing New Process of Pulp-making

The manufacturers of newsprint paper are at work in the Government laboratory at Madison, Wis., developing a new process whereby it may be possible to use pine trees of the south in making pleached pulp. Dr. Sidney C. Wells of the United States forests products laboratory, declared he spoke in New York at the annual convention of the American Pulp and Paper Mills Superintendents, and explained that development of the vast forests of the South would materially help in solving the problems of an increased supply of newsprint.

Dr. Wells advocated building paper mills close to the pine forests in Southern States. Bleached pulp from pine, he said, would release for newsprint paper sulphite now needed in other grades.

The maximum penalty that may be imposed under the N. B. Forest Fires Act for a neglected camp fire is $200 plus the cost of extinguishing the fire, and also in addition nine months in jail, as the presiding justice may decide.

Instructions have been sent to all fire wardens in New Brunswick to encourage fall burning of brush instead of spring burning, and it is expected that this policy will be of great assistance in the prevention of fires in the spring of 1922.

Personal Paragraphs

J. W. Langs of the Dominion Timber Sales, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., spent a few days recently in Toronto on business.

Aird Flavelle of Thurston, Flavelle, Limited, Port Moody, B.C., was a recent visitor to Toronto and Lindsay.

Alex. P. Read of Read Bros., Limited, Toronto, accompanied by his wife and little girl, left recently on an extended holiday trip to Great Britain, France, Italy and other European countries.

J. D. MacCormack, general manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser Mills, B.C., spent a few days recently in Toronto on business and called upon a number of friends in the industry.

G. H. Prince, chief forester of the Crown Lands Department, Fredericton, N.B., recently completed an inspection trip of the lookout stations on the north shore of that Province.

H. J. Terry of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, and Mrs. Terry returned recently from an extended motor trip to the Adirondack Mountains of New Hampshire. They travelled in all nearly 1,200 miles.

C. G. Anderson of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Toronto, was one of the delegates of the Kiwanis Club of Toronto who attended the recent international gathering at Cleveland. The Toronto contingent were successful in having the Queen City selected as the 1922 place for the big meeting.

A. L. Clark of Dallas, Texas, has resigned as president of the Southern Pine Association, and has been succeeded by P. S. Gardiner of the Eastman, Gardiner Company of Laurel, Miss., who was formerly vice-president of the association. Mr. Clark is well known in Canada, being president of the Vancouver Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

W. R. Ingraham died recently at Shagomoc, N.B., in his 71st year. He was engaged for many years in the lumbering business and during the time that the Shogomoc Lumber Co. operated mills, he was head scaler for the firm. The Ingrahams, father and brothers of the deceased, were identified with the earliest history of the lumber industry on the Shogomoc River, having owned and operated mills many years ago.

Herbert Jenner-Fust, vice-president and managing director of the Grier Timber Company, Montreal, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on June 24. He was 48 years of age. Born in Complou, P.Q., he was the only son of the late Arthur Rhys Jenner-Fust. and a grandson of the late Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner-Fust of Hillcourt, Falfield, Gloucestershire, England. Mr. Jenner-Fust was connected with the Grier Timber Company for many years, and succeeded his brother-in-law, Mr. Brockwill Grier, as managing directer on the latter's death six years ago.

A wedding notice of more than usual interest to Canadian lumbermen was published recently when Col. J. W. Woods and Mrs. Woods of Ottawa announced that their second daughter would be married to John R. Booth, Jr., early in September. Col. Woods is the president of the Woods Manufacturing Co., Limited, Hull, manufacturers of lumbermen's supplies, clothing and allied lines, while J. R. Booth, Jr., is the nephew of the grand old lumberman, J. R. Booth of Ottawa. The Flying Corps attracted young Mr. Booth during the war, and he is at present an officer in the Governor-General's Foot Guards, of which regiment Col. Woods was for several years a popular commanding officer.

Wm. Turnbull of Victoria, B.C., Lumber Commissioner, has left on a visit to London and Egypt. He will investigate the possibilities of the market for British Columbia lumber in Egypt, from which country an order of 8,000,000 feet of railway ties was received some three months ago and delivered in good time. Mr. Turnbull is making the trip in furtherance of the Provincial Governments's forest products extension policy which is being actively pushed by Hon T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands. Hon. Mr. Patullo has also gone overseas to take up in British commercial circles the question of developing the lumber export trade of the Pacific coast Provinces.

S. Hargreaves, who for the past year has represented Gibson, Merrick & Lindsay of Vancouver, in Toronto and the province of Ontario, left recently for British Columbia, and will open a purchasing office in Vancouver in the interest of Rose-McLaurin, Ltd., of Toronto and Lachine. Mr. Hargreaves has spent many years in the Pacific province an is thoroughly conversant with manufacturing and sales conditions. Rose-McLaurin, Ltd., have recently increased their sources of supply, and their latest move in establishing a direct purchasing department in British Columbia for the handling of fir, cedar, spruce and pine lumber and shingles, places this progressive firm in a splendid position to look promptly after the interests of their astern clientele.

A Busy Manager of Large Activities

Col. C. H. L, Jones
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Col. C. H. L. Jones, manager of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., is widely known in military and pulp and paper circles. He was born in Montreal and spent the first six years of his career with the C. P. R. and then ten years with the Lake Superior Corporation, occupying the post of assistant general manager during the last three years. Nine years ago he was appointed to his present position. Col. Jones was a former president of the Board of Trade at Sault Ste. Marie, and served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the war in Canada, England and France. He raised the 227th Regiment, C. E. F. in Sault Ste. Marie, and went to England in command. He commanded the central group of the C. F. C. in France and was mentioned in despatches. It was while serving in France that the subject of this reference was promoted to Colonel. Col. Jones resides at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The Joyful Song of the Axman

By D. B. MacRae

I tell you, sir, I like an ax, I guess it must be in the breed,
We come of pioneering stock, of folks who had a simple creed,
Men who blazed the paths we travel with their ringing, swinging blade
From the seaboard to the sunset, pushing forward unafraid.
Ere the settler raised his cabin and a new hearth fire burned,
Ere the woodlot smiled with harvest or the furrow first was turned
Came the axmen, strong in sinew, keen of eye, with echoing blow,
Building up a nation's greatness as they laid the forests low.
In the pine land by the river; where the lordly maples grow;
From New Brunswick to the westward where the mountains lift the snow
Rang the music of the woodsman right across a continent
On the Restigouche, the Fraser, and beside the winding Trent.
You who've seen the mighty engine, thundering, flaring through the night,
Past the hamlet, through the forest, plunging in its path of light,
Bearing some on homeward journey, others out to do and dare,
Know before the line was builded that the axman first was there.
I'm getting on in years myself but when the summer days expire
And the first frost crisps the maple till it flashes hues of fire,
The woodsy scents that haunt the morn are making coursings in my blood
I pack the well worn bag again and hit the trail for Jackson's wood.
Perhaps one day the ax shall rust, the last far trail long since is blazed,
A city tower cleaves the sky where once the pine's proud head was raised;
No log-boom floats upon the stream, forgot shall be the pioneer
And I who love the forest path am thankful I shall not be here.
I tell you, sir, I like an ax, I guess it must me in the breed,
We come of pioneering stock, of folks who had a simple creed;
No weaklings they who favor sought, but men who had the will to dare
I sing to those who hewed this land, the men who hewed it out four square!

General Notes of Timely Interest

Hon. Philippe Paradis, a member of the Quebec Legislative Council, who returned recently from an extensive tour of France, says when the German indemnity is paid in France, the lumbering industry will be greatly benefited. He added that railways, bridges and roads in the devastated areas had been repaired, but there was a great lack of houses in France, owing to the financial plight of that country.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has been informed that practical tests of British Columbia timbers—Douglas Fir, B.C. Spruce and Western Hemlock—by H.M. Board of Works, London, Eng., on behalf of the advisory committee on timbers of the Imperial Institute, have proved quite satisfactory, and that, as a result, these woods will be included in the official timber specifications of that department as alternatives to European joinery timbers.

There is considerable activity in the export business from British Columbia, and large lumber shipments being made to the Orient, India, Australia, South Africa and Egypt. This activity has been well sustained, and from all appearances 1921 should show a very good record in the way of overseas shipments, despite the fact that Great Britain, who during the war was a large market for ties and lumber, is not a buyer in any quantity.

The St. John Log Driving Company are carrying on rafting operations at the Douglas booms. A crew of 100 men are employed. They are working a ten-hour day at twenty cents an hour. Last year the rate was thirty cents. As the crew is boarded at the boom for $1 a day, the reduction works out 25 per cent. Labor is plentiful for both rafting and driving. The St. John River is falling rapidly and is now only four feet above summer level.

The Penobscot Forestry Club was recently organized in Bangor, Maine. This is an association of foresters and those engaged in practical management and protection of forest lands in eastern Maine, and promises valuable opportunity for co-operation and exchange of ideas. Philip T. Coolidge, forest engineer of Bangor, was elected secretary of the organization, regular meetings of which will be held every month.

Gordon G. Sutherland, son of J. P. Sutherland, a well-known lumberman of Blissfield, Northumberland County, N.B., died recently in the Miramichi Hospital at Fredericton. Death came as a result of the young man being struck on the head by a falling tree while working in his father's bush. The late Mr. Sutherland was only 28 year of age and is survived by his parents, four brothers and three sisters. It appears that in the felling operations the tree in its rebound struck Mr. Sutherland on the head, fracturing the base of his skull.

Norman Moore, district forester for East Kootenay, estimates that the winter cut of logs was at least 40 per cent less than the preceding winter, and that for the whole year the shrinkage will be 50 per cent. Last year the cut in the East Kootenay was almost 200,000,000 feet but with only about a dozen of the 42 mills in the district operating at persent, the cut for the year is not expected to be even half of last year. For 1920 the timber losses by fire in Mr. Moore's district were about $78,000 and his figures show that about 8 per cent. of this was laid to lightning as the cause. One of the improvements noted has come from the provision of picnic and camping grounds along the highways, a policy adopted by the forestry department, very generally throughout the province.

The Bancroft Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bancroft, Ont., of which D. W. Avey is president, did not operate last winter, and say they are glad they didn't as they find it rather hard to dispose of their last year's cut. There appears to be no very active demand, though inquiries come in now and then for a carload. Labor is very plentiful at the present time and efficient. The Bancroft Company state that the amount of logs that they will take out this coming year will depend on conditions, which they hope will look more promising than they do at present. This company say hey "manufacture lumber and not the market." The present state of affairs is holding them back from getting ahead with the improvements that they had intended to make.

By planting between 75,000 and 100,000 poplar and willow trees, the Forestry Department of the Ontario Government hopes to keep Prince Edward County's destructful sand banks permanently located.

These big tracts of drifting sands have for years been a source of constant worry and financial loss to the garden county of the province. Sand borne on the winds has been known to drift for miles over the countryside, covering excellent farm land for which Prince Edward County is noted. On occasions they have covered apple orchards to such a depth as to destroy the trees.

According to Mr. E. J. Zavitz, head of the Ontario Government Forestry Department, the plan is somewhat in the nature of an experiment, but it is one for which the foresters of the department have high hopes of success. Poplar and willow, the two tree species selected for the experiment, are expected to take firm root in the drift sands and materially reduce the drifting propensities of the banks. Planting operations are to commence within a very few weeks.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Lumber Wanted

Several cars No. 1 Hemlock, Mill Run White Pine, 4, 5, & 6/4 No. 2, & Better Birch, Soft Maple and Elm, Spruce Crating, Box 626, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

Storage Space

Have storage space for lumber. Can be re-shipped into Canada, and the East on through. Billing rates for 12 ft. space, $6.00 per month or fraction of month. Space will take care of 18,000 to 27,000 ft. Unloading, measuring and inspection extra.

Geo. I. McClure,
Clark & Plummer Avs.,
13-13 Detroit, Mich.

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

300,000 feet Birch in logs ready to start sawing under National rules. Offered as No 3 common and better. Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que. 6-tf.

White Pine Lath For Sale

One million each No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Canadian white pine lath 1½ x ⅜"-4 foot. Fine stock. Get our quotations. We also have special prices on hemlock lath dimensions and boards.

BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER COMPANY,
1307 Majestic Bldg,
11-14 Detroit, Mich.

Hardwood for Sale

Birch	12/4"	8200 ft.
Birch	8/4"	18800 "
Birch	4/4"	21760 "
Beech	8/4"	13800 "
Beech	4/4"	14000 "
Maple	3/4"	28600 "
Maple	4/4"	32628 "
Ash, Bass, Elm,	8/4"	9700 "
Ash, Bass, Elm,	4/4"	7500 "
Box Hearts,		2600 "
Total		157588 ft.

Dry No. 3. C. and B.

This lumber is all last year's cut and is thoroughly dry. Piled at Shier's Siding where it may be examined by intending buyers. Look this stock over, and make us an offer.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LTD.
Preston, Ontario.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

DOVETAIL BOX MACHINERY, (St. Paul) complete set. Good condition. Cheap.

J. L. NEILSON & CO
13 Winnipeg.

For Sale

Fishkill Corliss Engine, 250 h.p., 18 x 42 cylinder, with complete rope drive, including tension carriage, line shaft, sheave hangers and new transmission rope, now running. Condition practically as good as new. Reason for selling changing to electric power.

JOHN FEIST & SONS CO.,
111-115 Ash Street,
10-13 Buffalo, N.Y.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE, Two 36" Gauge. Complete and in good condition.

R. T. GILMAN & COMPANY,.
Dept. "L",
211 McGill Street,
9-T.f. Montreal.

For Sale

400 H.P. Polson Compound Corliss.
200 H.P. Murray Simple Corliss.
16" x 24" Frost Slide Valve.
American 30" x 16" Sizer.
48", 54" and 66" Vertical Resaws.
5' and 6' Horizontal Resaws.
No. 140 Fay Egan Double Surfacer.
Several high speed Matchers, etc.
Box 564, Canada Lumberman. Toronto.
9-E.o.1-T.f.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

Good Values

"SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE"

Timber Sizer and Planer, American 30 x 12 in. 4 side.
Matcher, American No. 229 fast feed hardwood flooring.
Moulder, Hermance, 10 in. 4 side.
Moulder, American 10 in. 4 side.
Moulder, Woods No. 2, 10 in. inside.
Belt Sander, Duplex double edge.
Scraper, Baxter D. Whitney 42".
Rubbing Machine, Moore and Curtis.
Circular Saw Mill, Hossier Pony.
Band Resaw, Mershon 44".
Band Resaw, Connel & Dengler 60 in.
Band Rip Saw, American No. 1 roll feed.
Band Rip Saw, Fay & Egan chain feed.
Jointer, Falls undercut 24 in. power feed.
Lathe, back knife Clement 40 in.
Dowel Machine, E. B. Hayes and Fay & Egan.
Dowel Gluer and Driver, E. B. Hayes.
Carving Machine, Moore 4 spindle.
McKnight No. 26-F double sawing and boring machine for chair work.
Planer, Fay & Egan 30 in. single.
Planer and Matcher, Holmes 15 x 4 in.
Moulder, H.B. Smith 4 side.
Sander, 30 in. Berlin two drum.
Sander, 60 in. Columbia three drum.
Resaw, Circular, Connel & Dengler.
Jointer, 24 in. Buss Machine Works.

Woodworking Machinery Co. of Buffalo
54 Mechanic St.,
E.O.1.11T.f. Buffalo, N.Y.

Situations Wanted

POSITION WANTED — By man aged forty, married. Life experience in lumbering, all branches of bush work and sawmilling from wood cutter to superintendent, including office end. Licensed scaler, can handle men and get results; best references. Box 613, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-14

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, twenty-one, desires position. Five years' experience lumber offices in different departments. Can handle correspondence and use typewriter. Permanent position with opportunities for advancement to a good future. Prefer town to city. Excellent references. Box 607, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

WANTED—Position by practical lumber man, twenty-five year's experience all branches. Last seven years travelling salesman, Canadian and United States territory. Box 622, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

FIRST CLASS BAND SAWYER, wants position. Good experience in hard and soft wood. Thomas Cochrane, Whitney, Ont. 13

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, twenty-one, desires permanment position that has future with lumber firm. Five years' experience lumber offices in different departments. Can handle correspondence, bookkeeping, payrolls, orders and operate typewriter. Prefer town to city. Excellent credentials. Box 625, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Man with 25 years' experience in the lumber business as buyer, salesman, and traveller, desires position. Speaks both languages 45 years of age and well known by all lumbermen in the Province of Quebec. Box 301, Canada Lumberman.
13 119 Board of Trade, Montreal.

WANTED—To arrange with reliable Coast mill, also Mountain mill, for the sale of their stock in Edmonton & District on commission basis. Good experience in lumber, and can furnish first class references. Address Box 617, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Young man as traveller in wholesale lumber firm for Western Ontario only. State salary, age, experience and references. Apply Box 605, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

WANTED—A young man as traveller for lumber firm in Ontario. Apply Box 604, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-13

WANTED—Capable Assistant Mill foreman, must be experienced, and have knowledge of efficient manufacturing of lumber, also be able to keep machinery in good condition, and handle men properly. Give experience, references and salary desired in first letter. Apply Box 628 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

WANTED—Experienced Salesman with first class connection in Ontario and Maritime Provinces. One well posted in Coast Stocks preferred. Apply with references and salary required, which will be treated confidentially, to Box 620, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

WANTED—At once bookkeeper, able to do stenography, with experience in wholesale lumber office. Box 624, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13

Business Chances

For Sale

Planing Mill for sale, two-storey brick building nearly 100 feet long, fully equipped with machinery, at present in operation; must be sold to settle up an estate. For particulars apply to Homer Reid, Meaford, Ont. 12-15

Complete Circular Saw Mill For Sale

Heavy Saw Mandrel, with 3 circular saws 3 block carriage, fitted with P. Payette Patent Dogs Wire Rope feed with independent friction drive complete.
Live rolls (chain driven).
3 saw heavy edger (P. Payette & Co. make) 18 ft. 2 saw trimmers complete.
Friction Nigger with back pressure attachment (same as steam nigger). Log haul chain with sprockets and drive complete. One automatic saw filing machine, shafting, belting, conveyors, pulleys, etc. One 100 H.P. Crocker Wheeler electric motor, 600 R.P.M., *0 cycle, 220 volts, 3 phase, including circuit breaker fuse box, starting box, and all connections complete. Also two storey mill building with iron roof 28' x 70'. This mill is running and will be until June 1st—capacity 15 to 25 M per day. Will sell with or without power.

W. J. MARTIN,
Box 357,
10-14 Penetanguishene, Ont.

Department of Lands and Forests

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Leasing of a Water Powers and Timber Limit

Notice is hereby given that on **Wednesday, August 3rd, 1921**, at 10:30 A.M., in the sales room of the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec the following will be offered on lease at public auction:

1. A Water Power site in the Outardes River, County of Saguenay of about 50,000 H.P. capacity.
2. A timber limit, 3,000 square miles in area, situated in the Outardes River watershed.

For fuller details and information, please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec.

HONORE MERCIER,
12-13 Minister.

Sawmill for Sale

In Abitibi District on mainline National Transcontinental Railway. Equipment includes Circular Saw and Carriage, Resaw, Edgers, Trimmers, Slashers, Live Rolls, two Lath Machines, complete with Bolters. Pulleys and Belting nearly new throughout, two Boilers, 95 H.P. Engine, complete Machine Shop and Equipment. Tracks throughout yard. Steam Tug, Pointers, etc., included with equipment. The price will be made attractive for quick sale. Box 627, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

Description of Hotel Range For Sale

"Regal No. 500 Hotel Range, for Coal,"
2 Ovens, size 26½" x 23½" x 16" high.
2 Fire Boxes, 10 x 17,
2 Holes in top, 13",
Measurements, 30" wide, 8 ft. 3" long, 30" high.
Flue 9" x 9".
One year in use, and in good order.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL COMPANY.
R. H. Webb, Secretary,
B Montreal, Canada.

Rare Chance in Timber Limits

A large timber limit in Ontario, situated on a well protected harbor and containing birch, maple, hemlock, pine, elm, ash, oak and cedar, can be bought at an exceptionally low price and easy terms. Grand opportunity for any company with mills who are looking for new limits to operate. For full particulars address Box 610, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-13

Timber Limit For Sale

30 sq. miles, principally hardwood, estimated 2,500 ft. Also new up-to-date sawmill, camp buildings, on limit all ready to begin operations. 5 to 7-mile haul to aswmill and railroad over first-class winter road. For further particulars apply to Box 612, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

For Sale at a Sacrifice

Live retail lumber business and planing mill in Southern Ontario. Steadily increasing trade, but owner has other interests in different location and wishes to retire from business. A real snap for the right party. Box 606, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

Bush For Sale

100 acres heavily timbered in Maple, Black Birch in Lutterworth Twp. on shore of Gull Lake.

R. FLEMING,
41 William St. North
10-13 Lindsay, Ont.

Subsidy for Sale

40,000 acres of timberland subsidy—free hold, not located—price—conditions given upon request. H. Grenier, 319 St. Paul, Quebec. 13

Department of Lands and Forests

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2. A timber limit, 3,000 square miles in area, situated in the Outardes River watershed.
3. A timber limit of about 80 square miles, located in the county of Montmorency, near Chicoutimi River.

For fuller details and information, please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec.

HONORE MERCIER.
12-14E.o.I. Minister.

Magnitude of the Lumber Industry

The manufacture of lumber has attained the rank of the second largest manufacturing industry in America, because forest products—wood in all its countless forms—are absolutely essential to our daily life. Wood for shelter, wood for fuel, wood for implements, and weapons, wood for furniture, wood for vehicles of transportation on land and water—every moment of our lives, we are using necessities or conveniences of wood. From lead pencils to dwellings, from matches to railroad trestles, from tooth picks to giant factories, from shoe-pegs to ships, wood is constantly ministering to our needs.

It is impossible for the human mind to comprehend the magnitude of the lumber industry today. Only a vague understanding is conveyed by the statement that the total production of lumber in this country amounts to nearly 40,000,000,000 board feet annually — approximately 1,600,000 capacity carloads. Of this stupendous quantity of lumber, something like 15,000,000,000 board feet, or 660,000 carloads, is of one variety alone—Southern Pine, a most useful and most adaptable of woods. One-third of the total population of the South is directly or indirectly employed in the production and merchandising of Southern Pine lumber, and 5,400 saw mills were engaged in manufactuiring that material last year. In addition to some 30,000 saw mills in the United States engaged in converting the raw material—sawlogs—into various forms, there are more than 75,000 kindred industries employed in converting saw mill products into more highly manufactured articles for innumerable uses.—From Tree to Trade by Long-Bell.

One of the things most necessary to know in regard to Canadian forests is how rapidly they grow again, when cut down or burned over. Most of the European countries have this knowledge in fairly complete form and are managing their forests accordingly, but European figures cannot be applied to Canadian forests. Each country must make up its own growth-tables. Information on this subject is being gathered in different parts of Canada. One of these scientific studies of the rate of tree-growth is being made by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior at Petawawa, Ontario, in the heart of the Ottawa valley. Plots of different kinds of trees are set apart, and the rate of growth in these measured and recorded. The effect of thinning, trimming, and draining upon the growth is also studied, so that in a comparatively few years data will be available which will be of the greatest value in the management of Canadian forests and woodlands.

It is officially announced that the Canadian Government Merchant Marine will open a regular freight service between Vancouver and San Francisco, in June. Steel standard ships of 3,600 dead weight tons will be used. It is intended that this service will eventually be extended to touch Central and South American ports.

When asked if a shorter course to success wasn't possible than one laid down in the curriculum, Dr. Eliot, of Harvard, replied: "My boy, it depends upon what you intend making of yourself. If Nature wants an oak, she works on the job a hundred years; if she wants a squash, six months is sufficient."

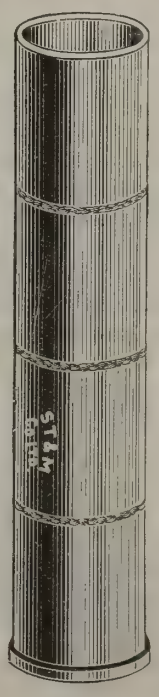
For SORE THROAT COLD IN CHEST *etc.*

Chas. F. Tilton, Fairville, N.B. writes: 'I wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle."

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Yarmouth, N.S. 7

WELDED COPPER STEEL SMOKE STACKS



Each section welded individually and end to end, making a one-piece jointless pipe, smooth inside and out. No lap seams for water, fumes or dirt to lodge in. Covered with a protective film of specially prepared oil, making it corrosion proof and weather proof. Toughens with age, yet always flexible. Easily erected, and will out-last any ordinary smoke-stack. Any size to order. It will pay you to write for fuller particulars.

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We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

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Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

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More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

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Reports and Maps
Philip T. Coolidge
Forest Engineer
BANGOR - MAINE
Preliminary Reconnaissance
Detailed Surveys

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

There is little or no change in the general lumber situation except in hardwoods, on which a slight improvement is reported. Wholesalers declare that a few additional inquiries are being received, some of which are being trsnlated into orders. The demand for maple has been more noticeable, although prices have not strengthened to any extent. Some carloads of birch have also been sold recently.

Most of the mills sawing hardwoods have completed their cut this season, but manufacturers are inclined to hold on to the stock rather than dispose of it at present low prices, which they contend will not cover the cost of production. They feel that everything is to be gained by retaining the lumber in their yards rather than letting it go at present sacrifice quotations.

In softwoods no large sales of stock have been reported, and white pine is declared to be unusually quiet. There is a freer movement in hemlock and prices are a little better than they were, and, crtainly, any improvement, no matter how slight, is welcome. Most manufacturers of softwoods declare that the figures being offered by wholesalers will not enable the producers to make any profit; in fact, a number of firms are quite prepared to take a heavy loss on this year's operation. It is true that wages, supplies and other items are down a great deal, but the cost of turning out last winter's logs due to the heavy outlay in the bush in the early part of the season, is being borne good naturedly by the mill men. Wholesalers are not showing any anxiety to buy stocks and manufacturers are not pushing sales.

The new cut is slow in coming on to the market. It was rather late when most mills started sawing, and there is no doubt many of them will close down earlier than usual owing to the slackened demand and the fact that there is considerable of last year's cut in many yards—in some cases as high as fifty per cent. Some white pine mills will close next month if there is no change in the market.

Eastern representatives of B.C. mills report that June resulted in the sale of more carloads than the previous month, and on the whole conditions are fairly satisfactory. The demand by retailers for yard and shed stock is fair and during the last few weeks has shown some improvement. The call for e.g. fir flooring has firmed up somewhat and there are also quite a few inquiries for cedar bevel siding. Shingles hold at about the same price as they have been selling at for some weeks, and the turnover is a moderate one.

Large quantities of railway ties, which were contracted for in Ontario and Quebec last September, are now being delivered. The prices were advanced about 10% to 15% last fall in sympathy with the ascending values of lumber, but since there has been a slump in the latter. Iit is reported that the figure paid for ties for the coming year will be decreased from 10c to 25c each.

Some wholesalers expect that trade will pick up in September, but the majority are inclined to believe that 1921 will be an "off year" and that no big business will be recorded this fall. There is less competition from southern pine and Michigan hemlock than there was a few weeks ago. The whole attitude of the lumber trade in the East may be summed up in the announcement that there is no disposition to throw a great deal of lumber on the market at the present time.

Building operations in the larger cities are fairly brisk, particularly in the cheaper class of houses, but in the smaller towns and in the country there is not a great deal doing. Expensive residences, which formerly required a good deal of hardwood for interior trim, are not being erected in large number, and the result is that the demand is relatively small.

So far as can be learned, the lumber camps, which usually open in August or early September for felling operations, will not get under way until late in the season. There is no doubt that the cut, unless the present tren d of events materially change, will be much less than last winter. Wages in the bush are likely to be from $25.00 to $30.00 a month and board, whereas a year ago they ran from $75.00 to $80.00 for the better class of woodsmen. Supplies are also considerably less in price, but it will not be until the latter part of next season that the lumberman will be able to "cash in" on the reduced values, and then the demand will have to be livelier for lumber than it is to-day.

Whether prices have touched the bottom or not is problematic. No predictions are being made, as all prophecies have gone by the board. The only attitude assumed by: the trade is that of hoping that the worst is over and expecting that 1922 will usher in a brighter and better spot in the lumber arena.

Says Pay No Sales Tax to Wholesalers

The secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto, under instructions from the president, E. M. Barrett of Ottawa, has sent out the following notice to all retail lumber dealers in the Province of Ontario:

"The Pacific Coast Shippers' Association, Vancouver, B.C., have sent a circular to all lumber and shingle wholesalers in British Columbia advising them that the Commissioner of Taxation has reported that 'Wholesalers can charge on their invoices the sales tax paid to manufacturers.' They are instructing the B.C. wholesalers, therefore, to add the tax to their invoices. There will, therefore, be a definite attempt on the part of the B.C. wholesalers to make retailers pay the tax.

"The report of the Commissioner of Taxation that the wholesalers 'Can charge a tax on their invoices' is really a joker. If they like they can charge fifty per cent., but they have no l:egal authority for doing so and they have no chance of forcing the retailer to pay the tax.

"Furthermore, the sales tax regulations provide in unmistakle language that the manufacturer pays the tax and collects it from his customer, and that there is no further tax upon resale.

"Under these circumstances it is very important to the Ontario retail lumber trade that they should take a unanimous and determined stand on this matter and refuse absolutely to pay any tax to the wholesalers.

"Please, therefore, scrutinize all your B.C. invoices from whole salers very carefully and pay only the cost of the lumber, and the freight charges. If all retailers in Ontario adopt this practice immediately and stick to it this trouble is sure to be eliminated within a short time. On the other hand, if Ontario retailers do not unanimously adopt this policy, the B.C. wholesalers may be able to establish the practice and collect the two per cent. and thus escape their fair share of the burden of taxation which the Government has decided that they should pay.

"THEREFORE, IN ALL YOUR PURCHASES IN FUTURE, THE CORRECT POLICY TO ADOPT IS TO PAY NO TAX TO ANY WHOLESALER, BUT TO PAY ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. OR TWO PER CENT. TAX TO A MANUFACTURER, ACCORDING TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN YOU AND THE MANUFACTURER."

No Duty Likely on Canadian Lumber

In reference to the proposal of whether finished lumber should be admitted free from Canada to the United States, which question has been before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington for some time, it is interesting to record that the duty is not likely to be levied. A recent despatch from Washington says: "As a concession to opponents of a duty on lumber, Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have changed the word 'shall' to 'may' in the reciprocal duty provision applying to Canadian finished lumber. The bill as it will be introduced in the House, according to reports, will provide that the President may, in his discretion, impose a duty on lumber 'planed on one side or more and tongued and grooved' equal to whatever duty may be applied by another country. The effect is to permit the President to impose the 25 per cent. ad valorem Canadian duty if he wishes to do so instead of applying the duty automatically."

In a recent discussion in the House at Washington, Representative Young from North Dakota (a member of the Ways and Mean Committee engaged in framing the tariff bill), strongly objected to what he termed a "very foolish policy which would endanger the splendid trade of the United States with the Dominion." Mr. Young made a forceful speech, in the course of which he said:

"Mr. Speaker, we shall be very shortsighted, in deed, if we overlook our export trade to Canada. We sell more manufactured stuff to Canada than to any other foreign country. It must be an injurious factor in securing Canadian business for the Canadians to find a nicessary to pay in settlement for American goods $111 for every $100 money draft sent to our country, which they have been doing for a year or so past.

"It goes without saying that the reduction of our imports from Canada acts as a factor to increase the disparity in the money exchange rates between the two countries. We ought to take into account that shutting $60.000.000 worth of lumber from Canada will be still fur-

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

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Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

ther aggravating the money exchange situation and making it still more difficult for our manufacturers to export their products to Canada. If the lumber manufacturers were hard pressed by reason of foreign competition and in a critical condition, it might not be fair to ask them to suffer for the benefit of exporters generally throughout the United States. Fortunately no such situation has arisen in connection with the lumber industry, and it seems to me that we ought not, under the circumstances, to endanger our entire trade with Canada by the imposition of a foolish, indefensible luty upon lumber.''

Niagara District Lumber Retailers Meet

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Niagara Peninsula District of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was held at Hagersville, on June 11. Several matters of importance were discussed

That this newly-formed branch is doing good work is evidenced by the fact that three new members were added to the list, and the officers feel confident that a number of other dealers would have been present to join the organization, but were prevented from coming owing to the rainstorm.

It was the opinion of those present that mail order competition was not being felt to any serious extent at the present time. All the members were asked, however, in case of any new developments, to report either to the president or the secrtary, so that a meeting might be called, if necessary, with a view of combating this competition.

Complaints were made against one firm, possibly two other firms, of selling shingles direct to local branches of the U.F.O. It was decided not to lose sight of this matter and have any further violations reported either to the secretary or president, when the complaints will be dealt with more fully.

In regard to house plans, this topic was discussed and the minutes of the South-western section of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association were read. The decision arrived at was to await the action of the Ontario Association regarding the proposition to issue plans covering different types of dwellings.

It is likely that another meeting will be called about the middle of July and will likely be held in St. Catharines, but this was not definitely decided upon.

Among those present at the meeting were: K. J. Shirton, Dunnville (chairman of the district); A. J. Bailey, Hagersville; R S Robinson, Waterford; F. Barraclough, Cayuga; W. J. Bailey, Jarvis; A. Grant, Cayuga, and O. W. Rice, Welland, secretary.

Wholesale Lumbermen Will Have Picnic

The Entertainment Committee of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto, are making arrangements to hold the annual picnic of that body at the Lake Shore Country Club on the Hamilton highway, near Clarkson. An interesting programme is being drawn up, including a baseball match and other attractions. The first annual picnic of the wholesalers was held last year to Grimsby Beach and was a great success, and it is expected that this year's outing will be equally as enjoyable. No date has been definitely fixed at the time of writing, but it is expected that the event will come off about July 15.

Making Progress on Mechanics' Lien Act

The special committee appointed at the last sitting of the Ontario Legislature to consider the provisions of the new Mechanics' Lien Act met recently and instructed Mr. Dymond, the Provincial law clerk, to have the bill reprinted and all changes in the act notated. Mr. Dymond was also instructed to work in conjunction with B. N. Davis, who will arrange all recent decisions under the act. The committee will meet again on September 15th.

Legal Tangle Over Lumberman's Estate

The present exchange situation has made a legal tangle for the executors of the estate of the late R. M. Cox, Ottawa lumberman, who died on July 27th, 1919, leaving about $1,790,543. The Bootle Hospital, Liverpool, England, and the St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, were each to receive equal shares stated to be about $500,000. Part of the estate was in England, other parts in U. S. A. and Canada.

What is to be understood by equal shares. A fifty-fifty division would result in one side losing heavily by the loss of exchange; would that be dividing equally under the meaning of the will?

Fripp & McGee, acting for the executors, therefore, asked the courts to decide and judgment has been reserved by Judge Rose, who heard the case. He suggested that an arrangement might be come to between the two hospitals

The case will attract considerable attention, as it is believed to be the first brought forward to discuss the exchange situation.

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1 " 2 x 5 up x 10/16 " "
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Sawn last winter, bright stock.

Enquiries Solicited for Everything in White and Red Pine, Jack Pine, and Spruce

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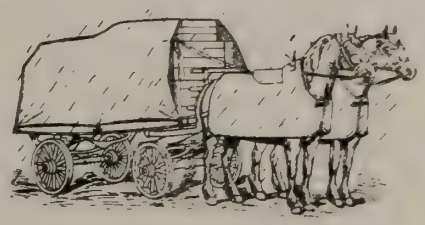

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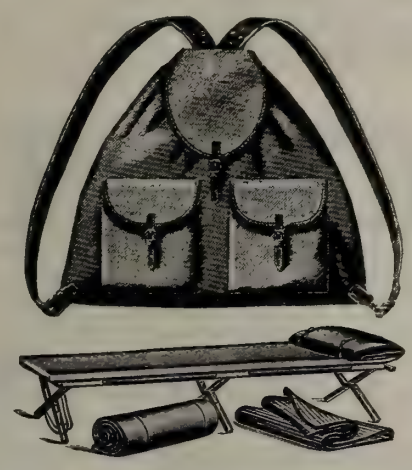

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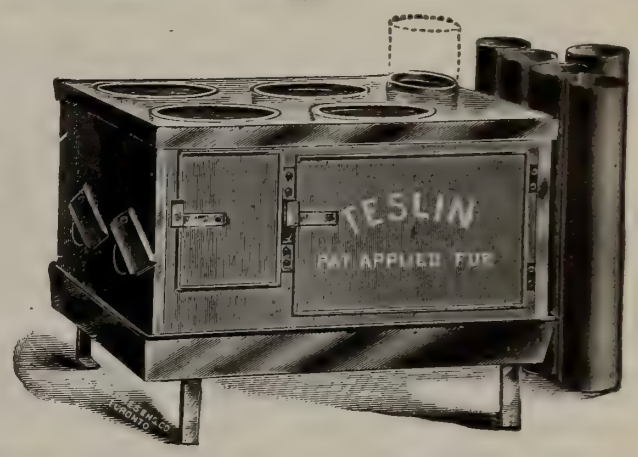

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Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

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The Broad Basis of Lumber Welfare

Certain well recognized principles upon which individual success is predicated find, to a very interesting degree, similar application to the work of a well ordered association, said Horace F. Taylor, of Buffalo, President of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, at the recent annual meeting in Philadelphia. The individual who assumes the world hostile to himself, and who, in order to fight the windmills his imagination has thus constructed, conducts his business in selfish disregard of the rights of others, may be permitted for a brief time to delude himself with an apparent success. In the same manner an association of business men designed perhaps through want of vision, to secure advantage for its own member as against the world, may under favorable conditions enjoy a fleeting vogue. A business life of real service and commensurate profit must, however(be based on broader lines both for the individual or the organized group. The individual, instead of attempting to profit at the expense of those from whom he buys or those to whom he sells, must recognize the interests of both; an organization of business men, whether in our industry or any other, should properly rest on the sound principle of a generous consideration of the interests of all parties who fall within its sphere of influence, whether within or without its membership. Just as surely as one section conceiving itself to be a preferred class, organizes and legislates for the purpose of monopolizing control of that industry, we may conclude that it is "riding for a fall."

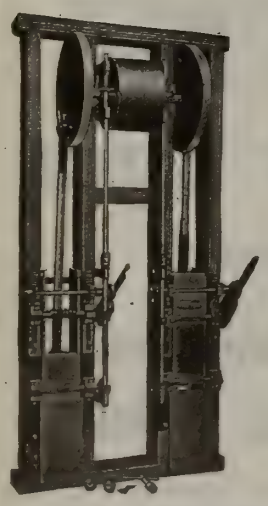
The conclusion is to me unavoidable, that it is short-sighted policy for retailers, for instance, to assume to dictate as a group the terms and conditions upon which manufacturers and wholesalers shall con duct business with them; and for manufacturers or wholesalers, in turn, to arrogate to themselves the privilege of formulating restrictive regulations for other branches whose good-will they must seek to cultivate and who will stoutly resent any refusal to take their interests into fair account. It seems almost axiomatic, indeed, that the individual and likewise the association must so function, as factors in the industrial scheme, as to facilitate and not to hinder the progress of the whole industry; but peculiarly enough there is occasional evidence that some individuals and some associations still hold to purposes that would seem to ignore this social and economic principle. If perchance instances may be found of associations which have met with failure or indifferent success, may it not be worth while to inquire whether they have not been established upon a mistaken principle of service? And if so, should not our association try to avoid similar pitfalls?

No organization or individual who persistently stands for something worth while can hope to avoid occasional criticism; such criticism, on the other hand, becomes an inevitable and complimentary tribute to character. With a membership in excess of 1,400, drawn not only from all the hardwood producing states, but from well beyond those limits, employing a numerous staff of active representatives in regions not only separated geographically but representing a wide divergence of business relationship and called upon to correctly grade and measure annually between two hundred and two hundred and fifty million feet of twenty-five or more varieties of woods, it is no less than natural that errors of judgment will sometimes creep into our distinctly human machine. Obviously, the person who foolishly elects to rate our association's success upon the exceptional error instead of upon its ruling success, declares his own limitations and not those of this association. In all claims of error founded upon fact, your officers are prompt in metting the responsibility of the association by the prompt effort to treat the difficulty fairl and upon its merits.

I will not make the unkind charge that there are some lumbermen whose idea of an association is that of a convenient device which will enable them to accomplish improper or selfish purposes; odd as it may seem, however, we are sometimes forced to believe there are still individuals whose disappointment at the refusal of our association to lean thir way, would seem to qualify them for the rolls of this unfortunate but limited class. The ruling accuracy of our inspection work is a matter which to me seems to have had too little emphasis.

Judgment Given in Shingle Bolt Case

In the County Court of New Westminster, B.C., lately his Honor Judge Howay gave judgment for plaintiff in the amount claimed, $464.04, in the case of Cotton against Perkins. The case was the outcome of a transaction in shingle bolts. Albert Cotton, a Point Grey shingle manufacturer, made an arrangement to buy 200 cords of bolts from Ozro Perkins of Sardis at $12 to $14 per cord. Perkins got an advance of $600 and a further sum of $125 on a car. He only shipped 18.68 cords, worth at the contract price $260.06, and then fire interfered with his plans and he was unable to continue shipping. This happened in 1920. In time an arrangement was made between the parties to settle Cotton's claim for $464.04, for which Cotton was to draw on Perkins at sight through the Merchants' Bank. Perkins failed to honor the draft, so Cotton sued for the amount mentioned.



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Actual Test Has Shown Only 8% Net Loss.

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MARSH HOISTS—Reduced in Price

Coming as it does in the early part of the season, we are sure this reduction in price will be appreciated by hoist users.

No further price reduction of any moment is expected before next spring. We suggest therefore that you purchase your Hoist now, and have the use of it for the balance of this season.

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GET in touch with us when in need of camp supplies. We feel sure that we can interest you and give satisfaction in every demand you may make on us for grocery requirements. Dozens of satistied lumbermen customers attest our ability to handle properly any business with which we are favored.

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Cedar Shingles—All Grades

Can Ship Promptly in Following Brands:

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ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
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HARDWOODS
First Class Planing Mill Equipment
SHIPMENTS—C.P R. and CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
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White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
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Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

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at prices well within the market. We solicit your enquiries for above. We have other stocks in SPRUCE and BIRCH.
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EDGINGS

The Ontario timber inquiry, conducted by Hon. Mr. Justices Riddell and Latchford for some months, has been discontinued until after the summer vacation.

Beveridge Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, has been authorized by supplementary letters patent to change the name to that of Beveridge Supply Company, Limited.

The Burnett sawmill at Sapperton, B.C., was closed recently owing to high water which submerged most of the plant. The mill, however, is again in operation.

Fire recently destroyed the sawmill and lumber yard in Flinton village, Addington County. Hundreds of people turned out to fight the conflagration and keep the flames from sweeping the village.

Excellent work done by the employees of the Chicoutimi Pulp Co. at Chicoutimi recently resulted in extinguishing the forest fires which have been raging in the neighborhood of Chandler, Que.

David Groh, who was in the shingle business in Hespeler, Ont., for some time, recently sold out his interest to Robert Stewart, Limited, of Guelph, who have opened a lumber yard in Hespeler.

Phillips & Benner, suveyors, have left Port Arthur, Ont., to make a survey of the base and meridian lines in the Dog Lake district. From this survey a report will be made on timber areas and those parts of the country suitable for agriculture.

Ac resolution authorizing President Harding to open negotiations with Canada for abrogation of Provincial and Dominion regulations restricting exportation of pulpwood to the United States passed the Senate recently and was sent to the House at Washington.

Canadian companies have been bidding for timber and pulp concessions in Northern Russia, according to M. Lomoff, member of the Russian Economic Council, who spoke at the recent economic congress held in Moscow. So far, he said, Russia has received few bids for concessions.

A. Racine & Fils, Limited, have been granted a Federal charter. The head office of the company is in Montreal and the capital stock $250,000. Among the powers conferred on the organization are to buy, sell and deal in lumber, timber and shingles, and the products or by-products thereof.

The elevation of the water in the Gouin dam, which conserves the waters of the St. Maurice River, is of interest to the lumbering interests on that river. It indicates that the reservoir is full, notwithstanding the large amount taken out since 1917 to meet the requirements of the lumbering interests and power companies.

The Coughlan ships of Vancouver have the record for carrying the largest straight lumber shipment. The largest was 4,906,000 feet, which is held by the steamer City of Vancouver. This record was made in October, 1920. Several other large cargoes have been despatched, each totalling over 4,000,000 feet.

Some 60,000 feet of lumber was recently destroyed at Richards' lower sawmill, Campbellton, N.B. The fire was suppressed before creating any further loss. It is believed that the blaze originated from a spark from a mill burner alighting on one of the tops of the lumber piles. The loss is covered by insurance.

Destruction of magnificent timber in a six-mile area, mountain slopes now blackened wastes, thousands of dollars expended in wages to fire-fighters are some of the results of Lynn Valley's greatest forest blaze. And all due to the carelessness of a few berry pickers, adds a recent despatch from Vancouver.

Whalen Pulp & Paper Co. of Vancouver has closed down its logging operations at the Swanson Bay plant. Harry Phelan, general superintendent of logging, stated recently that a wholesale reduction is planned for the large logging output of the company, including evtensi e spruce operations on Queen Charlotte Islands and other camps.

The "Ed. Williams," a 1500-ton barge, was recently sold for $20,000 to Keenan Bros., Limited, of Owen Sound. The sale was made by Fred W. Doty of Toronto on behalf of the Lyons Fuel & Supply Co., Sault Ste. Marie. The barge has a lumber carrying capacity of 1,000,000 feet. The "Ed. Williams" is a tow barge, one of the few with loading derricks of her own.

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," a representative Vancouver firm said: "Business has been fairly brisk, that is, lately, although buying prices are so low that it absorbs practically all our

energy, and most of our margin in placing at the mills. We are glad that trade is coming because it is building up our buying as well as our selling connection."

Recently a large building which stood on the bank of the Humber River, just north of the Lambton bridge, west of Toronto, was destroyed by fire. The edifice was erected over one hundred years ago and had a checkered career, being the oldest structure in Lambton village. It was at one time used as a sawmill and later as a broom factory.

It is announced that wages in the lumber industry have been reduced considerably in all the Provinces. In New Brunswick one firm cut labor from $25 a week to $15. In British Columbia skilled hands have been cut from 10% to 25%, and in some cases the hours increased from nine to ten a day. Laborers have been reduced generally from 50 to 35 cents and 40 cents an hour.

A Federal charter has been granted the East & West Trading Co., Limited, with headquarters at Toronto. Among the powers conferred upon the company is to manufacture and deal in wood, paper, pulp, veneer and all other products of wood. Among the incorporators are Alfred M. Wickson, Richard H. Fallis, Arthur W. Connor and S. E. Raper, all of Toronto. The capital stock is $20,000.

A charter has been granted to the United Consumers of Montreal, Limited, with a capital stock of $49,000, and headquarters in Montreal. The company is empowered to carry on the business of wholesale and retail merchants, importers, exporters of wood, timber, lumber, coal, etc. Among the incorporators are George T. Porter, Henry M. Gardner and Chas. A. Hewlings, all of Montreal.

The Forest Service of the eDpartment of Agriculture, Washington, recently issued a statement, saying that the time was ripe to exploit Alaskan pulpwood on an extensive scale. The statement calls attention to the successful operation of pulp and paper mills in Northern British Columbia, which has similar timber and pulp resources. Alaska is said to contain 100,000,000 cords of timber fit for paper-making.

The Spruce Falls Company is asking for a revision of the agreement with the Ontario Government, which calls for the construction of a pulp and paper mill on the Kapuskasing, Ont., townsite before January 1st next. Representatives of the company saw Premier Drury recently and asked for an extension of time. Building costs, they said, were now four times greater than the company had planned to expend.

Pending the adopting of land legislation by the three Western Provinces, the Western Canada Colonization Association will postpone the actual work of bringing in settlers, says a despatch from Winnipeg. This decision was reached after conferences between Eastern and Western directors. Major-Gen. A. D. McRae, who was appointed managing director of the association some months ago, announces his retirement from active connection with the work.

The Spruce Falls Co. of Neenah, Wis., whose mills are at Kapuskasing, state that the press reports of the recent fire in that district were much exaggerated. Although they have not definitely ascertained the amount of their loss, the Spruce Falls Co. estimate the value of the property destroyed as somewhat under $200,000. The loss consists chiefly of the company's sawmill and camp buildings on property located at the Sturgeon Falls dam site.

The recent forest fires, which have been raging in St. Maurice district, Quebec, were extinguished by heavy rains. The greatest bush fire was at Windigo. To combat this blaze the St. Maurice Forest Fire Protective Association had mobilized one thousand men and hundreds of others were being recruited when the rain came and in a short while accomplished the task which would have required many days' work on the part of the army of fire fighters.

Aviators who have been looking after the protection of forests in the course of the last year, under the direction of the Provincial Government and an agreement with the Dominion Air Board, will in future be sheltered by the Quebec Provincial authorities, as instructions were issued recently to build the necessary camp arrangements at Roberval, Que., where the headquarters of the air forest fire protection has been located. The camps will be in readiness to receive the fliers by the middle of August.

Chas. B. Graddon of Montreal is president of Bridge River Timber & Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose company are offering an issue of half million dollars. The proceeds from the issue, it is understood, will be used for the development of the company's large pine timber holdings in the Lillooet district of British Columbia, where they own an area consisting of nineteen thousand acres. The company is capitalized at $1,200,000. Mr. Graddon is also president of the Graddon Lumber Company, Montreal.

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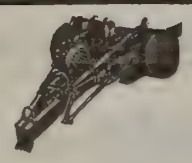

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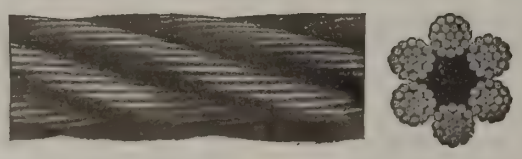

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"Seasoning of Wood," a Treatise of the Natural and Artificial Processes Employed in the preparation of Lumber for Manufacture, with Detailed Explanation of its Uses, Characteristics and Properties, by Joseph Wagner. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, in 1917, 274 pages, illustrated. Price $3.00.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1920 edition, price 75c.

"The Utilisation of Wood-Waste," by Ernest Hubbard, third English revised enlarged edition, 236 pages, illustrated. Published in 1920 by Scott, Greenwood & Son. Price $2.00.

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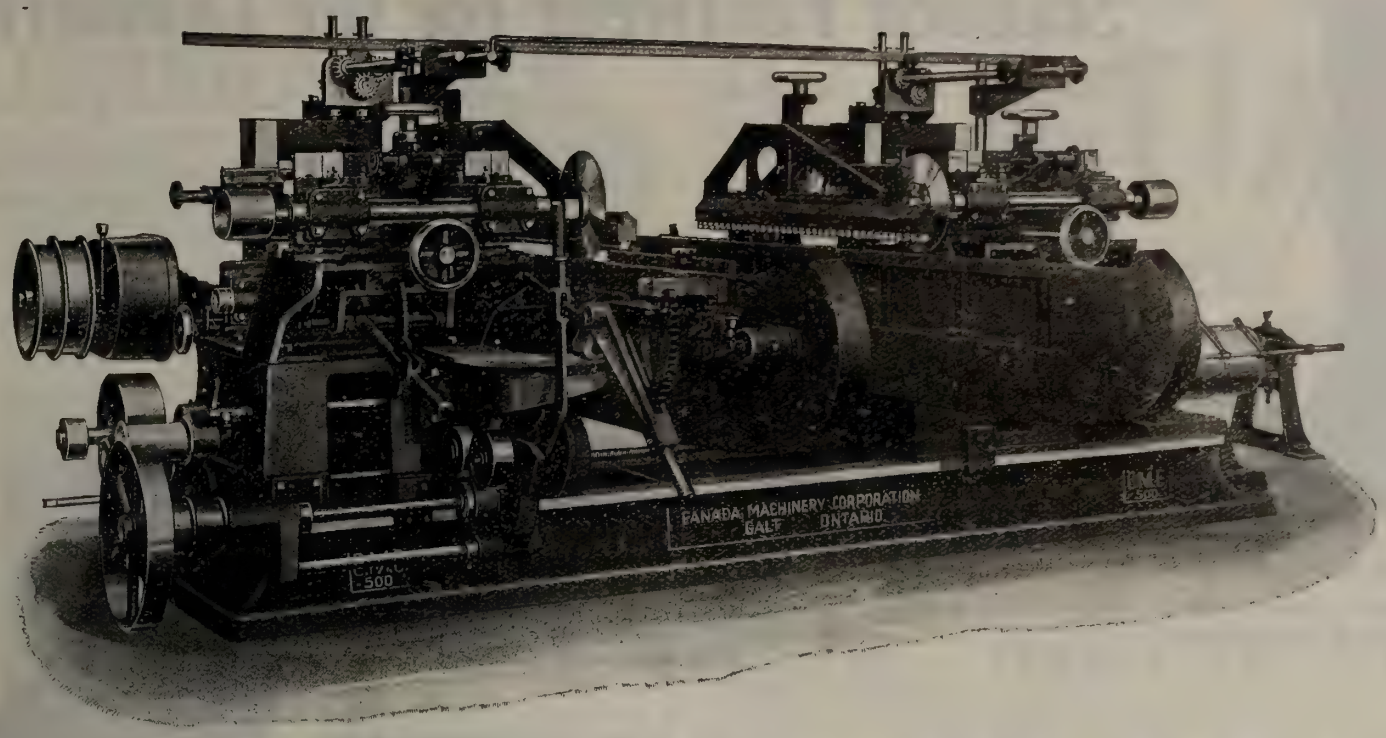

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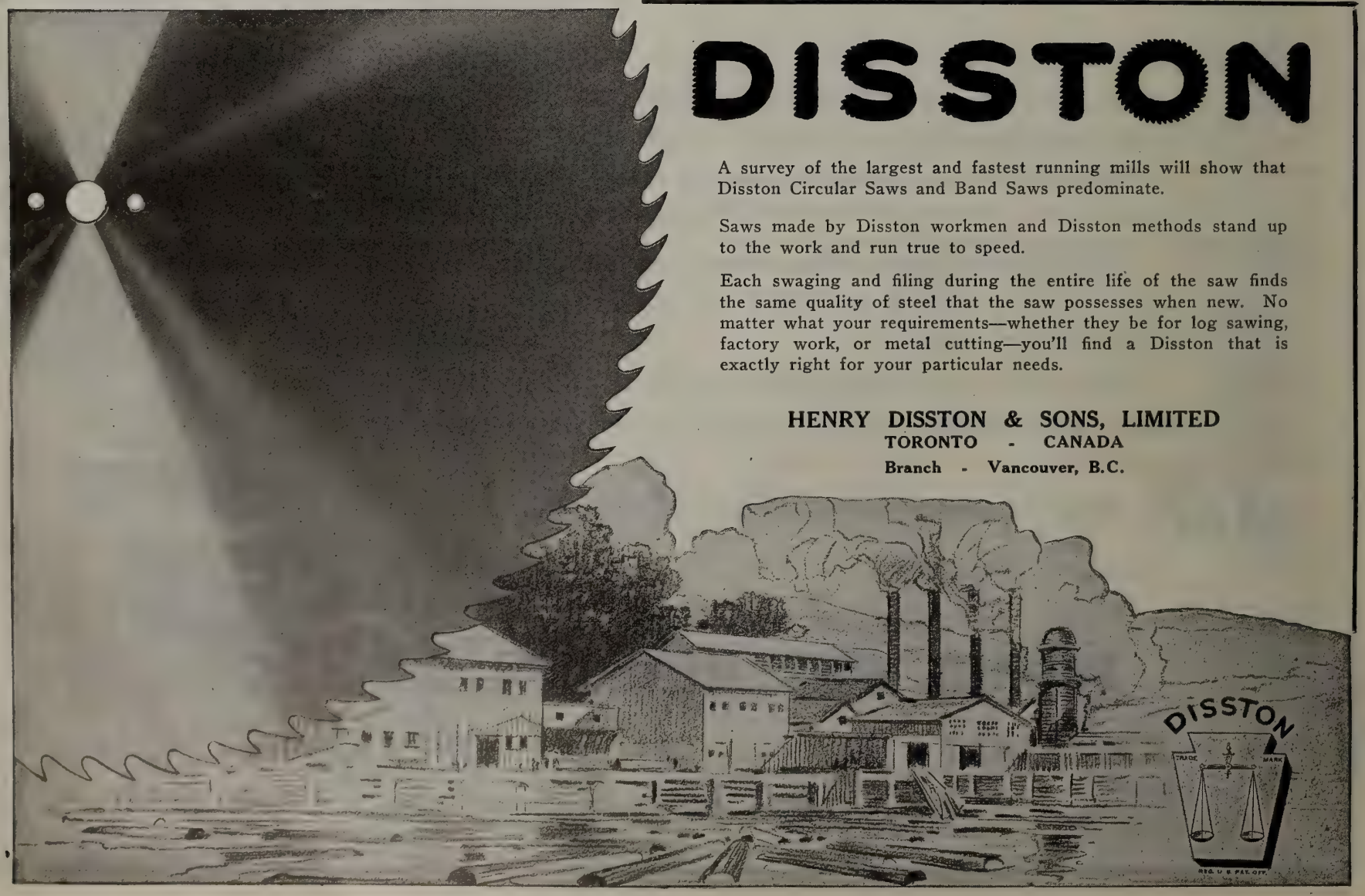

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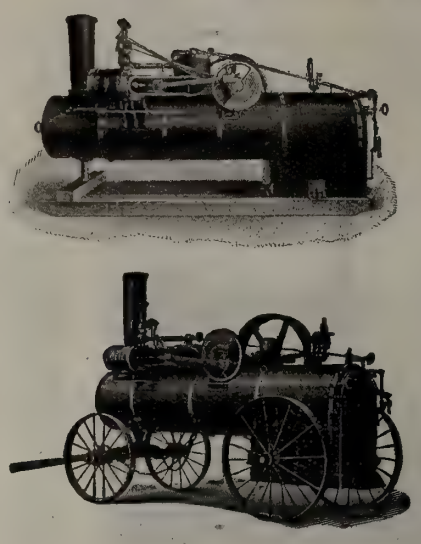

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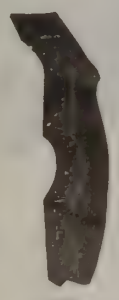

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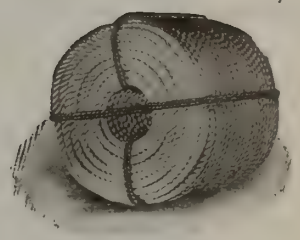

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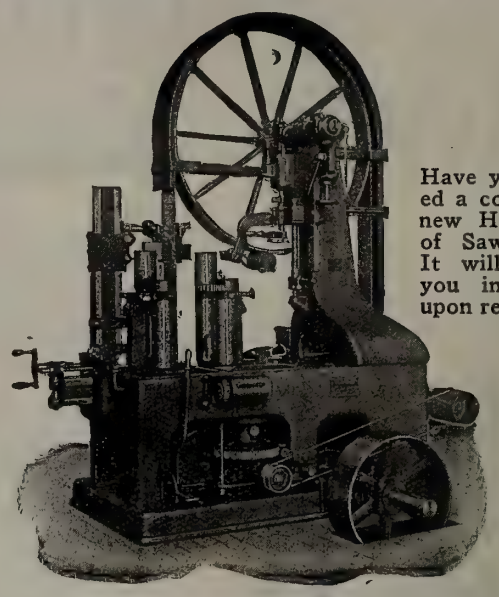

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No.	Length of wood	Diameter of Steel Body	Weight
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38	38	23	150
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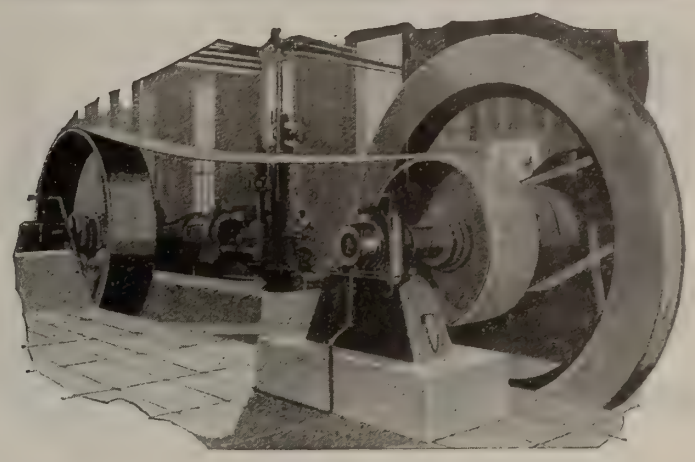

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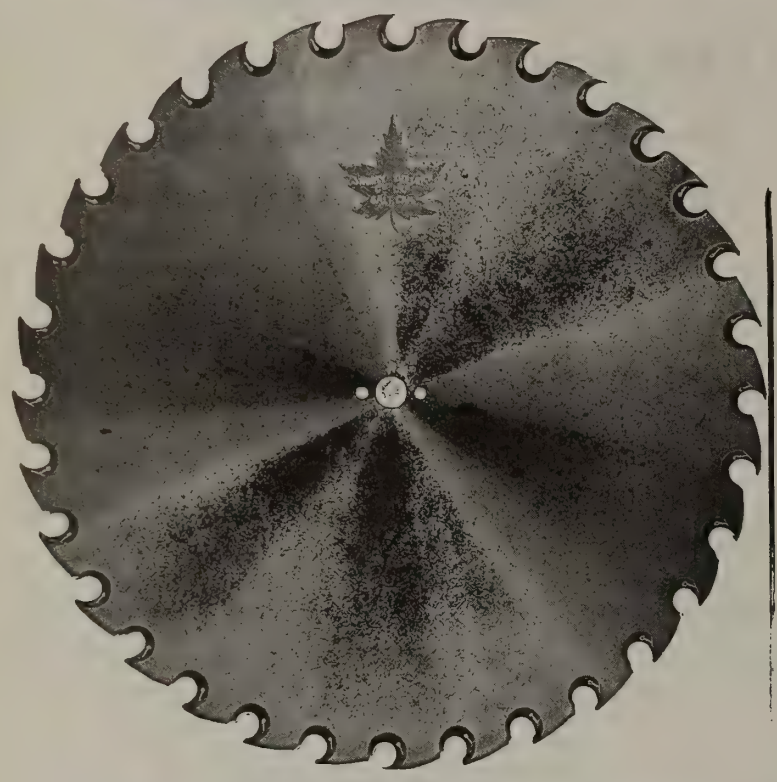

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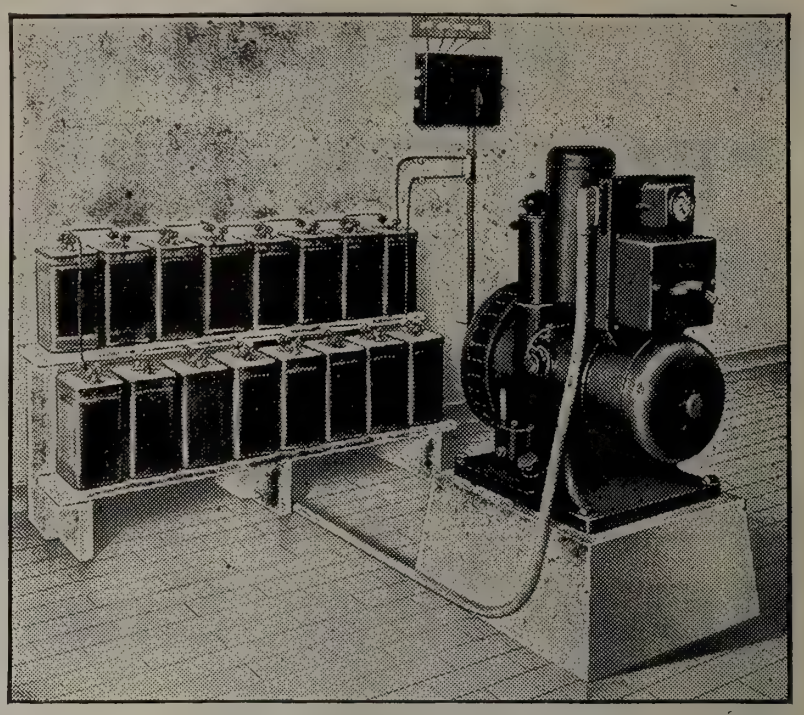

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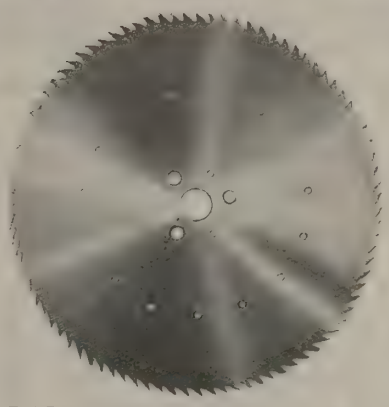

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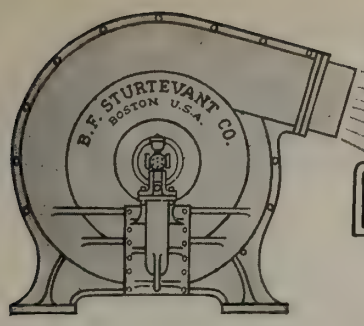

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The Best and Quickest Way to Repair Mill Boilers and All Wrought Iron and Steel Parts

IS BY

ELECTRIC WELDING

We Have Made a Reputation in This Line

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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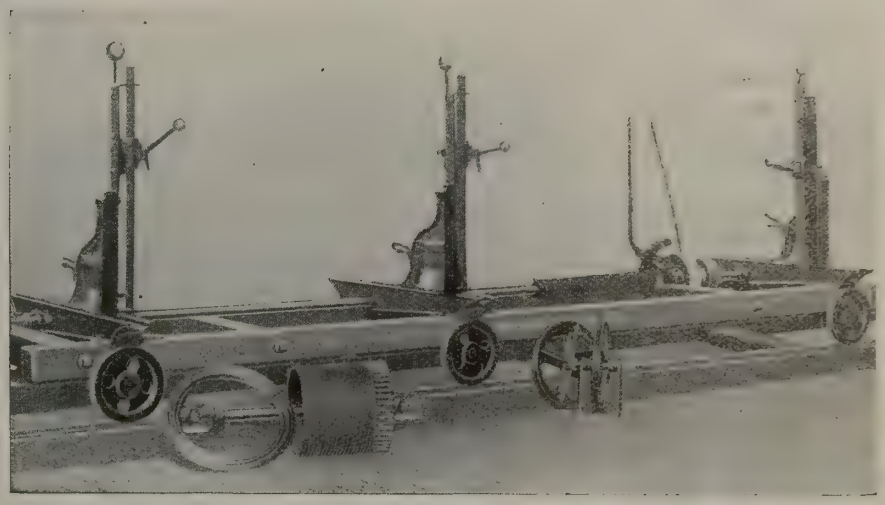
The Carriage You Are Looking For

Our No. 1 Size

CARRIAGE—Has three head blocks, as shown in cut, usually set 9 and 6 feet apart, will be placed any distance apart to suit purchaser. Knees open 38 in. from saw, and is fitted with Knight or Peel dogs, as desired. Taper movement on each knee. 1 15-16 in. steel set bar with steel pinions and coil spring receder, and friction lever brake for stopping knees where required. Timbers are 5 x 6 in., or heavier if desired, well bolted and braced. Diameter of truck wheel, 12 in. Axles 1¾ in. diameter, and extend clear across carriage, are furnished with self-oiling bearings. Front block is fitted with timber rule, placed as desired; 54 feet of V and flat track furnished with each carriage.

SET WORKS—As shown in cut, is made up of ratchet wheel 12 in. diameter, 4 in. face, with set lever carrying 7 steel pawls of varying lengths; also, same number of check pawls set in quadrant. Both sets of pawls are disengaged from either side of carriage when required to recede knees. This is a positive set, without lost motion.

FEED WORKS—As shown in cut, consists of 16 x 12 in. drum, with spur gear keyed to shaft. Pinion or friction shaft in saw frame engages with this gear. Cable takes two or three turns around drum, and is passed around end sheaves and attached to carriage. We also furnish 26 in. drum with internal gear in place of 16 in. drum when desired.



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CLIMAX GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

ARE BUILT FROM 12 TO 90 TONS

Get Catalogue "K"

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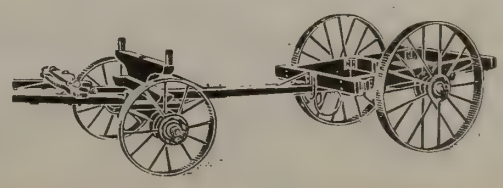
Unequalled stand-up-ability on tough, rough and soft road-beds are the tests that explain the widespread popularity of these sturdy trucks among lumbermen. Cut shows Front Hauling Gear No. 41 coupled to Hind Gear No. 42. One or more Hind Gears may be attached or detached with ease.

Look at the wide tire steel wheels. They mean easy hauling. We guarantee them. Spokes may be renewed in case of accident—not so with others. Axles are high quality square steel ensuring many years' service. Wood parts are best oak, air-seasoned and kiln-dried. All parts well ironed and braced.

Built to the following specifications:—

No. of Truck	Size of Steel Axle	Tire Inches	Wheels Inches	Frame Length	width
41 Front Gear	1¼" square	4 x ½	26	....	....
42 Hind Gear	1¼" square	4 x ½	42	5 feet	40 inches



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Beardmore Extra Quality Waterproof Cement Leather Belting

For the Wet Place

Tell us your belting troubles and we can help you.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NORTH BAY

Large stocks available for immediate shipment

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

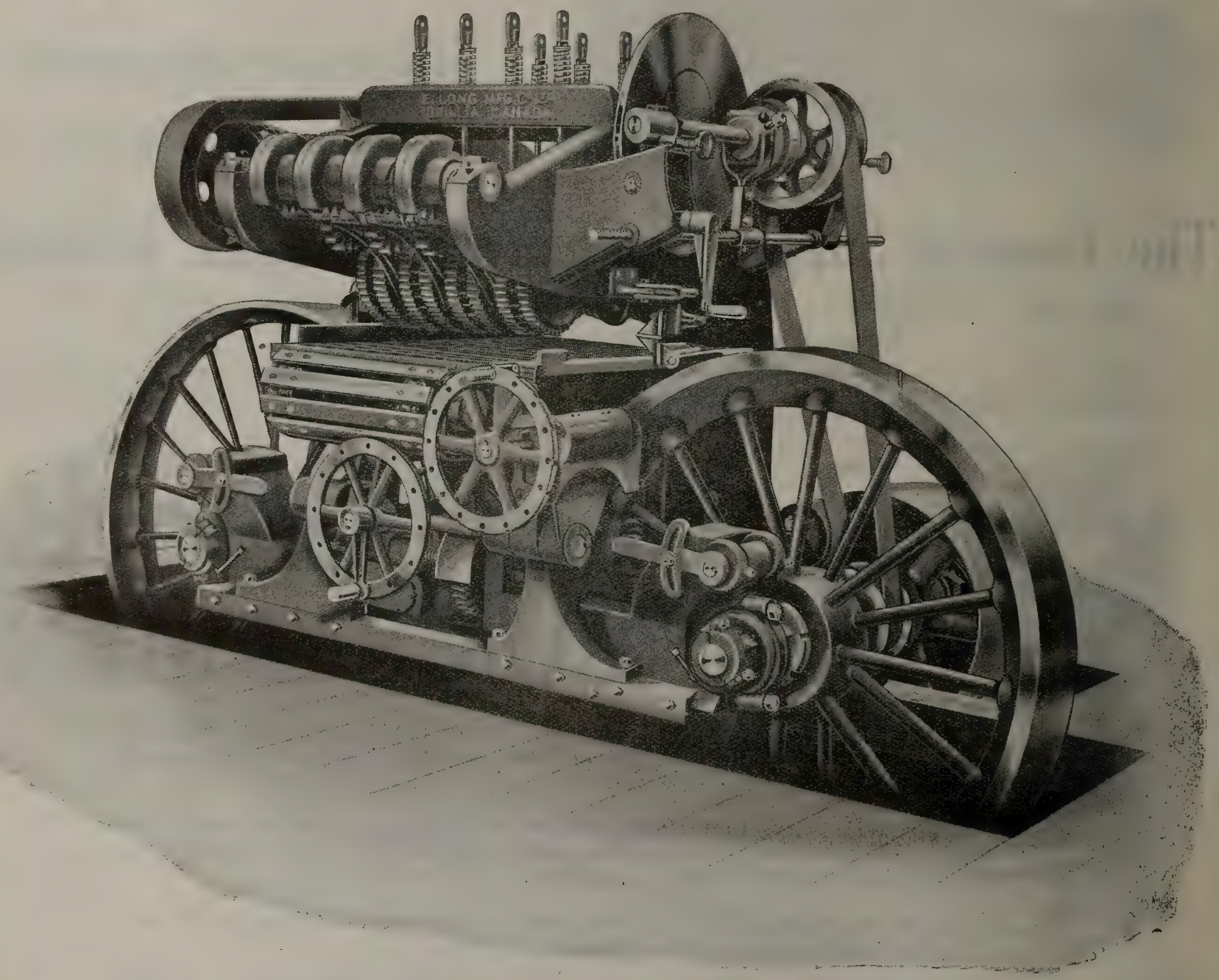
Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

TO-DAY the greatest consideration is being given to the question of lumber manufacture. As a means of getting the most lumber out of the log at a low labor cost, producers are, more and more, using the RESAW.



The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

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Robert Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
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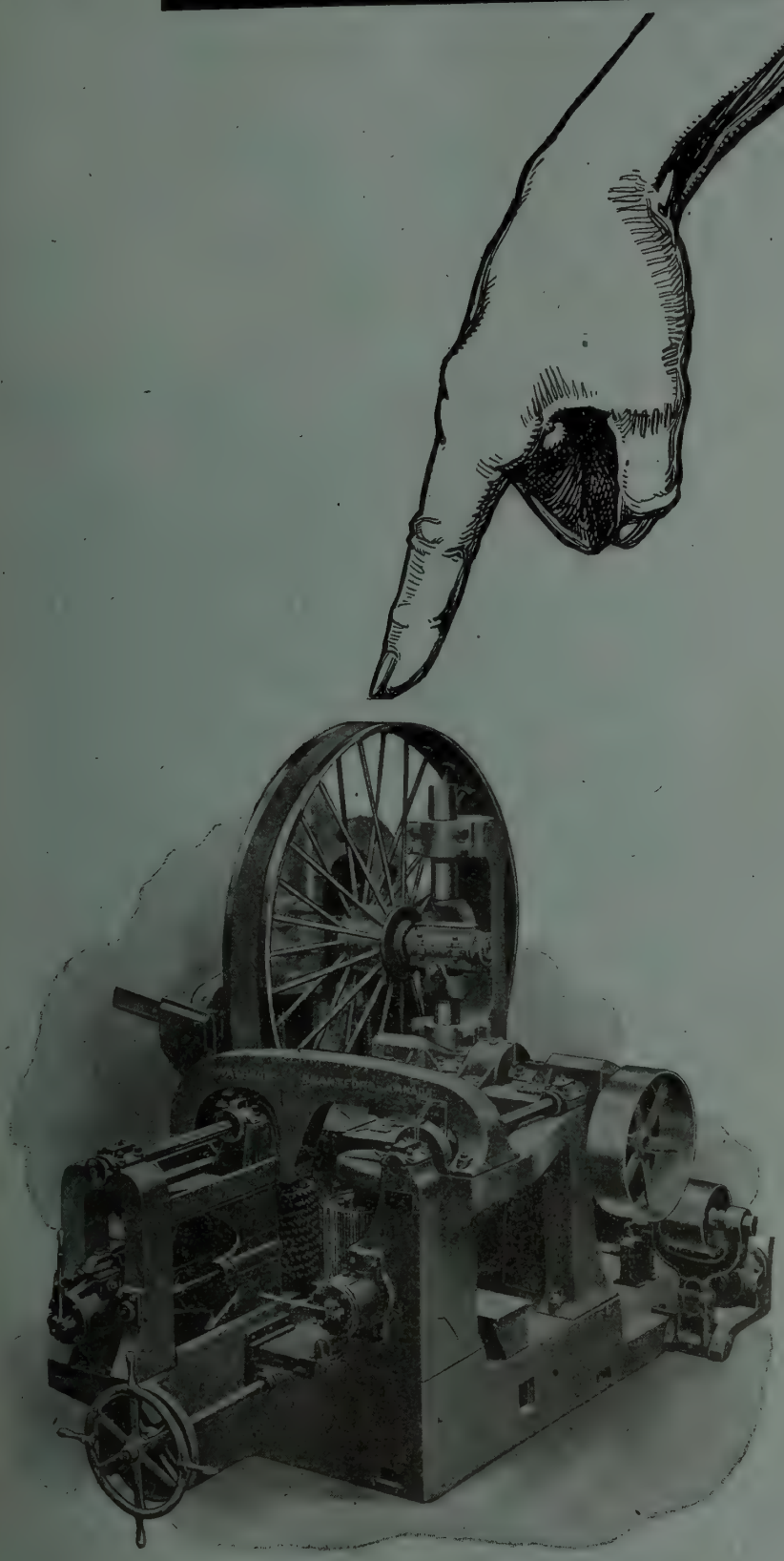
A VERTICAL RE-SAW



For years we have recognized the faults of the horizontal re-saw, such as the excessive space taken up in the mill—the necessity of raising or lowering the bed, or the saw blade itself in order to change the thickness of cut—the difficulty of separating the slab from the lumber at the rear of the machine, and the advisability of having every slab inspected by the sawyer before being passed through the machine. But, until recently we have never been able to perfect a vertical re-saw which would meet in every way the high standard of excellence which every machine bearing the name of WATEROUS must possess .

We are at last, however, able to offer to the Sawmill Men of Canada, a machine that not only overcomes the above faults, but one which combines all the advantages of the horizontal and vertical re-saws.

Here is a machine which will positively cut straight slabs and half logs **regardless of irregularities in material.**

The bed consists of four fluted live rolls which are adjustable and which take the place of the planed table.

There are two press rolls. The first swings on a vertical shaft in a frame which presses firmly against the feed rolls, bent to the saw in a steam actuated saw tooth roll. These two rolls are so arranged as to automatically take care of all variations in the size and shape of the slabs.

The swinging arm roller mounts any slabs immediately and the pressure of the oscillating cylinder aligns the slabs against the first two feed rolls, swinging the tail of the slab immediately in the line of the saw cut, this taking place before the saw enters the cut.

This arrangement prevents the usual thick or thin or scooped ends that are so common in all re-saws carrying the single press rolls and feed rolls.

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

MOLSON'S BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

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Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

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MADE IN CANADA

It's a Pink anyway, you take it, and it's the best Peavey made.

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

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The most extensively used compound on the market—"No cure, No pay".

Non-Clinker Shell-Bar Grates—
Over 3000 sets in use in Canada

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JOINTLESS FIRE BRICK

A one piece jointless furnace lining.
Will last longer than fire brick and is easier to instal.

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Conserve Your Horse-Power!

In order to get full advantage of your horse-power, your horses should be equipped with the best possible harness—a harness that will stand up under the hardest usage.

"Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness is a harness of this kind.

It is made of the best oak tanned leather. It is made only by expert Canadian workman. It will stand every test. Ask us about it.

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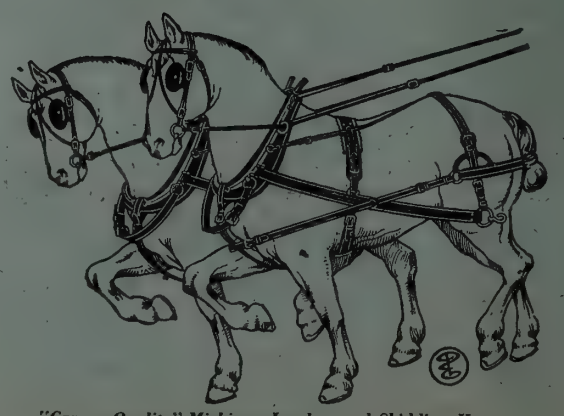

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Carson Quality
Trade Mark Registered

P. S.—Carson's is head-quarters for harness and horse equipment of all kinds, blankets, collar pads and trunks, bags and all other traveling requisites

Vol. 41 Toronto, July 15, 1921 No. 14

Canada Lumberman

"All We Ask"

"is a trial for the new "HART PLUS" wheel. On saw gumming you want a fast cutting wheel that will not burn. For your own interests, try the "HART PLUS."

Canadian Hart Products, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

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E. D. HARDY & CO.

INSURANCE

Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

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"MADE IN CANADA"

"DOMINION" WIRE ROPE

Because

Each one must make good the SERVICE reputation of this organization.

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New **RAILS** Relaying

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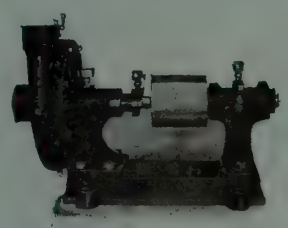

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We solicit your correspondence when open for anything in Steam or Power

PUMPING MACHINERY

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited

Hamilton, Canada

No Better Fire Pail—

Light, non-leakable and durable as steel the Eddy Fire Pail affords lasting protection at the very minimum cost.

Made of an Indurated Fibreware and made all in one piece without hoop, seam or joint. Leak proof and rust proof.

Every EDDY Fire Pail has a rounded bottom which prevents its standing alone. It must be placed in a rack or on a hook. Always where wanted, when wanted.

Ask to see it at your dealers. Made at Hull, Canada, the Home of Eddy's famous matches.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited - Hull, Canada

"HAMILTON" LOG CARRIAGES

Above cut shows one of our **No. 2 HEAD BLOCK CARRIAGES** with knee opening 40″ from saw line. Note the sturdy compact lines of this carriage, built for heavy but accurate service with weight properly distributed, and the dogs set low on the knees to insure gripping of the smallest logs.

We make these Carriages with pine or oak frames any length—having cast iron, or steel cast head blocks—with knee opening of 33″, 40″, and 54″, and equipped with any number of head blocks of any spacing required. Hand or Steam Set may be used, and carriages are designed for either steam or rope feed. They are built of the best materials obtainable for fast and accurate cutting, are equipped with **NEW DESIGN AXLE RECEDING WORKS** and have carriage wheels 14″, 16″ or 18″ diameter. We have installed hundreds of these carriages in Mills from Coast to Coast, and we guarantee them in material, workmanship, and design to equal any on the market to-day, and to give thorough satisfaction wherever used.

OUR CARRIAGE CATALOGUE IS YOURS UPON REQUEST

Consult us for any of your saw mill needs, and you will have a Plant looking after your interests **that has been in the Sawmill Machinery game for over sixty-five years.**

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man. **Peterborough, Ont.**

GIVE US A CHANCE

To Show You How Fesserton Service Helps

The high quality of lumber sold by Fesserton is only one of the reasons our customers stay with us year in and year out.

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, B. C. Lumber, Lath, Etc.

Liberal grading, prompt shipment and orders filled exactly as specified are other reasons. Give us a trial on your next orber.

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

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Special Offer

250,000 feet 1 x 12 Select Spruce Shelving, bone dry.
This stock is Dressed 4 sides to 13/16″ x 11¾″.
We want to move this quickly. Wire us your best offers for the whole or part of this lot.

We have cars of Flooring, Ceiling, Timbers, Rough Clears and Finish in transit from British Columbia on which we can make **Very Special Prices.**

If you have any Spruce in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or the Province of Quebec that you want further manufactured we solicit your orders for remanufacturing at our plant at Levis. Can accept up to five cars per day for the next two weeks.

Knox Brothers, Limited

Head Office: 513 Drummond Building MONTREAL

Canadian Hardwoods

Dry Stock in Quebec for Quick Shipment

		BIRCH	
78,000′	4/4	1sts & 2nds	
192,000′	4/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
29,000′	5/4	1sts & 2nds	
41,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
105,000′	6/4	1sts & 2nds	
111,000′	6/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
92,000′	8/4	1sts & 2nds	
90,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
148,000′	10/4	1sts & 2nds	
80,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
42,000′	12/4	1sts & 2nds	
39,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
19,000′	16/4	1sts & 2nds	
8,000′	16/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
320,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.	

		BASSWOOD	
135,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better	
106,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Better	
		HARD MAPLE	
97,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better	
42,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Better	
36,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Better	
38,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Better	
		BEECH	
12,000′	6/4	No. 2 Com. & Better	
		SOFT ELM	
36,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better	

Get Our Prices

Most of the above stock is 12 months on sticks. All well manufactured of good average widths and lengths. Graded strictly in accordance with National Rules.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

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TORONTO

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.

P B
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

Price Brothers & Co Limited

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on North and South Shores of
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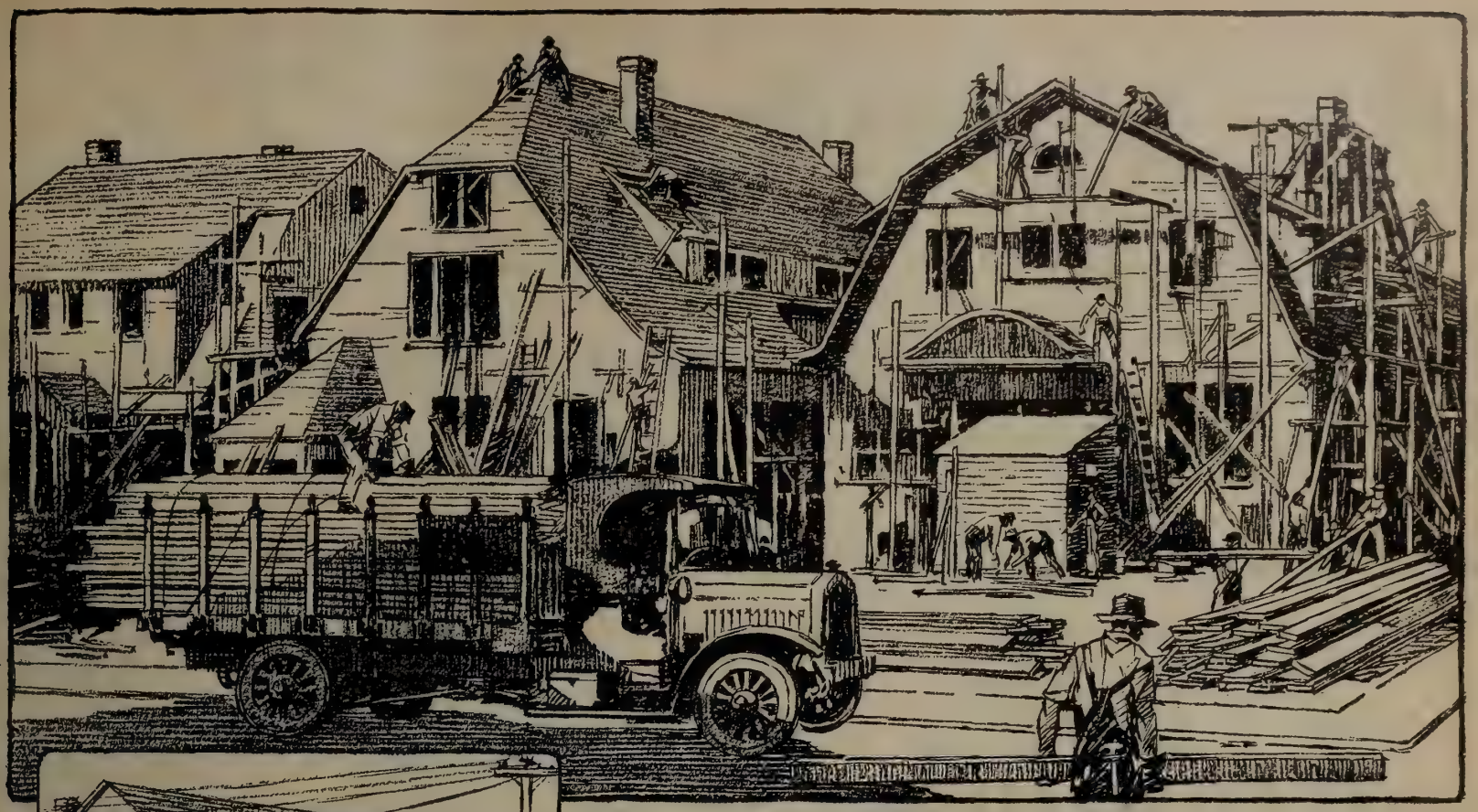

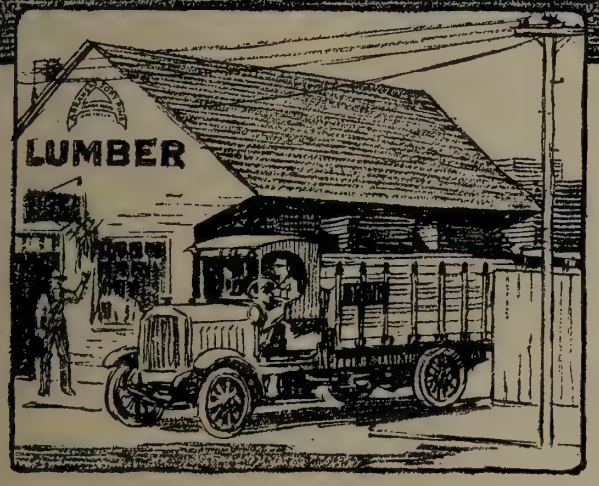

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15.000—Ft.	2″ x 5″ x 6/16′
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382.000—Ft.	2″ x 3/up 6/16′
160.000—Ft.	3″ x 3″ x 6/16′
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All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY WALNUT VENEERS AND PANELS

Special Announcement to the Trade

Weare now acting as distributing agents in Canada for

The Waterville Veneer & Panel Company Waterville, Quebec.

The new plant is now fully equipped with three lathes and can turn out Rotary Cut Veneers up to ten feet long. The panel plant is one of the best on the continent, waterproof glue only being used in the manufacture of the ply wood. Panels can be supplied in any wood with mahogany, walnut and oak faces. The Company will also specialize in a cheap 3 ply panel built of birch and will also make a specialty of single ply VENEERS in BIRCH, BASSWOOD ETC. CUT TO DIMENSION. Mail your enquiries to above address

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veeners and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making your purchases in this manner

Our Sources of Supply

have been increased materially during our first year in business, and we now have selling arrangements with a number of the best mills in British Columbia manufacturing

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Pine Lumber and Shingles

We sell only recognized wholesale accounts.

ROSE-McLAURIN LIMITED

WHOLESALE LUMBER

2 Toronto Street, TORONTO Phone Main 6752

Phone 521 Box 792

P. L. CANFIELD

Woodstock - Ontario

WHY NOT?

Let Us Ship You a MIXED Car of

Western Soft Pine, Fir, Larch and Lath

We can sort up your yard in one car

TRY US

British Columbia Stock always in Transit

FOR SALE

3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

150 M. 1 in. merchantable pine 4 in. & up.

350 M. 2 in. " " 4 in. & up. 8 ft. & up. 75% 6 in. & up. Average length 12 ft.

200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.

Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

Basswood

1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in.,
Dry Basswood

Dry Birch Stock

All thicknesses and grades in

Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and **Brown Ash**

Spruce, Hemlock and Pine

Can saw to order at MacDonald's Siding

Let us quote on your requirements

HART, HAMILTON & JACKSON

in new quarters

701—702 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto

Main 1670

WE WANT TO SELL

Yellow Pine, Oak, Spruce, Basswood, Hemlock

Immediate Shipment

Russell Harris Lumber Company

34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

John Harrison & Sons Co.

Limited

Saw and Planing Mills - - - - Owen Sound, Ont.

SPECIALS

Timber	1 Car 1 x 12 & up Grey Elm	Hardwood
Ties	1 " 3 x 6 & up " "	Hemlock
Posts	1 " 3 x 6 & up Hard Maple	Pine
Shingles	1 " 4 x 6 & up " "	Cedar

Please submit enquiries for Windows, Doors, Frames, Interior Finish, Oak, Maple and Birch Flooring etc.

Prices Greatly Reduced - - - Satisfaction Guaranteed

J H & S Co

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

Stock on Hand in Kitchener

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

3000	Ft.	4/4x10" & up, Qtd. White Oak FAS
12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.
2680	"	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS
4700	"	3/4x3/.13 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.
12000	"	4/4x3" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B
25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
5285	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
6000	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
12000	"	4/4 Hard & Soft Maple No. 3 C&B

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber

207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

I HAVE IT

All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

MIDLAND CANADA

LET'S GET TOGETHER

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

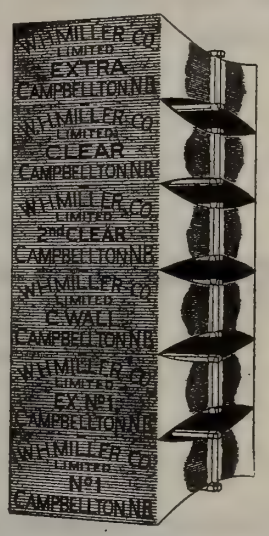
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



We Specialize in—

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

Shipments by Rail and Water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD.

Campbellton, N. B.

Power Lumber Company Limited

Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East of Quebec City

Also Mills at:

Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville and Ste. Apolline

On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

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WHOLESALE LUMBER

All Kinds of Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

Room 5-6 Phoenix Bldg., 43 Victoria Street, Toronto

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Main 1604

Weather too hot to make pictures

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles

DO YOU KNOW?

That British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles are the most economical side wall covering that there is manufactured. Take a pencil and paper and figure out the exact comparison for 16 in., 18in., and 24 in., Red Cedar Shingles, with the cost of any other standard building material. The result will be surprising to you.

Heating engineers have determined that a standard wood frame constructed house, covered on side walls and roof with 5/2 and thicker shingles can be heated for 6% less than 8 in. brick walls with lath and plaster; for 14% less than 18 in. hollow tile construction, plastered on both sides and for 47% less than a building constructed of plain concrete, plastered on one side.

The Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia has compiled some interesting figures covering the comparisons of Red Cedar Shingles with other building products for roofing and siding purposes. If you desire some good selling arguments write them for a copy.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(Rite Grade Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

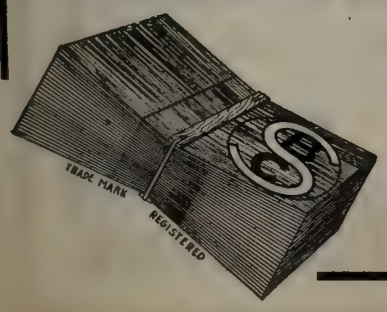
Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Bldg., Vancouver
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co. *Limited*
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

HEAPS & SONS, LTD.
Metropolitan Building
VANCOUVER
Red Cedar Shingles
XXX-XXXXX Perfections, Eurekas
Cedar Bevel Siding

W. MARK DeCEW
405 Winch Bldg Vancouver
Red Cedar Shingles
Perfections XXX-XXXXX



Fir and Western Hemlock

Shed Stock and Factory Grades

RED CEDAR Boards and Shiplap

MEMBER MILLS

Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd. — Eburne Sawmills Ltd.
Craig Taylor Lumber Co., Ltd. — False Creek Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Creosoting & Lumber Co., Ltd. — Robertson & Hackett Sawmills Ltd.
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Head Office
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Uniform Grades — Guaranteed

Daily Capacity 100,000 Feet

Superior Manufacture

SPRUCE

(Air and Kiln Dried)

LUMBER

Stock 10,000,000 Feet

We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

Try Our Shelving

Nut better than the BEST but just a little BETTER than the REST

"The Spruce Supply"

LATH

Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

No. 3 Drop Siding
Flooring and Ceiling
No. 1 Com. Resawn Boards

U.G.G. SAWMILLS LTD.

QUALITY HUTTON, B. C. *SERVICE*

Underhill Lumber Co. Limited
BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER & SHINGLES
Vancouver British Columbia

TAX FREE

On Lumber & Shingles

FROM

Underhill

TO

You

THINK THIS OVER

We can please you in—Trade—Shipment—Price

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.

Dominion Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

We offer you

Extra Good Service

on

Timbers
Heavy Joists
Plank

and

Yard Dimension

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

B.C. RED CEDAR

Boards Rough or Dressed
Shiplap and Timbers

Horseshoe Brand Red Cedar Shingles

EVERYTHING IN B.C. FOREST PRODUCTS General Assortment of—

FIR and HEMLOCK YARD STOCKS

Wire Collect

REYNOLDS COMPANY Limited

General Offices :—
VANCOUVER, B.C.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

We offer the following for immediate shipment.

200,000 ft. 1x8 1x10 No. 2 Common Dry Fir Shiplap
150,000 ft. Fir Boards
This stock is worth a wire, act quick.

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

408 Pacific Building - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

British Columbia

Lumber and Shingles

Fir - Spruce - Hemlock

CLEAR RED CEDAR

4-4 to 16-4 Rough, Dressed, Green, Air or Kiln Dried.
Edge Grain up to 16" in width.
Flat Grain up to 24" in width.
100,000 ft. 10 x 10 No. 1 Common up to 32'.

Red Cedar Shingles
"Van" Brand is our Special Brand

Special Spruce for immediate Shipment Shop 1½ and Bevel Siding

Vanderhoof Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

336 ROGERS BUILDING VANCOUVER, B.C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

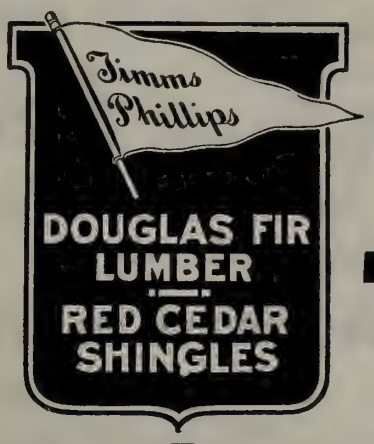
Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Ontario Agents:
Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:
Rose-McLaurin Limited, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.



Confidence

Is not measured in dollars and cents yet it plays a heavy role in the business world.

A car load of Lumber or Shingles that has been filled in strict accordance with the customer's order, begets Confidence and Satisfaction.

Your order for British Columbia Lumber or Red Cedar Shingles placed either direct or through our Eastern offices will receive that attention that will ultimately justify your CONFIDENCE.

Timms, Phillips & Co., Limited

Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B.C.

TORONTO OFFICE: Canada Permanent Bldg.
Phone Adel. 6490

MONTREAL OFFICE: 23 Marconi Bldg.
Phone M. 2999

Dominion Lumber Sales Limited

Sole selling agents for two Saw Mills
also two Shingle Mills

Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or Dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We specialize in mixed cars, such as Fir, Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar and Pine. Why have your money tied up in dead stock? Let us bring you in a mixed car of all sizes.

Ontario Sales Office: **167 Yonge Street, Toronto** ***Telephone Main 285***

Head Office: 209 Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE *and* CEDAR LUMBER

RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

OFFICE AND MILLS - - VICTORIA, B. C.

COMPLETE STOCKS of

Red Pine and Spruce Dimensions

(2 x 4 and wider)

White Pine Lumber Box and Crating Stock
Lath and Shooks

Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

IN TRANSIT

Car C. P. 129140 shipped June 28th, containing 27,000 ft. 1 x 8 No. 2 Com. B.C. Hemlock Shiplap.
THIS IS STOCK THAT BRINGS REPEAT ORDERS.
Car C. P. 109634 shipped June 27th, containing:
6,000 ft. 1 x 6 7,000 ft. 1 x 8
7,000 ft. 1 x 10 5,000 ft. 1 x 12
No. 1 Common Cedar Boards, dressed one side ¾ in.
YOUR TRADE WILL LIKE THEM.
Car G. N. 16828 shipped June 25th, containing:
20,000 ft. 1 x 8 No. 2 Common Fir Shiplap.
10,000 ft. 1 x 10 No. 2 Common Fir Shiplap.
WE SELL LOTS OF IT.
Car C. P. 118240 shipped July 2nd, containing 250 XXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.
Car C. P. 111650 shipped June 25th containing 207 No. 2 XXXXX B. C. Cedar Shingles, 5/2 packed 8 in. and better Clear Butts.
THEY MAKE A GOOD ROOF.
Car C. P. 213427 shipped June 28th, containing:
7,000 ft. 1 x 8 No. 1 Com. B. C. Hemlock Shiplap.
21,000 ft. 1 x 10
THIS IS BEAUTIFUL STOCK.
Car C. P. 153635 shipped June 27th, containing straight car 1 x 12 No. 2 Common Fir Boards, dressed two sides ¾ in. thick.

R. G. CHESBRO

Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

Fletcher Corporation Limited

Sherbrooke, Que.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of the

Finest Grades of All Canadian Lumber

Dressing in Transit Plant at Sherbrooke, Que.

Sole Agents for Europe:

W. N. Hillas & Co, Ltd.
HULL - - ENGLAND

TO CANADIAN EXPORTERS:

Our agents are in daily touch with all the buyers in the United Kingdom. Send us your lists with full particulars. Our agents assume the delecredere risk on buyers.

We beg to announce that the firm trading as

Boise & Racicot

has been discontinued and the business is being conducted under the new name

Racicot Pulp & Lumber Company

Olivier Building Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Increased facilities permit us to supply our customers with

High Grade Stock

All orders filled exactly as specified and shipped promptly. Quotations on request.

R. Imrie Lumber Company

18 Toronto Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 580

For Immediate Shipment

Dry Mill Run Spruce 1x4 & up & 2x4 & up.
Mill Run Jack Pine 3x6, 4x4, 2x4 & wider & 1x4 & wider.
Sound Wormy Jack Pine 2x4 in 10-12-14 or 16 ft.
B. C. Fir or Hemlock and Western White Pine.

WRITE OR PHONE US FOR PRICES

FACTORY BROOMS

Made by the Blind. Used with satisfaction by J. R. Booth, Upper Ottawa Improvement Co.

Quotations Apply:

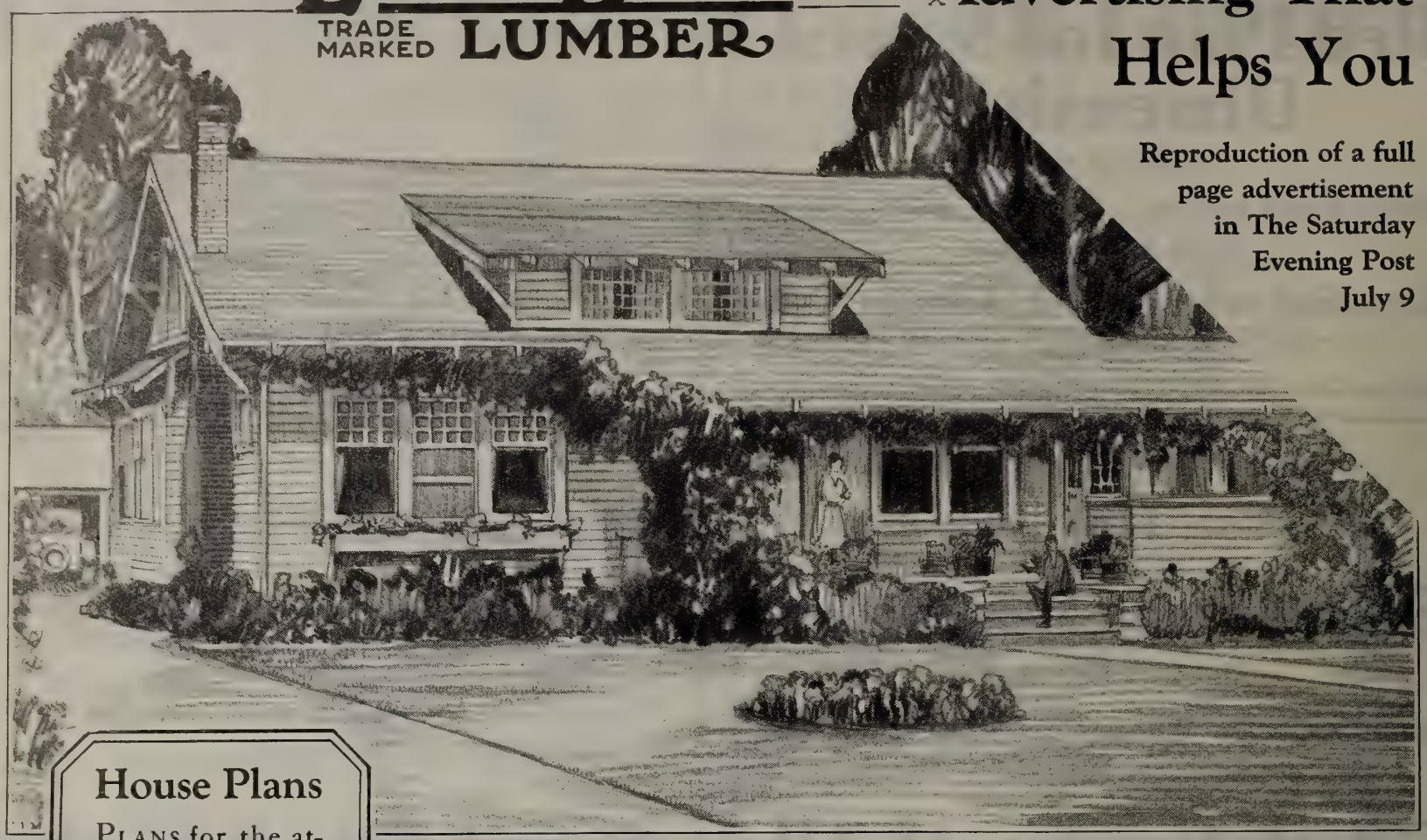
Alfred Thompson
Wholesale Agency

317 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont.

Long-Bell TRADE MARKED LUMBER

Advertising That Helps You

Reproduction of a full page advertisement in The Saturday Evening Post July 9



House Plans

PLANS for the attractive home on this page (Long-Bell Plan No. 255) can be supplied you by your own lumberman. He can show you pictures and floor plans of many types of small homes.

Yes—but what will this Home *cost?*

—there's a man in your town who can tell you.

He's the lumberman down on the corner!

And he can tell you more than that. He knows about the kind of wood best adapted to your use. He can show you an interesting variety of doors, windows and built-in conveniences such as buffets and bookcases.

The lumberman down on the corner can obtain for you the blue prints from which you can build this charming home in the picture. If this one does not suit you he can show you dozens of other small home designs. If you want something more pretentious he will put you in touch with an architect.

The lumberman down on the corner knows the best carpenters and contractors. He can give you real building advice whether your needs be large or small. *He can show you how to make your building dollars go farther.*

Lumbermen know that *Service* is essential. And it is yours for the asking.

For Dependable Lumber of Uniform High Quality ask your Lumberman for Long-Bell Brand

Long-Bell
Nationally Known Products

Southern Pine Lumber and Timbers

Creosoted Lumber, Timbers, Posts, Poles, Ties, Piling Wood Blocks

California White Pine Lumber
Sash and Doors
Standardized Woodwork

Oak and Gum Lumber

Oak Flooring

The Long-Bell Lumber Company

R. A. LONG BUILDING Lumbermen since 1875 KANSAS CITY, MO.

A. H. M. HAY

Quebec City

Phone 5311 - Residence 6383

General Produce and Lumbermen's Supplies

CAR LOTS OUR SPECIALTY

We have our own Railway Sidings, and Deep Water Wharfage facilities for

Public Warehousing

Our Storage Charges are reasonable

Our Service is the best obtainable.

Hay
Oats
Peas
Beans
Potatoes
Flour,
Pork,
Lard,
etc.

Blankets,
Tents,
Oil
Clothing,
Camp
Supplies
of all
kinds.

DRY LUMBER

for Immediate Shipment

White Pine

Lath

Few cars: 1¼" x ⅜"—4'—No. 1
Few cars: 1¼" x ⅜"—4'—No. 2

Also well-assorted
Ottawa Valley Stock.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., - OTTAWA

H. R. Goodday

AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

Northern Lumber Mills

North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	8/16'	Mill Run	Strips		
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	"	"	"	Crating	Stock
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	"	"	"		
200 M.	2 x 4	"	"	"		
50 M.	4 x 4	"	"	"		
200 M.	2 x 5	"	"	"		
400 M.	2 x 6	"	"	"		
350 M.	2 x 8	"	"	"		
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	"	"	"	Sound	Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	"	"	Strong to	16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
15 M.	6 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
30 M.	8 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	"	"	"	"	"

100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.

100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

Apex Lumber Company, Limited

VANCOUVER, B. C.

RELIABLE QUALITY TRADE MARK SERVICE

Montreal Representative
R. B. PALMER
467-St. Catherine St. W.

Sort up your Yard Stock:—

Mixed Cars B.C. Lumber

WESTERN SOFT PINE ROUGH

100 M. B. M. ft. 1x4 and wider, select and better.
100 M. B. M. ft. 5/4 and 6/4x5 and wider No. 1 & 2 shop approx. 10% No. 2.

Ontario Representatives
ELLIOT & ELLIOT
Bartlett Bldg., WINDSOR, ONT.

Edham
Quality Supreme

Red Cedar
SHINGLES
Fir, Cedar & Spruce
LUMBER

Quick dispatch our motto

Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Ltd.
Mill and General Offices
VANCOUVER,——————————B.C.

TIMBERS
in
Fir, Hemlock or Cedar
Kiln Dried Soft Island Fir

DOOR STOCK
SHOP CEDAR

Yard Stocks
And All Coast Lumber Products
Shingles

McElroy Lumber Co., Limited
VICTORIA, B.C.

British Columbia Forest Products

Technical Information

Information furnished as to the qualities, weights, strengths and uses of all woods.

Inquiries Solicited

Samples of all British Columbia woods and literature for distribution.

CALL AND SEE OUR EXHIBIT

1 Adelaide St. E. (Street Floor), TORONTO

PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices.

Jos. A. Likely, Limited

Lumber and Timber Merchants

British Columbia Fir Lumber and Timber, and Oregon Spars

850 Hastings St. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Tamarack
Poplar

Rossed Pulpwood
Lath

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
503 Niagara Life Bldg.

Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale

White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock Hardwoods

Let us Quote you

Head Office: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada
Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

OPEN YOUR EYES ?

Read and write or wire us for quotations. A snap on 300,000 feet of No.3 Common and better Birch. A real bargain for a quick buyer. We also have six million feet of White Pine which we are offering En Bloc or in car lots, rough or dressed. Our Planing mill turns out first class work. Try a Sample Car of No. 2 Cull Shiplap.

Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

THE
Mageau Lumber Company, Ltd.
C. N. Railway FIELD, Ontario

ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—

HARDWOOD LOGS:—

Trade T Mark
Reg. U. S. A.

THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY
Exporters **Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.** Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

FOR SALE

As a going concern, a timber limit (freehold) on C.G.R. siding in Abitibi district, 15,000 acres, containing 100 million feet of lumber, or 150,000 cords of pulpwood, spruce and jackpine suitable for ties; with one mill, capacity of 30,000 feet per day. Logging roads, 2 sets of camps and general outfit complete. Communicate with

J. A. Turcotte, Amos, P.Q.

Bethune Pulp and Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Huntsville - Ontario

We manufacture band sawn hardwoods, from logs taken from our own timber lands. Our specialty is

BIRCH

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How Quebec Safeguards Her Forests

The Quebec Forest Protective Association is divided into four sections or associations, one for the protection of the Ottawa region, one the St. Maurice, one for the Laurentian region and the fourth the southern St. Lawrence region, while the Government has the Crown lands patrolled by their own force of rangers. The object of these associations is to formulate, install and operate a thoroughly efficient system of protection from fire for all timber lands included in that portion of the Province of Quebec. For instance, the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association looks after the forests bounded on the west by the lands under control of that association, on the north by the lands bordering on the rivers running into the Lake St. John and Saguenay River, on the east by the lands falling into the River Laval, and on the south by the River St. Lawrence and lands adjacent thereto. The associations co-operate with the Provincial Government and the maintenance of forest reserves in the establishment, maintenance and operation of a telephone system upon and over the lands under lease in connection with lumbering operations. The building of roads, trails, observation towers or lookouts over the lands is undertaken, and when an alarm is sounded all employees of the lumber interests in their respective sections hasten to the place where the fire is located and combat the elements until they are subdued.

Mr. R. L. Seaborne, manager of the Forest Protective Association, Limited, in an interview with the "Canada Lumberman" in regard to fires, said the greatest danger of destruction was along the line of the Transcontinental Railway. He explained that along the old lines of railways the forests have been time and again swept by fires which lessened the danger. On the line of the Transcontinental the forests were thick and had not, until the road was built, been touched by fires; hence when a blaze does break out from sparks from a locomotive or other causes it takes hold and burns intensely, and is difficult to get under control. Besides the danger is augmented by the fact that the Railway Commission has no jurisdiction over this railway to formulate and put into practice regulations that would protect the forests along the line from fire.

Speaking of fires caused by settlers, Mr. Seaborne said heretofore the settler was not allowed to build a fire to clear his land from April 15th to November 15th, but now the settler can do so, providing he obtain a permit.

In many cases the new settlers ignore the law that compels them to take out a permit. They watch the weather and when it suits them set fire to the trees on their land that they wish cleared. There is no way of reaching them to prosecute in the courts unless the prosecutor either saw the settler cause the fire or obtain witnesses who can swear they did observe the origin and place the guilt on the settler. When the settler is approached he simply shrugs his shoulders and says he cannot account for the origin and was not responsible. Neighbors, even if they did see the settler make the fire, that often ends with serious consequences, cannot be induced to tell, and the prosecution fails in the end.

Product of the White Pine Industry

E. C. Barre, general manager of the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited, Sarnia, Ont., and chairman of the lumbermen's reception committee, at the recent annual meeting of the South-Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, held in the Frontier City, is widely known in the industry.

Mr. Barre is genial and aggressive and has resided in Sarnia for twenty years. Associated with him in the management of the Cleveland-Sarnia sawmills is W. A. Saurwein, assistant manager; J. E. Burge on the sales staff; H. Sietman, superintendent of the plant; C. E. Stoody, transportation manager, and others. Co-operation is the watchword and they have succeeded in building up a business that is a credit to the western portion of the province.

Mr. Barre is a product of the great pine state of Michigan and received a thorough general and technical education there, and from the time he was 18 years old has been actively engaged in the production of lumber. Starting in a small hardwood mill in Ohio, he has worked up through all the departments of the business.

After being identified with several other concerns, Mr. Barre eventually became associated with the Cleveland Sawmills & Lumber Co., with which firm he remained until the time of taking over the Dead River (Michigan) Lumber Mill Co. in 1898-1901. In the latter year Mr. Barre took up his residence in Sarnia as assistant general manager of the Cleveland-Sarnia organization and some five or six years ago was promoted to the post of general manager.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co. manufacture white and norway pine and also make a specialty of long timbers of large size up to 60 feet in length for heavy construction and mill work. The company own many square miles of timber limits in the Georgian Bay and Nipissing area. The logs come to Sarnia from the Georgian Bay district in great rafts down the Spanish and other rivers where they are met by tugs and towed the remaining distance to Sarnia.

The mill usually begins operations early in the spring and continues until the month of December. The plant covers, grounds and water, nearly 160 acres and has a yearly capacity of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet. The company give regular employment to about 200 men in the summer and from 500 to 1,000 in their logging operations during the winter. The product of the plant is sold in both United States and Canada, and so far as the Dominion is concerned, marketed mostly through retailers.

Mr. Barre has always taken an active interest in association work and is an enthusiastic member of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. He is on the transportation committee and his education in the lumber line, which is both technical and practical, makes him a valued and useful worker.

THE PRIDE OF OWNERSHIP

Pride is man's noblest characteristic. Pride seeks to express itself in the ownership of all those things which command the respect and invite the admiration of our fellowmen.

The joys of possession are measured quite as much by the satisfaction that an article gives us and by the admiration it arouses, as by its more intrinsic worth.

A man takes pride in his home when its appointments contribute in a high degree to the comfort and happiness of himself and his family.

It gratifies any man's self-esteem to realize that he has had the foresight to recognize the value of new inventions and has the financial ability to satisfy his desire to possess and to use them.

The thought that prompts the acquisition—the judgment evinced in the selection—the admiration evoked by the possession—is like incense on the altar of our self-esteem.

Pride of ownership comes with the possession of the best—the possession of those things which most fully serve the needs or contribute to the pleasure of those we love, and which, through these very qualities, secure the approbation of our friends.

The sense of personal satisfaction increases as use and experience proves the soundness of our judgment and the merits of our choice, until at last the Pride of Ownership becomes a permanent monument to our aims, ambitions and activities.

Work of Forester and Logging Department

Relationship That Should Exist to Bring About Progress in Woods Management—Co-operation and Mutual Concessions—Formation of Good Working Policy

By F.W. Avery, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

There is no doubt but that every forester has decided views regarding the relationship of foresters to logging operations. Although all foresters may see eye to eye with respect to the aims of the profession of forestry, variation in conditions under which each is practising, as well as variations in the character of the individual, has resulted and will result in varied conceptions of the means by which the aim is to be realized. No one can lay down a set of rules for all to follow, saying "Do this and your desire shall be fulfilled." The conditions under which we are all working are so different that the relationship of each to the woods operations must also differ. The complexity of the element of personnel is sufficiently evident to impress us with this fact.

We may, however, through an interchange of ideas upon this subject evolve certain principles which will serve to guide us all in the formation of our working policies.

Let us start from a point upon which we are all agreed, and aim of the practice of forestry. Briefly expressed, it is the continuous production of merchantable woods products upon all land chiefly valuable for growing trees. To obtain this end two courses of endeavor are apparent. One leads towards research, the establishment of certain silvicultural truths. The other toward industrial practice, the application of the established truth to a given forest problem. The members of one group, free from the trammels of commercialism, carry on purely scientific work. Members of the other group spend their efforts in making the practice of forestry pay in industry. The distinction between the two groups is definite. It has been through confusion of the two in minds of foresters themselves as well as in the minds of the public that has made the foresters' path so difficult.

In a regrettable number of cases where foresters are employed by wood-using industries the relationship between the foresters and the logging operations is like that between the Rocky Mountains and a mule, there may be contact, but no relationship. True relationship must be based upon interdependence, when the aims of both are one and each is dependent upon the other for the attainment of the common end there is a basis for an ideal relationship. At this point foresters cease to see eye to eye. Each one has his opinion of the ideal relationship that ought to exist, and, backed by the condition he knows, his opinion is doubtless sound.

Where the Conditions Are Ideal

But I believe we can agree on yet another point. When the chief of logging operations and the forester are the same person, the conditions for the practice of forestry are ideal. The conditions are ideal, for, in shouldering the responsibility of the operator to furnish the required supply of raw material to the plant annually, he will practice those principles of continuous production, and only those, that he is able to practise without increasing his present costs prohibitively. He will do that which we are all desirous of doing, practice as much of ideal forestry as the economic conditions and the financial position of his company allows.

In the absence of such a situation, i.e., that of a forester in charge of woods operation, there may exist any of a great variety of situations. But whatever the relationship between the logging department and the forester should be, it is what the policy of the company permits it to be. Personal enmity between individuals is often a means of preventing the establishment of a proper relationship, even when a comprehensive policy in regard to the handling of woodlands has been expressed. The factor of personal enmity is entirely outside of the scope of this paper, but I mention it because, when all other conditions for co-operation are favorable, this factor may cause failure. Progress in forestry practice cannot be made until the trouble has been eradicated.

For a moment let us consider the aim of logging departments in order to ascertain how that aim differs from the aim of the profession of forestry, and therefore of the forester. The woods department, or logging department, is established in order to cut and deliver to a wood-using plant, sufficient raw material to supply the annual needs of that plant. The aim of the logging department, then, is the cutting and delivery of sufficient wood each year (at a minimum cost); to supply the annual demands of the plant for which that department exists. The logging department is the "harvester." It is not anything else. It was established for no other purpose. But, if we add the word "continuously" after the word "plant," so that the aim reads thus—"The cutting and delivery of sufficient wood each year (at a minimum cost) to supply the annual demands of the plant continuously," we have an aim that a forester may accept as a basis for a constructive policy of woods management. There are companies which have expressed such a policy. Under this condition the forester and the logging department are interdependent, and there is established a basis for the proper relationship.

Theory of Wood-Using Industries.

There exist wood-using industries that cry continuously for a constant supply of raw material. They may, and generally do have a forester employed, but their policy of management does not include the principles which permit the forester to practice the fundamentals of continuous yield. They insinuate, if they do not state definitely, that the forester cannot solve the problem of a future wood supply, and, turning their backs to the solution, continue to cry for wood. The best hope of the forester in such a position is the example of companies, which, by a comprehensive policy, have made it possible for forestry to be practiced upon their limits. By means of such examples he may succeed in establishing relationship as well as contact with his logging department.

We must remember, at all times, that present needs are paramount in industry. In a properly administered industry preparation is made for future contingencies, but, without present operation, the industry has no future. The logging department fulfills a present need. It harvests and delivers the raw material that supplies the plant. In the case of an established mill, it is present when the forester comes. Forestry includes logging operations within its scope. In fact, to the industrial forester, logging is the "sine qua non" of forestry practice. Since this is true, why should not the forester be put in charge of the woods department? The answer is obvious. Few foresters have sufficient knowledge and experience in actual operations to successfully manage the work without a certain period spent in the study of existing local conditions. If he is not capable of management at once, what is his position to be? How is he to function?

Centralized Control is Necessary

Let us assume a case. The management of the company has incorporated in its policy the principle of continuous yield from its timber limits. There must be centralized control of the woods department. If the forester is not fitted, or is not allowed to manage the woods department, he must come in under the jurisdiction of the man who is the head of the department. The management, it has been assumed, has expressed the desire to establish continuous production upon the limits of the company. The forester has been employed to assist the management in carrying out this policy. It is the function of the forester to study conditions, and, based upon observations, judgment, and the truth established by the research group, submit to his chief, means by which the desired result may be obtained. If the forester uses judgment, and the management is sincere, the progress toward the ideal will be continuous. It will not be revolutionary, but it will be continuous. The management, as the meeting point of logging department and forester, receives suggestions from the forester and puts the suggestions into practice through the logging operation. In the eye of the management the forester is an instrument, as the logging department is an instrument in the carrying out of his policy. In the eye of the logging department, the forester is a partner, loyal to the same head, and a potential guarantee of the extended life of the operation. In the eye of the forester, the logging department is a co-worker in the industry and the direct means of carrying out one of the three steps in his forestry practice.

By mutual consideration for the problems of the other man; by constant personal contact between the members of the logging department and the forester, there will exist a relationship that cannot fail to bring progress in woods management and to hasten the fulfillment of the aim of the profession of forestry.

Splendid growth on highlands of timber limit belonging to Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

A large white pine felled on the limit of the McNaught Lumber Co., Pine, Ont., A. L. Morse, Manager; 56 inches across the butt; 7 sixteen-foot logs in this tree clear of the top.

Operating and Forestry Departments in Bush

Important Investigations Conducted by Wayagamack Company Who Sent Forester Abroad to Learn Scandinavian Methods—Regenerating Mixed Type of Forest

Frank I. Ritchie
Three Rivers, P. Q.

Reforestation is a subject that has been seriously considered for a number of years by the directors of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, of Three Rivers, Quebec, who, having gone into the matter very exhaustively, now submit the views of their forester, Mr. Wickenden, and ask other companies similarly interested to take up the question and criticize, and at the same time put forth their own ideas on the subject, as they are of the opinion that Mr. Wickenden's suggestions will meet the approval of the lumberman, writes Frank I. Ritchie, manager of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., Three Rivers, in an interesting letter to the "Canada Lumberman." Continuing, he says:—

After carefully watching the operations and methods of older companies, it was felt that for proper conduct of this part of a pulp and paper company's business it was essential that there should be two departments in the woods, working in very close harmony one with the other. These were, Firstly: the Operating Department, whose duty it would be to cut the timber and bring it to the mills at the least possible cost to the Company, and secondly: the Foresty Department, whose duty it would be to see that the Woods Operating Department carried out their part of the work in the most scientific and approved manner, so as to insure as far as possible wood economy and a good regrowth in the cut-over areas, and in addition to this to take up the question of replanting where deemed necessary or advisable, and at the same time to study and watch everything that affected the growth of the forest, such as insect-pests, tree diseases, soil conditions, drainage and climatic conditions, etc.

Scandinavia is Country Chosen

After making very careful enquiries it was decided that of all the various European countries who had developed and made a study of forestry, Scandinavia offered the best school, as the forest conditions and climate of these countries most nearly approximated our own, accordingly Scandinavia was chosen as the place in which to carry on our studies.

The next point was to obtain a forester, and here the question arose as to whether it was more advisable to send a man from this side to learn Scandinavian methods, or to bring a forester from Scandinavia who would have to make a study of Canadian conditions before he would be in a position to give the full benefit of his knowledge. In either case it meant a delay of several years before a man could be properly equipped to carry out this work.

The Company finally engaged Mr. H. R. Wickenden, who had just completed his Civil Engineering Course at McGill, who was fluent in both French and English, and who had in addition spent five seasons with the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association.

Mr. Wickenden was sent to Norway and Sweden, where he remained for several years attached to the Chief Foresters of such companies as the Kramfors Company, owning nearly two thousand miles, of which Baron Mannerheim, who visited Canada last year in connection with the pulp and paper industry, is managing director, The Uddeholm Company, one of the most important companies located in the centre of Sweden, operating over one thousand miles of territory where conditions are very similar to the St. Maurice. The Finspong Company, operating on some of the largest and oldest plantations in Sweden, also various other Government and private forests located in middle and southern Sweden and Norway, such as Baron Adelsward in Atvidaberg, Storra in Kopparbergs, Bergslag in Delarne, completing his study with a course in the Royal Institute of Forestry, Stockholm.

Since returning to Canada, Mr. Wickenden has spent two years in the company's forests, carefully comparing them with Scandinavia.

Appended to this article are some of the conclusions at which he has arrived as being most adaptable to the various kinds of forests which he has touched upon, and which conclusions have had the hearty co-operation of the Chief Forester of the Province, Mr. G. C. Piche, who is on the eve of departing for Sweden, where he intends to look over the work which is being done by some of his assistant foresters whom he has sent over to study Scandinavian methods.

At the annual meeting of the Forestry Engineers recently held in Montreal, we are informed that a forester of one of our leading companies in the province, stated that "if asked by the logging departments what methods could be applied to the woods for perpetuating the forests would reply "that they did not know." There are two methods of reforestation: Artificial Reforestation and Natural Reforestation.

Artificial Reforestation has been experimented with by several of our leading paper companies in the province of Quebec and the result of these experiments can be seen by anybody who wishes to visit the various plantations, and anybody visiting these plantations will be very forcibly struck by the enormous expenditure for the small result obtained.

Mr. Wickenden is of the opinion that artificial reforestation can be carried out on a commercial basis only where land can be had cheap, of suitable soil and in close proximity to an abundant labor market.

Artificial Reforestation Not Successful

The companies who have experiemented along the lines of artificial reforestation, today practically admit that it is not commercially successful. Were this method feasible from a cost point of view, it would be impossible to find sufficient waste or suitable land on which to plant trees to take care of the enormous annual cut of the various companies operating in the province, without practically turning a very large part of the farming land back into forest. While this method may be and is practicable in some places, he is of the opinion that it cannot be carried out along the Northern St. Lawrence, and therefore, there is no object in giving very serious consideration to this first method. After two years of careful and thorough forest research and surveys, carried on in the St. Maurice district to determine the exact conditions of the forests and what has been the effect of the previous handling, the study of natural reforestation shows that nature here does much the same as in Scandinavia. Basing his decisions on the findings of his research, it will be possible to formulate a plan of operation by which natural reforestation and perpetuity will be practically assured, since nature when not hindered, but aided by the work of man, will effect its own regrowth.

From my observations in the forests of the St. Maurice district, says Mr. Wickenden, whose views follow, I found in the old cuttings made in accordance with the Government regulations, conditions existing as follows:

The trees left standing after cutting operations were largely old mature trees, which had been hindered in their growth, and were left because of their not having reached the minimum diameter allowed to be cut, and in fact they never would. These trees were also unfit to supply healthy seed in sufficient quantities for the regeneration of the forest. About sixty per cent of the trees left standing had been blown down during the first ten years or so, this along with the debris formed a dense abatti, which in many cases hindered the growth of the young trees and was a nest for insect pests and tree disease. In many cases the old cuttings had been burnt over.

Generally speaking, if all the merchantable timber had been cut, it would have reduced the wind-falls, and hence the fire risk, and the quantity of timber obtained per acre would have been much greater.

My studies of the virgin forests show that, if the methods of operation which I herewith outline are carried out, the above conditions would be largely cured.

The Saint Maurice District
Proposed Method of Operating and Regenerating Mixed Type of Forest
Spruce, Balsam, Pine, Birch, Poplar, Etc.

Mixed wood, as per above heading, is the most predominant in this region, occurring in sites where leaf species and conifers grow

equally well. Almost all of these woods are over mature, that is to say, the trees are mostly beyond the active growing stage, and in fact have reached the point where the loss by rot, insect and wind damage, exceeds the wood growth laid on the sound timber. We find that practically all the present forest areas have been burnt over at one time or another, and that stands take about one hundred years, more or less, to mature, and if cut before or at maturity, the quantity of sound timber obtained per acre would be much greater than at present. It is characteristic of old age to be susceptible to attack by disease and to physical strain; likewise old trees being low in vitality fall an easy prey to insects and fungi or being partly rotten are readily broken down by wind storms or by winter snows and sleet.

The depletion which is now going on is being slowly replaced by seedlings which come up in large numbers in the openings left by fallen groups of trees, in fact, in any place where light and heat are sufficient to cause the bacterial action or soil decay necessary to the development of seedlings. Natural reforestation can be greatly aided by handling the mixed wood type of forest in such a way as to prevent wood waste through disease and insect ravage and by aiding nature in bringing about a strong increased growth. The mixed woods in the region occur under varying conditions:—

(1) We have mixed wood growing on fertile ground showing a great wood producing capacity.

(2) On soil where the humidity varies from moist to fairly dry, the wood production is fair and the method of cutting outlined later on is especially suited to this type and can with few exceptions be carried out over large and continuous areas.

(3) We also have the exposed areas where discretion will be exercised in cutting to prevent ravage due to wind storms. This applies to mountain tops, light shallow soil and generally exposed positions.

Regeneration Requires Certain Conditions

On investigating the natural processes by which the forests are perpetuated one finds several positive features for regenerating the forests.

Wherever well drained but not dry conditions exist, one finds masses of balsam and spruce seedlings coming up in openings sufficiently large to admit plenty of sunlight and heat. The soil seems to be altered under these conditions; moss disappears and the debris decays rapidly, making an ideal seed bed. In the present mixed wood such openings exist where wind storms have blown down all the trees, where a clearing has been made by man, or where a forest fire has killed the trees (without destroying the soil). Fifteen years or so after such clearings have been made, the balsam is generally so dense that it is impossible to walk through it. In case of forest fire, where it has only skimmed the surface, one finds very similar conditions to these, namely, that the seed remaining uninjured by the fire, soon causes a dense young growth to spring up. Birch and poplar generally thrive best of all and come up first in large numbers due to the enormous masses of seed blown in from outside and the large amount of direct sunlight which they receive on an old burn. The birch and poplar evidently act as a protection and are part of the natural process of regeneration.

From the above it is evident that the natural regeneration of the coniferous trees requires certain fixed conditions: First, the direct action of light and heat on the ground; secondly, a certain amount of protection (in this case given by birch and poplar). Thirdly, plenty of tree seed.

Guiding my judgment on extensive local research which has brought to light the above facts, and finding support for my deductions in good Scandinavian practice, under exactly similar conditions, I would propose the following method for handling the mixed wood stands.

Nature's Mysterious Methods

Instead of as heretofore, leaving only undersized trees, the runts of the forest, to wither and struggle in the stand, either shading the ground too much or falling down and hindering most of the mature seedlings, we would clean up the ground as far as possible during logging, by removing all damaged trees over certain areas, and leaving a number of young, or at any rate, most vigorous and well shaped trees to cast seed over the ground. The old top storey of birch would act similarly to the birch in the burn, and remain until the time came when balsam and spruce grew over it and stifled it. The seed trees remaining being healthy and vigorous trees as far as such can be found, would lay on a certain amount of growth. This is contrary to the present system by which eventual growth after cutting is laid only on the smaller and damaged trees.
both the seed trees and the trees left as wind breaks.
the one vital question remaining is the production of seed. A few

Since two of the conditions can be obtained by cutting properly, the mother tree. One single tree can obviously produce many times as much seed as one could ever hope to sow broadcast should one attempt this method of regeneration.

According to extensive research in several countries the fact is well established that young and vigorous growing trees produce the best fertile seed and the most seed. Spruce trees reach the above stage at about fifty years and more of active growth. A healthy area surrounding them. The seed being winged, one finds them on the March snow carried by the wind one hundred feet and more from vigorous trees can cast hundreds of thousands of seeds over the small tree should reach 7" or more diameter breast high at that age, and a height of forty-five feet and over. A seed tree should be sound and have a very full crown; incidentally this type of tree is one of the least susceptible to being blown down by storm.

Considering that trees can cast such great distances, the leaving of seeds a fair distance apart would ensure a plentiful supply of seed.

I propose that considering the tendency of the balsam to crowd out the spruce, also its great facility in reproducing itself, and its susceptibility to rot and insect pest, it should be cut clean in this region. Even then the amount of seed in the ground and the number of seedlings already established will give the balsam the upper hand in most stands, that is to say the balsam is to be treated as a sort of weed and all attention given to encourage the valuable spruce.

Damaged and Diseaced Trees Removed

The general procedure to be adopted will be the marking out of the spruce seed trees over the proposed cut. The size of each cut area would depend entirely on its exposure. Well protected locations could be cut all at once. Wherever there was any danger or windfalls one could do the cutting at two different periods, say ten years apart, the first cut to be carried out along narrow belts irregular in figure and direction (due to topography and disposition of the timber) which would not give sufficient play-room to the wind. The whole section could be gone over the first time to remove all damaged and diseased trees, that is the decrepit and dying trees which would not survive ten years.

Particular pains would also be taken during cutting operations to make use of all merchantable fallen timber, so as to clean up the ground and decrease the chance of forest fires. The trees remaining after the cut, being healthy, would profit by the increased light; that is, they would produce more and better seed (beside laying on growth to themselves). A few years after the cutting, the young growth would be well established and one could remove, if one wished to,

The Jack-Pine invariably comes up on burnt land, and it is doubtful if any other phenomena could bring about a successful regeneration. It is one of, if not the most rapid grower, and assures a supply of good pulpwood. The young stands are patchy and in places are so dense that one can hardly make way through them, while all over one finds very thinly wooded spots occurring.

As the Jack-Pine comes up after burning, it is necessarily even aged stands. The method of exploitation heretofore pertaining has been to remove trees over a certain diameter and this practice has in reality caused the removal of the fine trees while leaving the poor and smaller trees which, as a rule, have been growing in the denser stands and hence have been well supported on all sides; these are now bent down and broken by the wind, snow, sleet, etc. The loss due to the above cause is considerable.

I am of the opinion that the following outlined treatment will benefit the forest by stopping the enormous waste due to the present method of cutting and at the same time it will greatly increase the natural wood growth. I am further of the opinion that in all dense groups of younger stands, that is, forty years and under, that a thinning should be carried out by means of a first or preliminary cut, which wll remove the suppressed or choked trees and leave about 50% of the original stand. In the stands of over forty years, a general thinning should be done, taking the full matured as well as the suppressed or choked trees, thus leaving well set trees with good crowns to grow until the final cut takes place, in, say, ten to thirty years.

Eventually the question of regeneration of these stands after the final cut will have to be dealt with, and it is more than possible that this will require to be accomplished by applying light and controlled burning to the areas, as certain soil conditions necessary for the germination of seed will be brought about by the action of fire, and the formation of ashes on the ground.

Regenerating Black Swamp Spruce

The black spruce in a swamp grows under very different conditions to the black spruce on dry soil, which is dealt with later, and yet it is one of the easiest types to handle.

The minimum diameter which the Quebec Government permit the lumberman to cut in black swamp spruce is seven inches on the stump, yet I have seen many patches of swamp spruce remaining after the cut has been made where none of the trees reached the

Government minimum, hence the lumberman was compelled to leave them to die.

The class of wood grows very slowly, and many trees one hundred and twenty-five years old will be found of only four and five inches in diameter, while this type of tree will commence to whither and decay at about one hundred and fifty years.

The ground, of course, is marshy, and covered with moss. The development of this type of tree is very slow, as above pointed out, and the growth and decay are occurring simultaneously, that is, the forest is reproducing and dying at the same time, young trees just coming up and old trees of one hundred and fifty years commencing to wither and die.

The black swamp spruce is practically the only type where one finds a fairly even distribution of trees of all ages, and I advise the removal of trees on the age basis, as hereinafter outlined as the surest means towards actual regeneration.

I propose that this type of tree be treated by simply cutting trees over the average size of trees of fifty years of age in each stand, also that all trees which are sickly or damaged be removed.

This type of black spruce occurs mixed with Jack-pine or even alone on dry moss-covered areas. Black spruce grows both in swamp as well as in dry places due to its power of existing on water containing very little oxygen, which condition is found both in the swamp and in dry areas where the moss or raw humus absorbs practically all the oxygen out of the rain water. Jack-pine thrives also in the dry areas.

One finds a certain amount of jack-pine growing with the black spruce, but this jack-pine dies at a much younger age than the black spruce, which is slow in developing, and is still relatively healthy even fifty years after the jack-pine has ceased to be an active asset in the timber stand.

The dry area covered by the black spruce is comparatively small. For the small time being I would propose a cut to remove mature and decaying trees, leaving a fair number of healthy trees per acre, mostly jack-pine, which will be found growing among this black spruce, and which will be the following crop, and through which in its turn the black spruce will again propagate.

It has been noticed that after a fire this class of forest reproduces more rapidly and it may be found advisable at a later date to even go as far as applying light and controlled burning to these areas.

At a first glance at these stands one would think that they were made up of nothing but poplar and birch. Upon looking more closely into them, one finds masses of young spruce and balsam coming up under this hardwood.

In the course of approximately forty years the softwood will force its way up through the poplar and birch.

Poplar has been used as pulpwood for a number of years and there is no doubt that birch will be used for this same purpose where it can be done at a profit.

British Interests Will Erect Mills

British financiers are once more taking an interest in the development of B.C. timber limits. Representatives of a group of financiers have investigated a lumber area of over 400 square miles in the Revelstoke district. The group includes Mr. Frederick Benson, a London banker; Sir Connop Guthrie, former representative of Great Britain with the U.S. Ministry of Shipping; Sir Lionel Fletcher, and Col. Reginald S. Chaplin.

In a statement made in Montreal, Mr. Benson said: "We realize that the timber, as rubber and other industries, is at a very low ebb just now; but as soon as exchange rights itself, not necessarily to normal, but to an appreciable extent, and just as soon as European countries are able to buy, then the inevitable must result; then cement, rubber, timber and similar commodities must come into their own. that there is no finer investment in the world than lumber, if bought wisely, because you have the advantage, while cutting and manufacturing a certain amount of lumber, that the standing timber is always increasing in value."

Sir L. Fletcher added that mills are to be erected on the property. In his opinion, when the Panama Canal begins to boom and the coast lumber industry becomes active, the interior of British Columbia will come into its own.

Extensive Forestry Plans in Ontario

Active efforts along provincial forestry lines are to be carried on this summer by the Ontario Government department of which E. J. Zavitz is the head. During war years comparatively small advantage had been taken by Ontario municipalities of government encouragement along that line, but this year it is hoped that real progress will be made.

Seven million seedlings, mostly pine and spruce, with some hard woods, will be set out in the Forestry Department's Norfolk County reservation from which it is expected to get a 50 per cent. yield. Counties and municipalities will again have brought to their attention legislation of the last two sessions, by which the Ontario Government will assist in putting to good use waste lands. It is also contemplated to open two new nursery centres in Eastern Ontario.

Simcoe County, with its many miles of waste land, is said to be one of the sections of the province upon which the department has forestry designs. Simcoe is already among those counties which have taken up the government's forestry proposition.

Vision is a Big Factor in Business

The great rewards of life have come to, and are reserved for those who recognize the fact that the progress of the world is forward, and that periods of depression are after all mere landings in the staircase where we pause before starting to climb the next flight. The need of the day is for men of vision, unafraid, courageous—men that will dare to do. The lumber industry has its share of such men. They were the first to recognize and the first to respond to a changed condition. Deflation has taken place—the next move is in the other direction. The men of vision have discovered this fact and are balancing assortments for future requirements. Their course is wise—they have found that the prerequisites of successful merchandising are to have what's needed when it is needed.

The House By the Side of the Road

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope
The men who are faint with the strife,
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears—
Both parts of an infinite plan—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead
And mountains of wearisome height;
The road passes along through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
But I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I set in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

—Sam Walter Foss.

Exports of Canadian Forests Products Drop

Among the surprising figures for the month were those representing the export of forest products. It was understood that April was a record month in the export paper industry of Canada, and figures had been published for at least two companies showing record production, which it was stated was all shipped. Yet the Government figures for the month showed a decline in exportations of forest products amounting to $9,000,000, the total exports amounting to only $10,845,255. In fact, according to these figures, the April shipments abroad were the smallest for any month this year and were $4,000,000 below April shipments in 1920 and from $6,000,000 to $12,000 000 below shipments for any of the first four months of 1920. March figures showed a jump of over $4,000,000 from February, and a large Canadian newsprint shipper stated that he was surprised, as his company had shipped very little in March, while their shipments for April were among the best in the company's history. The Ottawa figures are not handicapped by any reduction in the value of the exports, so that they come as a distinct surprise. One thing must be taken into consideration, however, that, besides newsprint, exports consist of pulp of all grades and pulpwood, and values of these were possibly radically reduced in April, as well as being decidedly limited.

Interest of Hardwood Producer and Consumer

How Attempts are Being Made to Standardize the Dimension Requirements in Individual Industries—Coming to Common Sizes and Multiples Thereof

By E. E. Parsonage, Moline, Ill.

I sincerely hope I will not leave the impression that I am an "Extremist." I once heard of two men, one an extreme Optimist who could see a light where there wasn't one, and his friend, a Pessimist, was the fellow who blew out the light.

Let us first face the fact that of the 822,000,000 acres of virgin forest in the United States, only approximately 135,000,000 remain for our use and the use of posterity. The timber remaining is fast being consumed at a rate of 25 per cent. each year in excess of the growth.

As a rough estimate there are essentially 2,215 billion board feet of mercantile standing timber, less than three-fourths of which is virgin stumpage. Essentially one-half of the timber left in America is in the three Pacific Coast States. A pertinent estimate made by the U. S. Forestry Department is that practically one-fifth of the timber left is hardwood—only about 460 billion board feet.

The most comprehensive National and State legislation that will insure a program for reforestation in the U. S., therefore, comes in the nature of a death-bed repentance.

Only yesterday we laughed at the prediction that the white pine of the North would soon be gone. Over night it departed. Where is our basswood, cottonwood and yellow poplar? To-morrow, gentlemen, hard maple and hickory will be gone. The much despised gum has come into general use. Why? Only from necessity and as a substitute. What will you substitute for gum when that wood is cut out? There is none. We are nearing the end of our resources.

I am vitally interested in a National and State reforestation program that will re-forest our waste lands. But my plea to-day is in conservation and utilizing to the limit our present lumber supply.

This calss for exhaustive study of the needs of the wood using industries, a standardizing of the dimensions they use, and finally a tabulation of the composite requirements to the end that the sawyer will be able to get the last foot of merchantable material out of each log. Conservaion should be the shibboleth in every hardwood mill in this country. The manufacturer using wood stock has such a limited knowledge of forest problems that it is little wonder waste in manufacture exists as it does to-day; and it is high time the hardwood lumber industries and the wood using industries awaken to the seriousness of the situation.

The Answer is Dimension Stock

The two words "Dimension Stock" do not find favor with many hardwood operators. However, I believe it is the answer to logical conservation plans, and possibly, gentlemen, the answer in connection with the profits in the future. Heretofore very few hard pine mills have ever cut for grade. Conditions have now changed, and a pine mill superintendent or sawyer who can cut pine to grade is able to largely set his own salary.

Coming back to our hardwood problem, it can be rather tritely stated that the curse of the hardwood saw mill is low grade material. Again, how are you to make a profit on No. 2, No. 3 and cull logs. In the interests of conservation alone these logs should not be left in the woods. The answer, to my mind, is "Dimension Stock."

I know a typical case of grief that will illustrate how to lose money and your religion at the same time, in connection with dimension stock.

A large hardwood operator took an order for six cars of small squares from a handle manufacturer. One of the best posted handle men in the country saw this material at destination and told me there was not a square in the six cars. There were all sorts of shapes, oblongs (boblongs, as he put it), etc. The net result was that the handle manufacturer was sick, and the saw mill owner was also ill, except with a different disease.

Education at both end of the line, and close personal contact, will make such a situation impossible. Why not send your salesman, or yard or mill inspector, on an educational trip—order them to spend more time in the factory of the prospective customer—to learn his real needs, and to spend less time possibly on the purchasing agent.

An order for a card of hardwood lumber that save a factory money in working it into their product will result in more business than twelve cars picked up haphazard.

I will venture the opinion that you need more constructive sales effort and less of the moth-eaten methods whereby the purchasing agent does both the selling and the buying, by habitually telling the salesman what he will give him for 10,000 feet of this or that lumber that you have listed with your salesman.

The saw mill operator must ge closer to the factory who produces furniture, wagons or ax handles. The needs of your customers should be learned by intimate contact. You haven't enough regular customers. Why?

Suppose you have a customer who buys from you an occasional car of 1st or 2nd oak, 4/4 or 8/4, 6 to 12" in width—has your salesman ever gone into that man's factory to learn that they could use a lot of short lengths and even 3" widths, or has your salesman shown that factory superintendent that he can save him money by cutting up some No. 2 common, of which you have a yard full?

Suppose your salesman tells this superintendent you will rip this 8/4 No. 2 common and ship only the pieces that will saw into multiples of the common dimensions used by this particular factory. Has your salesman shown him the big saving in freight on waste?

Conserving very Foot of Usable Stock

How many of you have such a salesman Our sales organizations must wake up to the fact that they cannot any longer accept the pick of orders offered to them. Real constructive salesmanship based upon service to the customer and profit to the saw mill must be of first importance. YOUR PROBLEM is how to cut No. 2 and No. 3 and small logs at a profit. Let us for a minute forget present abnormal conditions.

A flitch cut fro ma No. 3 log properly handled should bring a profit in dimension stock. A bolter, or a small Dixie, will handle to advantage bolts from tops or small trees that have heretofore been left in the woods or cut unprofitably.

The hardwood industry is facing the absolute necessity of conserving every foot of usable stock it is possible to get out of the tree.

Now, as to the consumer of forest products, or rather the fabricator, the preliminary work necessary to bring about profitable hardwood saw mill operations must take into consideration closer connection between the saw mill and the wood user. The wood using industries must educate their people through their associations, and reach the individual wood using factory—educate them in the use of dimension stock.

The cost of transportation is an ever increasing burden to the manufacturer of wood stock, and these manufacturers must be educated to use and pay the price for clear stock cut out of low grade material. The facts can be shown by practical demonstration.

As an illustration, a furniture manufacturer is now buying dresser and table legs to size. It would also pay him to buy common sizes of dresser or desk drawer fronts. He can be shown that it will save him money to buy these dimensions, rather than buy 1st and 2nds plank.

Few fabricators of wood stock, using 1st and 2nds oak plank, today will believe the statement that, from the green plank or shipping dry plank piled in their yard up to the time this lumber is fabricated into furniture, wagons, or any other commodity, the loss will average 40 per cent. This figure is based upon the use of extremely small dimension sizes. You can easily figure what the comparative loss is on No. 1 and No. 2 common oak. This figure will not seem extravagant to any hardwood mill man who knows what his fall down amounts to when it comes to shipping a car of 1st and 2nds oak, and who has stood by the piles while the inspectors were loading the car and noted the percentage of pieces that had to be put back into No. 1 common.

Turning Low Grade Into Dimension

Another illustration: I received a letter just a few days ago coming from a prominent hardwood lumber man, who stated:

"Regarding you inquiry in connection with order No. 2026 for chair stock, we consider this a very fine order. This came out of No. 2 and 3 stock thrown out of a shipment of No. 1 common. You will note the sizes are 1 x 2¼—16" and 1 x 3 and wider—16¾" long. This enabled us to cut out the defects and brought us something like $55.00 per thousand feet here, whereas, we have a world of No. 3 stock that we have been offering at $10.00 per thousand with no bidders. The

actual expense and our overheads, ripping up and loading this stock, would be something around $15.00 per thousand.''

I have with me copies of orders for twenty carloads of small dimension stock taken by one mill in the months of anuary, February and March, which indicate a practical illustration of the working out, in a profitable way, of by-product and low grade hardwood, into dimension stock:

2 cars—2 x 2 x 24″ clear oak squares.
6 cars—1¼ x 1¼ x 20″ hickory squares.
3 cars—2 x 2 x 19″ and 20″ clear gum squares .... $55.00 per M
1 car—Square spoke billets, clear oak.
1 car—1¼ x 4¼—8 ft., 9 ft. and 10 ft. car oak.
1 car—1⅝ x 1⅝ x 36″ clear oak squares ..... 75.00 per M
1 car—1½ x 3¼ x 3′ 8″ bottom cleats (ash, oak, elm or hickory).
1 car—2 x 2 19″ clear oak squares.
1 car—1 1/16 x 1½ x 34⅜″ clear hickory mower pitmans 115.00 per M
1 car—1¼ x 1⅜ x 24″ and up hickory spoke billets, none shorter than 24″.
1 car—1 x 2¼ x 14″ oak seat rails, rough sawed.
1 car—1¼″ sq. x 6½″ long
1⅜″ sq. x 6½″ long
1½″ sq. x 6½″ long
Hickory tool handles ..... 100.00 per M

NOTE—Cut 7″ net lengths; 1¼ x 1½ will not do—must be square 1¼, 1⅜, 1½.

You will note I only price four of the items, in order to give you an idea of the f.o.b. mill price.

Attempting to Standardize Requirements

In this connection I will say that the Association of Wood Using Industries, comprising some twenty-five different associations, are attempting to standardize the dimension requirements in individual industries comming to common sizes and multiples thereof. This effort should have the hearty support of your association.

A logical standardization of sizes used in any particular industry will enable the mill man to cut not only to secure the maximum footage out of every log, but he will be able to saw dimension stock from low grade lumber, slabs, etc., not on special order, but with the knowledge that the sizes piled in the yard would be just as salable as 4/4 or 8/4 oak plank.

After several conferences with the United States Forestry Department, and officials of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, Colonel Greeley has consented, and Mr. Winslow, the director at Madison, has instituted a new department named ''The Dimension Stock Bureau.'' They will proceed to organize as funds are available,, a corps of men to be trained as experts in the sawing and using of dimension stock, aiding simultaneously in the education of both the saw mill and the wood using industry. I bespeak for this movement your hearty support and co-operation.

E. C. Toker Joins Silent Majority

Edward C. Toker, formerly of Peterboro and for many years a resident of Toronto, died recently in the General Hospital in Toronto in his 89th year. He was widely known in publishing circles, was an able writer and an authority on many subjects. Not only was he the author of various works of fiction and of numerous short stories, but he also wrote extensively on forestry topics, and some twenty-five years ago compiled a report on the forest wealth of Canada. Mr. Toker is survived by one daughter, who is living in England.

In the passing of Mr. Toker a highly-esteemed and widely-known journalist has joined the silent majority. It was on October 30, 1880, that the first edition of the ''Canada Lumberman'' was published in Peterboro by A. Begg. He, however, remained at the helm only a short time, for on March 15, 1881, just five months later, the paper was sold to Toker & Co. Mr. Toker, thereafter, edited the ''Canada Lumberman'' for a considerable time and produced an instructive publication. The ''Canada Lumberman'' in the early eighties was a sixteen-page, four-column edition, printed on newsprint twice a month. Mr. Toker took a great pride in the publication and loved to recall reminiscences and associations of the lumber industry of over forty years ago.

Aerial Observations in Locating Fires

For the first time the Air Board had occasion recently to aid in forestry conservation work. A fire ranger at Smith, Ont., twenty-five miles east of Sioux Lookout, where the New Ontario Contracting Company have large lumber mills, reported a fire some miles east of there to Chief Fire Ranger Leroy at Sioux Lookout. In half an hour one of the flying boats, carrying Mr. Leroy, was on its way, and in an hour was back, having covered the territory thoroughly and ascertained that the fire was some thirty miles east and considerable to the north of the location reported by the fire ranger. Mr. Leroy explains that it is probable the ranger viewed the fire at a distance through an opening in the rock country, which abounds in the district. The aerial observations go to show that the exactness of the new service supplied by the Air Board.

A apanese firm proposes to make another attempt to raft timber from British Columbia to Japan. They believe that the Davis raft structures, of which the outside rows of logs are laced with cable, can be made to stand the transpacific passage. The first raft will leave the Vancouver coast about August. It will have a super-structure of piled logs, strongly laced. Hitherto rafted logs have not withstood long sea journeys, except one which was taken from San Francisco to China about twenty years ago. Favored by calm seas, the raft was safely landed. The Chinese, however, unused to big logs, took ten years to cut up this boom, using long, hand rip saws to make the boards.

Major Charles Sydney Goldman, formerly member for Falmouth, in the British House of Commons, veteran war campaigner, sportsman, and author of note, has bought the entire town of Nicola, in the Okanagan Valley, and over 20,000 acres of agricultural and grazing land adjoining. The price paid has not been revealed. A few years ago Nicola was a pr.sperous little sawmill town, but in the past decade Merritt, another small place a few miles away, has attracted all the country business, with the result that Nicola became practically a ''deserted village.'' In order to provide the lumber necessary for his manifold enterprises, Major Holdman has bought and is operating a sawmill in the Voght Valley, just south of Merritt, on the Kettle Valley Railway. Much lumber is needed for irrigation flumes, the Major having very extensive irrigation projects under consideration.

Careful piling will keep lumber straight and will repay any lumberman for the attention given to this most important matter.

Analysis of Millwork Costs Ably Presented

Objectionable Applications Versus Ideal Procedure—Examples of Pronounced Miscarriage in Theory of "Percentage of Cost" Plan—The Overhead

By H. T. Didesch, Assistant Secretary of Millwork Cost Bureau, Chicago.

Any discussion of millwork costs to be of a constructive character must deal at the outset with that most elusive element of cost called Burden of Overhead. Care must be exercised, not only as concerns including in gross burden all items that properly belong there, but equal and perhaps more attention should be given to the mode of applying that burden. The final costs of a mill:work cost system that is most scientifically devised in all other respects will be found sadly wanting if burden is applied incorrectly; that is, if the "unit of measure" for burden is basically wrong.

I will, therefore, direct your attention to some of the more glaring misaplications of Burden that have been, and I regret to say, in quite a number of instances still are in use in the millwork industry.

The Per M. Bd. Ft. of Material Plan

The first plan to consider will be the "Per M. Board Feet of Material" plan. This method of applying burden is perhaps the least effective of all the plans commonly used. From a past operating period, it is determined that the total burden or overhead of the plant is equivalent to, say, a flat charge of $64 per 1,000 feet of the material used. On the surface this may appear to be a fairly equitable basis for applying burden, but the plan is very misleading and actually invites disaster. Applying this principle to two widely different classes of work, viz., "Moulding" and Casework," will illustrate its hazards, thus:

Example "A" Moulding

Material—400 board ft.	$60.00
Labor—18 hours	12.60
Burden—400 ft. at $64	25.60
Total cost, 1,000 lined	$98.20

Example "B" Kitchen Cabinet

Material—150 board ft.	$22.50
Labor—42 hours	29.40
Burden—150 ft. BM at $64	9.60
Total cost	$61.50

It is evident from this illustration that applying burden on a basis of the board feet of material involved is a ridiculous procedure. The burden charge of $25.60 for 18 hours of labor in Example "A" does not compare favorably with the charge of $9.60 in Example "B" for 42 hours of labor. The plan might be refined to produce different rates for different classes of work, but even that would not eliminate the objection. The quantity of material required for a job bears only the slightest relation to its burden consumption; hence, the "Per M. Board Feet of Material" plan must be discarded.

Another plan of burden application known as the "Percentage of Labor" plan provides for the burden element by adding a fixed percentage, say 145 per cent. of the direct labor cost. It is based on the theory that burden or overhead increases in direct proportion to the cost of the labor required to produce any given article. Undoubtedly burden consumption does depend, within certain limits, on labor expended, but not on the value of the labor expended.

This plan is preferable to a considerable extent to the "Per M. of Material" plan, but it is not conducive to fair or much more accurate results. Its fallacies are best demonstrated in this fashion:

Two sawyers are engaged in cutting up plain red oak for finish. Brown, a very efficient sawyer, receives a wage of 70 cents per hour, while the other man, Smith, is less expert and is paid but 60 cents per hour. The cost calculation for both men, considering a work period of eight direct hours, would be:

Example "C" (Brown)

Labor—8 hours at 70c	$ 5.60
Burden—145 per cent.	8.12
Total cost	$13.72

Example "D" (Smith)

Labor—8 hours at 60c	$ 4.80
Burden—145 per cent.	6.96
Total cost	$11.76

Whether or not Brown's cut resulted in a greater net footage than Smith's, it is evident that the burden charge against Brown is excessive, or otherwise that charged against Smith is too low Both men work continuously for eight hours and in each case the actual burden consumed should be identical, or at least substantially so. The heavy factors of burden, viz., floor space, heat, light, water, etc., are the same for each operative, and while Brown may have used a trifle more of power and oil, and perhaps the wear and tear on his saw was just a little greater, these differences would be hardly perceptible, and, under no circumstances, would equal 17 per cent. more than Smith's burden.

Then consider also the case of two benchmen—Jones and Young. Jones, a skilled artisan, who performs such work as carving out stair rail crooks, assembling radius stringers, etc., is paid 80 cents per hour. Young is an apprentice, who nails up cap trim, common porch posts, etc. His rate is 0 cents per hour. Figuring their respective costs for a period of eight direct hours would show results as follows:

Example "E" (Jones)

Labor—8 hours at 80c	$ 6.40
Burden—145 per cent.	9.28
Total cost	$15.68

Example "F" (Young)

Labor—8 hours at 50c	$ 4.00
Burden—145 per cent.	5.80
Total cost	$ 9.80

Here again is a pronounced miscarriage of the theory of the "Percentage of Labor" plan. The difference in applied burden is most astounding. In fact, it would appear on the surface that efficiency tends to high overhead, whereas actually the reverse is true.

The Man-Hour Plan

There is still another burden scheme termed the "Man Hour" plan, which provides that a flat rate per hour, say 97 cents, is added to the direct labor cost per hour. Applying the man-hour burden rate to the time of a high-priced and a low-priced man for a period of eight direct hours produces the following results:

Example "G" High Wage

Labor—8 hours at 80c	$ 6.40
Burden—8 hours at 97c	7.76
Total cost	$14.16

Example "H" Low Wage

Labor—8 hours at 50c	$ 4.00
Burden—8 hours at 97c	7.76
Total cost	$11.76

You will observe that the "Man-Hour" plan of burden application, which involves charging for the use of the factory's equipment and its maintenance, on a basis of the time during which these facilities were in use, is basically sound. It precludes the possbility—as in the "Per M. of Material" plan—of placing an exorbitant burden against those types of work of which the bulk of final cost is material, or an inadequate burden charge on those classes of product that consist largely of labor. Neither will this method—as does the "Percentage of Labor" plan—saddle on the high-priced, efficient workmen an excessive amount of burden and permit less skilled workmen and novices to absorb only a small burden, when by reason of the additional supervision that they require and the spoilages that they are responsible for, they should absorb the same factory burden rate as the efficient workmen.

The straight "Man-Hour" plan is excellent as concerns operations within the factory itself, but if the entire burden of a millwork institution is applied at a flat rate per hour, a serious difficulty arises in respect to the traffic in goods not produced within the plant. This particular phase will be considered later.

That disposes of the most common of the objectionable burden plans and it is now incumbent upon me to present one that bears the stamp of approval, viz., that of the "Standard Cost Finding System."

which has been in use by the members of the Millwork Cost Bureau for the past six years. You will note that it embraces the merits of all methods already discussed, without, however, maintaining their discrepancies.

The M. C. B. Plan

The first point recognized is that every mill operator engages to a certain extent in what may be termed a jobbing business; that is, he sells some commodities that for one reason or another are not produced in his own plant, viz., glass, stock doors and sash, roofing, sash cord, pulleys, weights, screen wire and frequently all veneered doors, except, perhaps, those that cannot be obtained from other sources within a reasonable time. Hence, it is absolutely necessary that he know his cost exclusive of selling expense, so that he may determine whether it is to his advantage to buy an item on the outsde or to produce it in his own plant. With this thought in mind, the M. C. B. plan draws a line of demarcation between the actual manufacturing and the disposing or selling units of a mill. In other words, the Factory Cost or the cost of all items in their manufactured state is determined first, and the charge for warehousing, packing, delivery, selling and administrative expenses, which is termed Commercial Burden, is then added as a percentage burden to the Factory Cost, the addition of the two costs producing Total Cost.

What Cognizance is Taken of

The M. C. B. plan takes cognizance, also, of the fact that lumber, before entry to the factory proper, is subect to burdens that bear no relation—from a cost aspect—to the operations of the factory itlsef, for which reason lumber yard and giln coss are diffused only over the material handled through these units. These expenses are called Yard Burden and Kiln Burden, respectively.

Those expenses rlating solely to factory production are segregated as to machine and bench operatives, so that the direct machines and bench men may be burdened at a rate reflecting their respective proportion of the factory burden.

A distinction between machine burden and bench burden is clearly necessary when it is borne in mind that the machine men consume a much heavier portion of investment in the form of the machine equip ment itself, repairs, power and supplies, than do the bench men. Both classes, of course, are subject to one broad, general burden for floor space, heat, light, supervision, etc., and this element is distributed equally to each class of workmen.

Summarizing the Unit Burdens as they exist in the M. C. B. plan, there are then five basic rates, to wit:

1. Lumber Burden, which is expressed as a flat rate per 1,000 gross board feet. The average rate of all bureau members who operate the "Standard Cost Finding System" is at present $5.20 per 1,000 feet.
2. Kiln Burden, which is expressed as a flat rate per 1,000 gross board feet. The average rate is $6 per 1,000 feet.
3. Machine Burden, which is expressed as a flat rate per man-hour. The average rate is 54 cents per hour.
4. Bench Burden, which is expressed as a flat rate per man-hour. The average rate is 31 cents per hour.
5. Commercial Burden, which is expressed as a percentage of the factory or manufactured cost. The average rate is 20 per cent. of factory cost.

What Each Fire ate Should Take In

It is not my intention to go into a technical exposition of all the items that contribute to the total of the various burden rates, except to say that each of the fire rates would include its proper share of interest on investment for land, buildings, equipment and average stock; taxes on the same assets; depreciation on buildings, and equipment, and insurance on buildings, equipment and average stock, and, of course, also the supplies, repair and labor expenses peculiar to each unit.

To illustrate the application of the "M. C. B." plan and the reason for its preference to the other methods, it is necessary only to recalculate the examples already cited. For instance, the cost of a kitchen sabinet, using the same material and labor items as shown under Example "B," would be:

Example "B" "M. C. B." Plan

Lumber—150 board feet	$22.50
Labor—42 hours	29.40
Lumber Burden—150 board ft. at $11.20 M	1.68
Machine Burden—6 hours at $54	3.24
Bench Burden—36 hours at $31	11.16
Factory cost	$67.98
Commercial Burden, 20 per cent.	13.60
Total cost	$84.58

Please note that in this case the applied burden aggregates $29.68, as against $9.60 in the former calculation. Surely you need no more convincing proof of the superiority of the "M. C. B." plan.

Guesstimating vs. Estimating

Now let us consider for a moment the "estimating evil" which, if it were not actually a "guesstimating evil," would not require that you listen to the words of wisdom that I am about to utter. Does not he wide divergence of final costs, as has been demonstrated, will occur through the employment of wrong burden plans, indicate why millwork quotations on the same job will sometimes vary? One fellow is convinced that the "Per M. Feet of Material" plan is correct and he figures accordingly; the next one swears by the "Percentage of Labor" plan, and a third one feels that the "Man-Hour" plan is the thing. Uusually, a fourth and fifth man—just to make it more interesting—are so "expert" that they dispense with any sort of a system. If that were all we had to contend with—if the material, waste and labor involved were known factors, if two workmen produced the same piece of work in the same number of hours, or for that matter, if one workman performed the same piece of work in the same time on different occasions—and that does not happen because humankind is not made that way—then, merely a change in burden application would solve the difficulty. But the IFS that I have enumerated must be disposed of. How?

Estimating need not and can not be dispensed with. All that is necessary is to follow the lead of the fourteen millwork operators, who six years ago organized the Millwork Cost Bureau. They compiled from the records of their cost systems—which had first been revised to conform to one fundamentally uniform basis; Cost Book "A," and because of its success extended the work so that now the membership

H. T. Didesch, Chicago.

numbers approximately 40 plants. The present Cost Book "A" is, of course, much improved over the original edition, as may be evidenced by the fact that it has been copyrighted six times and that, instead of representing the combined information of only fourteen cost systems, it now has at its disposal the records of 172 uniform cost systems. It contains seventy-five pages of cost schedules, all of which are expressed as list prices, so that when discounted at 60 per cent. they will produce average cost. The book deals only in special or odd millwork—stock work is not included—and all figures are compiled on a basis of the Chicago market for lumber and the average wage and burden rates of the entire membership for labor. The schedules are in loose-leaf form and are revised whenever conditions warrant doing so. It is, therefore, a current "up-to-the-minute" expression of average costs—not "guess work" nor an experiment, but a practical and proven system of estimating based on actual facts.

Practical ducation on Estimating Work

The bureau also conducts an Estimators' Correspondence Course, in which it is the privilege of members to enroll any number of their employees. This course assures the membership a medium for educating its estimators in the practical application of Cost Book "A"; and you will appreciate the regard in which it is held by my naming the number of enrollments, 1,793. Of this number, about thirty are girls. A diploma is awarded each estimator who completes the course, and when it is issued, you may rest assured that the person whose name it bears recognizes the difference between "estimating" and "guesstimating."

There is another branch of service called the Test Book, which

Some eighty-five foot timbers for the framework of new pulp and paper mill to be erected at Kenora. The timbers were sawn and surfaced at the Timberland Lumber Co's mill at New Westminster, B. C.

consists of cost records of special interest. These tests are submitted to the membership from time to time and show on the obverse side a sketch of the work, together with its complete cost calculation, based on average rates. On the reverse side the cost calculation is repeated, except that material, wage and burden rates are blank. The members then insert their own rates and complete the calculations indicated, thus arriving at their own cost.

The service that I have outlined may be acquired by any manufacturer of millwork, and I hope your verdict will be that it is of sufficient merit to warrant getting the Millwork Cost Bureau well organized in this state. Any millwork establishment can be conducted just as intelligently as any other business, but to do so requires a knowledge of costs. The idea that costs will not avail you anything if your competitor underbids you is poppycock. Your competitor will do a given amount of business whether you meet his price or not, and you had better straighten out your own cost problem and stick with it. Then, if need be, you can show him the light, but you cannot do that without getting right yourself.

Because the Millwork Cost Bureau is a co-operative association, that does not expend its revenues in paying fat salaries to officers—only the secretary and the technical staff receive salaries—it can offer you its services at a very low cost. Each member is entitled to one copy of Cost Book "A," the privilege of enrolling any number of persons he may see fit in the Estimators' Correspondence Course, and one copy of the Test Book. Additional Cost Books "A" may be secured at the rate of $5 each. Kindly bear in mind that it is not obligatory to install the "Standard Cost Finding System"—that rests on the wishes of the members themselves—and when desired the personal service in installing is charged for extra at the rate of $25 per day. This charge includes living and travelling expenses.

Caspar Lamarche on de Lumber Beezness

Editor Lumbermans Canayenne:

Im have your lettre, it arrive couple day ago. Baptiste Legault bring it on me w'ere Im wok w'it de "drave" on de Rapides des Chien.

You mak' me very surprise w'en you aks m tel' you w'at Im t'ink of de Lumber Beezness. An' mebbe pr'aps Im give you leetle surprise w'en Im tole you jus' w'at Im t'ink, an sp'ik jus' lak one chantierman sp'ik wit' nudder chantiermans.

We soon go'ne have some warm we'dder w'at are call "dog-day" an Im s'pose you know w'at are a dog. Well; w'en a chantiermans are very angree he sometam' call nudder feller a dog, mais, he not say jus' dog but he say nudder ting w'at are mean de same t'ing. Nudderstan'? Well; de lumber beeznes' are de nudder word for dog beeznes' jus' now.

De Boss he come on Lac au Loup few w'ik ago an' he tel' me how we soon go'ne ship out all our ol' dry stock an' prepare de beeg beeznes' w'it de new stock.

He are yo'ng feller, ma Boss an' he got lots de smart notion but sometam' he mak' de mistak' an' he mak' one dose mistak' dat tam'. We not have de beeg beeznes' an' we not go'ne ship out much dat new stock needer, mais, one t'ing Im go'ne tel' you, ma fren; we put de good cover on our pile new an' ol' an' we gone k'ip dat stock for couple year before we let her go for de price we' are offer' now.

W'en de Boss she sp'ik wit' me de firs' tam' an' mak' de talk 'bout beeg beezness, Im t'ink mebbe p'raps he are O K an' Im k'ip few extra mans on de yard for handle dat stock, mais after w'ile an' no order come for ship, Im sen' few on de mill an' den Im sen' nudder few on de "drave" an' den Im go messe'f an' take de place Baptiste Legault for he have some troub' wit' her log. He get too many.

W'en Im tak' ma place on de "drave," Im leave few log one place, an' few log nudder place an mak' de plan for leave some more log on many place before we come on de mill, mais w'at you tink ma fren; we have beeg rain yesterday an now today de riviere are full de log w'at Im try for leave behin'.

Dat are reason Im not feel lak' write long lettre, an' dose log mak' me t'ink bout one ma fren' w'at are invite for go on one wedding. He are leetle late for go on de Church, mais he have de good horse an' not have much troub for catch up on de procesh wat are mak' visit on de Parroise.

He get good place near de front dat procesh an' jus begin enjoy herse'f w'en he notice leetle pain on her ventre, dat are her stomach. He try forget dat pain, mais, wen her horse mak' de jomp he remember again an' fin' he have leave de procesh an' mak' visit alone on some quiet place. D'en ma fren' mak' de excuse he break de harness, an' pull on on side de road an' w'en de nudder feller have pass he mak' de quick move behin few tree an remove some her own harness an' leff it d'ere behin' de tree'. He have leetle dog wit' her w'at are xery good for bring de ting on her mout' mais he not remember dat dog dat tam'. He have de good horse lak' Im say jus' now an' he not tak' long for tak' her place near dose new marry peop' an he wonder wat mak' de laff so hard w'en he arrive. He look aroun' an' wat you t'ink, ma fren; d'at leetle dog have bring some her harness w'at he have lef on de bush, an he trot behin' de boggy wit' de head up high jus lak' he have done somet'ing very smart.

Dat are lak' ma log. Im try for leave d'em on de riviere an he t'ink he help me by come along herse'f.

Nudder t'ing Im tel' you ma fren; we not gone worry much 'bout de log we cut nex' winter. We gont cut de "bois d'corde" an mak' de w'iskey en esprit. Mebbe praps you gone get some dat Wood Alcohol mix' wit few nudder t'ing an' den you gone' nudderstan' how ma fren feel w'en he atten' de wedding procesh. Bien a vous,

CASPAR LAMARCHE

Lac au Loup, Que., 23 Juin, 1921.

The logs from which the big sticks were cut shown on the logging trucks which hauled them to tidewater.

All Should Support Standardization Program

The Wood User Should Understand and Appreciate Lumberman's Point of View —The General Problems Reviewed—Summary of Conditions Presented

By Wm A. Babbitt, Chairman of Committee of Standardization.

In our second discussion of the Problems of the Standardization Program, the writer pointed out at some length and detail the necessity that lumbermen should understand and give due consideration to the wood user's point of view. There is plainly an equal necessity that the wood user should understand and appreciate the lumberman's point of view.

It would seem fair to make a general statement that there is no consideration which will warrant any lumberman in undertaking to manufacture standardized dimension stock, or anything at all, except a sound and reasonable probability that this line of production will pay a fair profit. No matter how strongly the lumberman may be moved by a patriotic desire to co-operate in reducing and finally eliminating the grate waste now obtaining, neither patriotism nor any other consideration of the kind should obscure the basic fact that no unsound, uneconomic business can possibly be patriotic—not even a government railroad administration. No student of the present industrial situation would seriously question the assertion that the demoralization of the lumber industry constitutes the principal cause of the appalling demoralization in the wood using industries. "Our foundation has been removed."

Must Change Ideas and Methods

Many of the wood user's most difficult problems are of a psychological kind. It is the "squint" that we have acquired from a long but not altogether venerable tradition.

Recently a high executive in a big wood using industry remarked to the writer, "We have got a funny row on in our plant between the engineering and the purchasing departments. The designer specifies ash for a crtain unit, for which labortory tests show that other hardwoods are equally serviceable. We have on hand sufficient white oak dimension salvaged from other operations to fill this requirements, but no ash. The purchase manager says he has got to be shown that ash won't do; and the designer say he won't having anything else. So there you are."

Evidently our first problem is to see that our specifications are reasonable from the dimension manufacturer's point of view. We must help our designers to get rid of the idea that they have a free hand to design without reference to the economic restrictions of raw materials. I speak as one who has bought costly experience. Such an attitude will not only give to our supply sources confidence to produce, but it will greatly conserve and foster the processes of economic production in our own plants. The designer who insists on refusing to use a half million feet of white oak in stock, and on enforcing the purchase of a half million feet of white ash, which for the purpose intended had no advantage—that whole breed, altogether too common among us, needs "the hook."

The Standardization Committee is endeavoring to follow out this suggestion in all its procedure. We do not publish any standardization until the Rules Committee of the Lumber Associations interested have ample opportunity to scrutinize and criticise the conclusions of this Committee.

Our next problem is to erase completely from our business thinking the old and prejudicial tradition that dimension is made from waste, which costs nothing; and that consequently dimension ought to be sold around that figure. It is proper for the lumberman to reply that this idea is correct, providing you can find any waste around your own shop which costs nothing. The main purpose of this article is to set out plainly that real values which inhere in in standardized dimension as compared with the lumber necessary to produce our fimension in our own plants. We must be prepared to pay for dimension a fair price.

Haidling, Seasoning and Routing Stock

Closely related to the foregoing is the new problem of readjusting our ideas to the new methods of handling, seasoning and routing our stocks of lumber, in the form of dimension. The technical problems are already the subject of intensive study, with the collaboration of the Forest Products Laboratory. Yardage requirements will be greatly decreased, as will be requirements for kiln capacity. The writer believes that it will son established that the kiln work should be done by the dimension producer. At all events, the kilning of dimension stock requires a procedure of its own. Possibly this can be accomplished more economically in the plank at the sawmill than by any other method.

Standardization will also mean the elimination of most of the preparatory processes, taking the wood using industries as a whole. The big "saw room" will fade to a mere shadow of its former greatness and nuisance. The saw room force will be busy assembling wood products. Business in kindling will greatly dwindle. Cost accounting will probably begin to take on a semblance of veracity, utopian and unbelievable as the statement may read. Towever, the road to all these desirable results is a long one, and not without very great difficulties.

The expression "theoretical values" is used because so far it has been possible only to check actual values in a limited way. These theoretical values are actual values, as far as this work of checking has been carried, but might show considerable variation when compared with other lines of experience. For the same reason, it is neces sary to confine this discussion to hardwoods, although the work of standardization must eventually also cover all coniferous woods.

Mill Run (No. 3 C. and B.) Basis of Study

In the study that follows, we have considered all the lumber portion of the products of the log which grade No. 3 C. and B. According to the U. S. Forest Service's Bureau of Industrial Investigations, this is only 40.3 per cent. of the content of the log. So it is evident that when standardization for hardwoods is complete only 40 per cent. of the log will have been "conserved." Among the waste items outside this study are the following percentages of waste in handling the average hardwood log: Kerf, 13 per cent.; slabs, 12 per cent.; edging and trimming wastes, 12 per cent.; bark, 13 per cent.; and other about 10 per cent.

Very complete and exhaustive studies have been made by the National Association of Wood Turners as to toe clear content of mill run lumber for turning squares. Roughly speaking, northern hardwoods run 50 per cent. of clear stock; while some southern hardwoods run as high as 60 per cent. clear stock suitable for turning squares The following analysis of northern hardwoods (beech, birch and maple) has been checked with the recent cost studies given out by the Michigan Hardwood Association, and incorporates their realization prices, as of May 1st, 1921. Bear in mind that all wood fabrication requiring clear hardwood stock can now draw only 20 per cent. of the content of the average hardwood log. Even the selects fail to affect this slight margin to a practical extent. For easy reference, we have set this up in the form of a chart.

It is interesting to note that the footage value-at-mill of clear cuttings for wood turning stock equalizes in all four grades, very nearly. But as soon as freights and costs at the wood user's plant are added, FAS is by long odds the cheapest lumber to buy, as it is generally known. This is in spite of the fact that the spread between No 1C and FAS is abnormally large, at the present time.

Standardization Will Effect Great Savings

Now if the establishment of a market for standardized dimension stock becomes effective, by means of which the bulk of low grade lumber (and all mill waste possible) can be marketed as net dimension, the enormous wastes and expense involved in shipping low grade lumber will be eliminated.

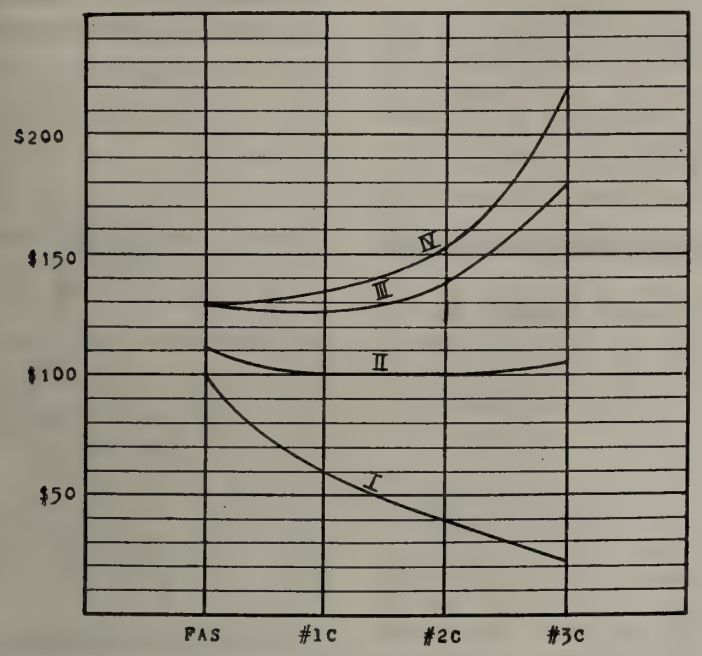
Freight will have to be paid only on the net usable salvage of low grades and waste. Now ostensibly the cost of freight is included in the price of the lumber, and loaded on the buyer. Actually, it is an open question which party is paying the freight. About now the lumberman is not only paying all freight, but he is paying considerable in addition for the privilege of shipping on that basis. Last year, at this time, it was the other way 'round. However, the freight paid on the non-usable portion of graded hardwood lumber is a dead loss, whoever has to pay it. The conversion of low grades into net dimension will entirely relieve both parties from all liability to pay this dead loss, which in the aggregate is a staggering sum.

Possibly a thorough study of the freight problem would lead to a different conclusion, but apparently the money values involved in this single item of freight waste is a sufficient warrant for both lumbermen and wood users to league together to make effective the whole program of standardization.

In order to bring this out as graphically as possible, we have pre-

pared the following chart. The black portion of each square represents the relative amount of freight paid on the usuable portion of each commercial grade of hardwood lumber. The white portion of each square represents the relative amount of freight waste involved in shipping commercial lumber. The total amount of this waste is only six points les than the freight on the usable portion. This means that the freight charges on all raw materials for hardwood fabricating industries such as furniture, are almost exactly double what they need to be. The fluctuation between the "buyer's" and the "seller's" market decides which party has to pay this double freight charge.

CHART I



This graph is designed to indicate four comparative values of full mill run hardwood lumber from the viewpoint of a buyer whose location from the originating mill involves a 35c freight rate.

1. Cost of mill run lumber to wood user at shipping point, the amounts of the various grades being taken from the report of the Michigan Association.

2. Cost at shipping point to wood used mill run lumber to make clear stock per thousand feet b.m. No allowance in this computation for labor to cut out this clear stock into dimension.

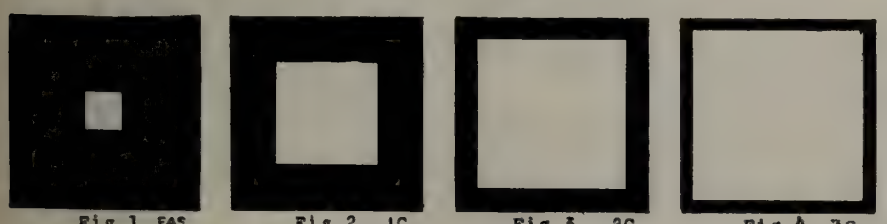
3. Delivered cost to wood user of lumber necessary to make one thousand feet b.m. of clear stock. Inasmuch as the only reliable available data applies to turning squares—this curve is to be regarded so to apply.

4. Total cost to wood user per M. ft. b.m. of clear turning squares, with allowance for manufacturing and disposing of waste.

"The Deadly Parallel"

In these three papers an attempt has been made to discuss the general problems of the standardization program. No attempt has been made to handle any of the patriotic or altruistic phases—not that the value of these considerations are held to be of minor importance. No attempt has been made to furnish a technical basis on which to undertake the manufacture and marketing of dimension stock. These factors will be dealt with as occasion may arise.

CHART II



Text for Chart Two

The white areas represent the relative amounts of freight wastes involved in shipping the four standard grades of hardwood lumber, as compared with the black areas, which show the freights paid on stock usable for such purposes as furniture, wagons, and wood turning and wood shaping . Reparding the total freight as 100 per cent., the freight waste is closely 47 per cent.

To summarize the considerations which have been discussed more or less adequately, as sound reasons for both lumbermen and wood users to give their support to the standardization program, we have arranged these considerations in parallel columns, as they affect favorably one or the other of the parties at interest.

LUMBBRMEN	WOOD USERS
1. Provides a market for product of surplus low grades, and mill waste.	1. Eliminates all cartage and handling wastes.
2. Greater utilization of product of tree means lower cost of s:tumpage and conservation of standing timber.	2. Eliminates all freight wastes.
3. Dimension production will concentrate total waste at mills, thus making commercial salvage operation feasible.	3. Reduces the volume of stocks necessary to be carried.
4. Dimension production will effect very large savings in shipping costs.	4. Eliminates the necessity for extensive yards, and the fire hazard incident thereto.
5. Will relieve the abnormal pressure on high grade lumber.	5. Eliminates the old-time "preparatory department" to a large extent, with all its wastes.
6. Establishes a series of production operations at the mill. now carried on at much greater cost at the wood user's plant.	6. Eliminates the problem of disposing of large quantities of waste.
7. In most mills would establish a year round operative base, which will reduce overhead and stabilize labor.	7. Will doubtless favorably affect the cost and speed of cur ing stock.
8. Provides a market for product of short logs, top logs, and all logs too small to produce FAS.	8. Will favorably affect overhead by reducing requirements for floor space, yardage, kilnage, light, heat, power and all similar charges.
9. Gives production value to crooked logs, and the large branches of some hardwood trees.	9. Will reduce charges for capital now locked up in lumber piles.
10. Will greatly reduce the cost of selling low grade lumber.	10. Stabilizes and standardizes basic cost of raw materials for related classes of production, for the entire industry.
11. Careful students believe that the opportunity which dimension production offers lumbermen as a means of adapting their output to varying market conditions will result most favorably in the direction of stabilizing the whole industry.	11. Affords production managers an established basis for gauging and speeding production.

As one looks over this rough summary, at least one fact sticks out big and plain. It's a good propositoni for all concerned. Just where the weight of advantage lies, time only will tell. Also time will adjust that advantage (if any) so that the whole problem will be on the same basis as ordinary transactions in commercial lumber.

The reader no doubt sees important matters which the writer has overlooked. If he is a lumberman, he will doubtless rather incline to the opinion that the wood user is getting the best of it. On the other hand, if the reader be a wood user, or the late Attorney-General, he will certainly lean to the opinion that the lumbermen have all the best of the argument. Without hesitation, the issue is left to the tender mercies of the parties at interest.

Somewhat with trembling and fear we approach this subject. But we have to admit that this thought is in the minds of all. What shall we pay for standardized dimension stock? Or, to put it another way —what price has the producer a right to charge

Without any question, eventually the price of standardized dimension stock will be determined by the two factors of supply and demand, and its relative advantage to wood users as compared with commercial lumber. The usual sparring for price advantage is to be expected. Sometimes the market will be a buyers' market, and sometimes a sellers' market. No sensible business man would want anything different, under existing conditions.

Probably it would be a pure guess to make a suggestion for a basis—so to speak, a place to start from. Looking over past history; considering the parity of advantage that is likely to accrue both to producer and user of standardized dimension stock having due regard for the ominous outlook for future forest resources; realizing that almost to a certainty the producer will protest "too low" and the user will retort "too high," and unitedly chase the writer to the tall timber; nevertheless, said writer—speaking for himself only—elects to suggest this basis: "Let the parties at interest start the discussion on the basis of a parity in price between No. 1 standard dimension and combined first and second grades of commercial lumber, applicable at the outset to the following industries: Furniture, automobile, wood turning, wood shaping, agricultural implements."

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Lumber Wanted

Several cars No. 1 Hemlock, Mill Run White Pine, 4, 5, & 6/4 No. 2, & Better Birch, Soft Maple and Elm, Spruce Crating, Box 626, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

Storage Space

Have storage space for lumber. Can be re-shipped into Canada, and the East on through. Billing rates for 12 ft. space, $6.00 per month or fraction of month. Space will take care of 18,000 to 27,000 ft. Unloading, measuring and inspection extra.

Geo. I. McClure,
Clark & Plummer Avs.,
13-13 Detroit, Mich.

Wanted--Birch

Quote, delivered Buffalo, N.Y.:
2 cars 1" FAS Unselected Birch.
1 car 5/4 FAS Unselected Birch.
1 car 1" No. 1 Common Unselected Birch.

Taylor & Crate, 2101 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14

Sawdust Wanted

WANTED—One hundred carloads of Dry Spruce Sawdust. Quote price per car of not less than fifteen ton. L. B. Clark & Company, P.O. Box 242, Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A. 14-17

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

300,000 feet Birch in logs ready to start sawing under National rules. Offered as No 3 common and better. Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que. 6-tf.

White Pine Lath For Sale

One million each No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Canadian white pine lath 1½ x ⅜"-4 foot. Fine stock. Get our quotations. We also have special prices on hemlock lath dimensions and boards.

BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER COMPANY,
508 Lincoln Building,
11-14 Detroit, Mich.

For Sale

500 to 600M good dry 19" Staves (uncrozed). Geo. Burchill & Sons, South Nelson, N.B. 14-15

Hardwood for Sale

Birch	12/4"	8200 ft.
Birch	8/4"	18800 "
Birch	4/4"	21760 "
Beech	8/4"	13800 "
Beech	4/4"	14000 "
Maple	3/4"	28600 "
Maple	4/4"	32628 "
Ash, Bass, Elm,	8/4"	9700 "
Ash, Bass, Elm,	4/4"	7500 "
Box Hearts,		2600 "
Total		157588 ft.

Dry No. 3. C. and B.

This lumber is all last year's cut and is thoroughly dry. Piled at Shier's Siding where it may be examined by intending buyers. Look this stock over, and make us an offer.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LTD.
Preston, Ontario.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Machinery Wanted

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Dry kiln equipment for hardwood, approximately the following specifications: 1 fan suitable for use in a dry kiln with steam engine to drive same, to handle 10,000 feet hardwood lumber per day, and heating coils for same fan. Apply Clarke Brothers, Limited, Bear River, N.S. 14

Machinery For Sale

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Machinery For Sale

1—Goldie McCulloch Engine, 16" x 38" with an 8" shaft (fly wheel 14' with 22" face, weight 13,500 lbs.) Complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc.
1—30" Berlin Planer, 2 heads.
1—MacGregor & Gourlay Heavy Power Feed Rip Saw.
1—Ballantyne & Co. 10" Sticker with 4 heads.
1—Berlin 12" Sticker with four heads.
1—Ballantyne & Co., 16" Jointers.
1—Westinghouse 40 Horse Power, 550 Volt, 715 RPM, "CCL" Motor, complete with bed plate, 16" pulley and H.S. 50 Amp. Circuit Breaker.

All machines are in good condition and can be shipped at once. For particulars write R. Liadlaw Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto. 14-15

For Sale

1—54" Berlin No. 284 Vertical Band Resaw, $1,350.00.
1—36" Hall & Brown Band Saw, $190.00.
1—Fischer No. 8 "Little Giant" Slab Resaw, $400.00.
1—24" Fay & Co. 4-roll Circular Resaw, $165.00.
1—Crescent Variety Saw, tilting table, $190.00.
1—Greenlee Self-feed Rip Saw, $225.000.
1—6' 6" Berlin No. 229 Double Cut-off Saw, $875.00.
200—6' 6" Roller Bearing Dry-kiln Trucks, $4.75 each.
1—66" S. C. Rogers Auto Knife Grinder, $375.00.
1—Rodgers Iron Frame Lath Machine, $185.00.
1—72" Weymouth Variety Wood Turning Lathe, $275.00.
1—10" American 4-side Outside Moulder, only $700.00.
1—24" x 6" Crescent Pony Planer, $275.00.
1—12" x 6" Berlin 4-side Planer and Matcher, only $650.00.
1—48" Fischer Double Disk Sander, $275.
1—H. B. Smith Type Single-end Tenoner, $165.00.
1—Fay & Co. Jig Saw, $50.00.
1—S. A. Woods No. 190 oPwer-feed Railway Cut-off Saw, $235.00.
1—Fischer Gang Cut-off Trimmer, chain feed, 54", $750.00.
1—Fay & Co. Single-spindle Vertical Borer, $185.00.

Box Machinery, Nailing Machines (Morgan and Doig). In fact, have many other Woodworking Machines for sale. Chas. N. Braun Machinery Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A. 14-15

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal

Hardwood Lumber For Sale

We have the following hardwood piled at Bracebridge, where it may be examined by intending purchasers. This is all last year's cut and is perfectly dry, scoots out. Look this stock over and make us an offer.

No.	Grade	Size	Kind	Courses	Ft.	Contents
1	No. 2C&B	8/4	Birch	33	240	7920
2	No. 3C&B	4/4	Birch	66	130	8580
3	No. 3C&B	4/4	B&M	71	120	8520
4	No. SC&B	8/4	B&M	33	228	7524
5	No. 3C&B	4/4	B&M	69	131	9009
6	No. 2C&B	8/4	Birch	33	240	7920
7	No. 3C&B	4/4	Birch	68	136	9248
8	No. 3C&B	8/4	Birch	32	230	7360
9	No. 1C&B	16/4	Birch	12	450	5400
10	No. 1C&B	12/4	Birch	21	325	6825
11	No. 2C&B	8/4	Birch	32	230	7360
12	No. 3C&B	4/4	Birch	66	130	8580
13	No. 1C&B	12/4	Birch	17	330	5610
14	Bass E&A	8/4	8/4	30	230	6600
15	No. 3C&B	4/4	Bass, etc.	40	120	4800
16	No. 2C&B	8/4	Maple	34	230	7820
17	No. 3C&B	4/4	Maple	63	130	8190
18	No. 3C&B	8/4	Oak	21	240	5040
19	No. 3C&B	4/4	Oak	34	120	4080
						146396

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited, Preston, Ont.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Young man as traveller in wholesale lumber firm for Western Ontario only. State salary, age, experience and references. Apply Box 605, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

WANTED—Capable Assistant Mill foreman, must be experienced, and have knowledge of efficient manufacturing of lumber, also be able to keep machinery in good condition, and handle men properly. Give experience, references and salary desired in first letter. Apply Box 628 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

WANTED—Experienced Salesman with first class connection in Ontario and Maritime Provinces. One well posted in Coast Stocks preferred. Apply with references and salary required, which will be treated confidentially, to Box 620, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

SALESMAN for Ontario required by Toronto wholesale lumber firm. Only experienced man will be considered. Applications confidential. Box 631, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

Situations Wanted

POSITION WANTED — By man aged forty, married. Life experience in lumbering, all branches of bush work and sawmilling from wood cutter to superintendent, including office end. Licensed scaler, can handle men and get results; best references. Box 613, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-14

WANTED—Position by practical lumberman, twenty-five year's experience all branches. Last seven years travelling salesman, Canadian and United States territory. Box 622, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, twenty-one, desires permanment position that has future with lumber firm. Five years' experience lumber offices in different departments. Can handle correspondence, bookkeeping, payrolls, orders and operate typewriter. Prefer town to city. Excellent credentials. Box 625, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Young man, university graduate (forestry), desires position as bookkeeper-accountant with lumber company. Box 634, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

HARDWOOD LOGGER desires position with a progressive firm located in eastern Canada, preferably New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Married, 29 years of age, will consider only a first-rate position with a dependable firm wanting a man on hardwood logs from stump to mill who knows hardwood logs and sawing for grade. Familiar with construction of roads and operation of Lombard Steam Log Haulers. At present employed in States. Will consider employment only after personal interview. Address answer to Box 632, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14

Business Chances

Sawmill for Sale

In Abitibi District on mainline National Transcontinental Railway. Equipment includes Circular Saw and Carriage, Resaw, Edgers, Trimmers, Slashers, Live Rolls, two Lath Machines, complete with Bolters. Pulleys and Belting nearly new throughout, two Boilers 95 H.P. Engine, complete Machine Shop and Equipment. Tracks throughout yard. Steam Tug, Pointers, etc., included with equipment. The price will be made attractive for quick sale. Box 627, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

Timber Limit For Sale

30 sq. miles, principally hardwood, estimated 2,500 ft. Also new up-to-date sawmill, camp buildings, on limit all ready to begin operations. 5 to 7-mile haul to sawmill and railroad over first-class winter road. For further particulars apply to Box 612, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

For Sale at a Sacrifice

Live retail lumber business and planing mill in Southern Ontario. Steadily increasing trade, but owner has other interests in different location and wishes to retire from business. A real snap for the right party. Box 606, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

For Sale

Planing Mill for sale, two-storey brick building nearly 100 feet long, fully equipped with machinery, at present in operation: must be sold to settle up an estate. For particulars apply to Homer Reid, Meaford, Ont. 12-15

Timber Limits and Sawmill For Sale

$12,000.00 will buy sawmill and timber limits, on T. and N. O. Ry., in New Ontario. Mill now running, lack of capital reason for selling. Apply Box No. 629, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

Complete Circular Saw Mill For Sale

Heavy Saw Mandrel, with 3 circular saws 3 block carriage, fitted with P. Payette Patent Dogs Wire Rope feed with independent friction drive complete.
Live rolls (chain driven).
3 saw heavy edger (P. Payette & Co. make) 18 ft. 2 saw trimmers complete.
Friction Nigger with back pressure attachment (same as steam nigger). Log haul chain with sprockets and drive complete. One automatic saw filing machine, shafting, belting, conveyors, pulleys, etc. One 100 H.P. Crocker Wheeler electric motor, 600 R.P.M., 60 cycle, 220 volts, 3 phase, including circuit breaker fuse box, starting box, and all connections complete. Also two storey mill building with iron roof 28′ x 70′. This mill is running and will be until June 1st—capacity 15 to 25 M per day. Will sell with or without power.

W. J. MARTIN,
Box 357,
10-14 Penetanguishene, Ont.

Department of Lands and Forests

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Leasing of a Water Power and Timber Limit

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, August 3rd, 1921, at 10:30 A.M., in the sales room of the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec, the following will be offered on lease at public auction:

1. A Water Power site in the Outardes River, County of Saguenay, of about 50,000 H.P. capacity.
2. A timber limit, 3,000 square miles in area, situated in the Outardes River watershed.
3. A timber limit of about 80 square miles, located in the county of Montmorency, near Chicoutimi River.

For fuller details and information, please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec.

HONORE MERCIER,
12-14E.o.I. Minister.

Miscellaneous

For Sale

A limited quantity of mill wagons, dump carts, dump wagons and mill trucks, all new. Apply Alexander Barr, Pembroke, Ont. 14-15

The prospect of large lumber operations in South America carried on by interests from the United States is opening a field of promising possibilities to the American forester. This situation has caused the faculty of the New York State College of Forestry to consider the advisability of increasing the language requirements of the Spanish course.

The value of Spanish to the American forester is a reflection of the growing scarcity of forests in the United States and Canada and the availability of the South American supply. The consequential high prices of wood products make lumbering in distant countries profitable. South America, according to authorities of the New York State College of Forestry presents a new sphere of discovery in wood utilization as there are many species of trees about which little is known regarding their applicability to commercial purposes. This is a strong attraction to the technical forester.

Every member of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association can now produce newspaper advertisements fully the equal of those used by firms maintaining an advertising department. Such is the latest word from F. W. Ritter, Secretary of the Lumbermen's Association in Winnipeg. He has just finished reading the proofs of a 75 page Advertising service booklet, copy of which will be furnished gratis to any member of that organisation.

On the average the newspaper publicity of retail lumber dealers is not remarkable for its selling power, but this newest service of the W. R. L. A. will remedy that fault in short order. There is no excuse for any retailer using valuable space to tell building prospects that he carries a full stock of lumber now.

All he has to do is to obtain this advertising service book, which contains copy and illustrations advertising any kind of building, tear out the particular ad he favors, hand it to the printer and he can be sure that his next advertisement will be a credit to him and what is more to the point, will produce results.

While in all districts where there are technically trained observations being made and investigations of a more or less detailed character being carried on, the organized scientific work in these directions has been mainly centred at the forest experimental station at Petwawa, Ont., and at the forest nursery At Indian Head , a large number of plantations of small area, in some cases of single species and in other cases of various mixtures, have been in existence for some years. Careful records have been kept from year to year of the growth of the trees and there is being steadily accumulated a store of information that will be of the greatest value in future planting work on farms or in the forests.

BRINGS HAPPY EASE

Don't Endure Pain—Apply
MINARD'S
—The remedy your grandmother used to get sure relief.

On Sale Everywhere

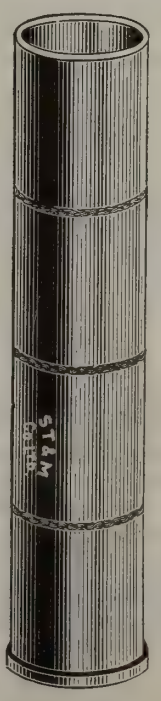
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Yarmouth, N.S.

A GOOD THING RUB IT IN

9

WELDED COPPER STEEL SMOKE STACKS



Each section welded individually and end to end, making a one-piece jointless pipe, smooth inside and out. No lap seams for water, fumes or dirt to lodge in. Covered with a protective film of specially prepared oil, making it corrosion proof and weather proof. Toughens with age, yet always flexible. Easily erected, and will out-last any ordinary smoke-stack. Any size to order. It will pay you to write for fuller particulars.

We also make Heavy Plate Steel Tanks, Steel Factory Equipment, Gasoline Tanks, Air Pressure Tanks, Dairy Utensils. etc.

The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Limited
22 JAMES ST., TWEED ONT.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

SAVAGE & BARTLETT
FOREST ENGINEERS
Timber Estimates, Maps, Topographic and Boundary Surveys
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

All Kinds of Insurance for
LUMBERMEN
H. B. WARREN Registered
232 St. James St Montreal

Modern Marine Machinery
Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic, Freight Hoists, etc. Grey Iron and Brass Castings. Special machinery built to order. The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

Timber Estimating
Reports and Maps
Philip T. Coolidge
Forest Engineer
BANGOR - MAINE
Preliminary Reconnaissance
Detailed Surveys

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

There are few, if any, changes to record in the general market situation, so far as lumber is concerned. July and August are always quiet months in the trade, and will be particularly so this year.

It is reported that some sales of this year's cut of white pine have been made Toronto wholesale firms at about two-thirds of the figure which was paid for the same last year. Hemlock prices are commanding only about a little more than one-half of what they were a year ago last spring.

Just what the future of the lumber market will be no one cares to venture any predictions. Most everyone has gone out of the business of prophesy, not only in regard to demand, but so far as prices and production are concerned. The one source of satisfaction, with which wholesalers and manufacturers view the future, is that stocks with the majority of retailers are very low. Buying is going on in a limited way at present, but there is no doubt if prices showed any tendency to advance, there would be all kinds of business forthcoming.

It is rumored that unless the demand for white pine reasserts itself in a more pronounced manner than has been the case for some time, most mills, which ordinarily operated until the end of September or well on in October, will close down early in August. The manufacturers do not see any advantage in going ahead and piling up heavy stocks when there is no outlet, either local or foreign. It is also stated that a number of companies will not conduct any woods operations at all this year, as they want to see some perceptible improvement in the general outlook.

The expected revival in business, which was predicted in January last to take place early in the spring, did not materialize. Then it was prophesied that a change would eventuate in June, but it is not expected now that any big demand will settle in until industrial activities become more general and the woodworking and wood-consuming plants find a normal demand for their output. Everywhere there is evinced a disposition to hold aloof, and this permeats all branches of the industry. Labor is much more efficient, of course, than it was, and it is also very plentiful; in fact, in a number of industrial centres there are a large force of idle men.

Lumber Conditions in Montreal Show Little Change.

A fair amount of business is passing in the Montreal market, but prices are still very low. All indications point to a continuance for some time of values somewhere near present level, although if a better demand set in there will probably be a slight improvement. The position at the moment is far from clear, and many wholesalers are wondering what will be the outcome should the present situation last much longer.

The outlook does not warrant any large buying from the mills A cautious policy is the rule, especially in view of the fact that some wholesalers have already substantial stocks purchased at high prices.

This policy is also that of the yards who will not buy beyond immediate requirements—and these at prices which too often represent losses to the wholesalers. Purchasers are more particular than ever, and in certain instances wholesalers report that the action is very arbitrary. It is, of course, a buyers' market—and it follows that advantage is taken of this condition.

On the whole the local building situation is better, and is likely to still further improve, owing to the fact that building materials al supplies are now at prices which should encourage construction. Several important projects will go ahead; these include the Mount Royal Hotel, to cost $8,000,000; additions to McGill University, schools and churches, two ten-storey buildings, and an extensive clubhouse at Dixie. Reports from the Province indicate a large amount of building, especially in industrial centres. For the month of June the Monteral permits totalled $2,499,159, an increase of $58,224; while for the first six months of the year the total was $7,420,178, a decrease of $1,134,066.

The export business is very slow, notwithstanding that freights are lower. A small amount of pine and birch has been sent to the United Kingdom, but the conditions there are such as to preclude any extensive exports.

Quebec Dealers Charge for All Deliveries

The free delivery of lumber was discarded in Quebec City four years ago, owing to the united action of the Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. At first it was thought that business would fall off and many doleful prophecies were made regarding the inauguration of the plan of charging so much for each consignment of forest products sent to a job. The new method, however, has worked out satisfactorily, and, in a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman" J. Ones. Chalifour, secretary of the Quebec Association, says: "Every day we congratulate ourselves on the improvement which we started four years ago. Ask any member of our Association and he will tell you that the new system is the best that any body of retail lumbermen could carry on. We are now charging $1.00 for deliveries downtown and $1.50 for deliveries uptown, and may tell you that we are now making deliveries to contractors who have their own teams, but use them only for the delivery of work that they make in their shop. We interpret this to mean that these contractors know what cartage costs, and if they thought that our rates for deliveries were too expensive they would certainly have teams of their own to haul the lumber that they buy from us.

"We may tell you once again that we did not have any trouble in putting into execution the charge for the cartage of lumber, which has represented to us a saving of several thousand dollars a year."

New Pulp Project for Prince Rupert

The newly-formed Prince Rupert Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, have taken over the Emerson sawmill at Prince Rupert, B.C., and its timber limits in that district, covering approximately 2,000,000 feet of timber and several waterpowers as well. The sawmill is located on Prince Rupert harbor, and has a cutting capacity of 40,000,000 feet per year. It is new and modern in every respect. The plans of the Prince Rupert Pulp & Paper Co. call for the installation of a paper mill with a capacity of 200 tons a day, which will be located alongside the existing sawmill. The first unit being installed is a 40-ton sulphite mill and the construction of the new plant is under the direction of the Management, Engineering & Development Co. at Dayton, Ohio. It is expected that the first unit will be completed early next year.

The operations of the sawmill have hitherto been confined entirely to spruce, but on completion of the sulphite plant the sawmill will market only the upper grades of clear spruce, the lower grades all being used in the production of sulphite pulp. John Enerson is president of the company and J. A. Ward Bell is general manager. T. H. Watson of Toronto, who is a director of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, is associated with the new company.

What Forest Products Mean to Ontario

The Ontario Forestry Branch has begun a series of advertising articles in the press of Ontario, which are intended to enlist co-operation in the Province-wide campaign to prevent forest fires, and to put money into the pockets of residents. In the first of these articles it is pointed out that the pulp and paper mills of Ontario employ 8,000 persons and pay $7,000,000 in wages, while over $90,000,000 is invested. There are over 800 sawmills in the Province, representing invested capital of $45,000,000, with an annual payroll of $12,000,000.

Ontario employs one-third of Canada's lumbermen and produces one-quarter of Canada's total annual cut.

Forestry School Had Splendid Year

The Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto had in attendance during the session just concluded 55 students, a total slightly above that of the session 1914-15, when war broke out and the ranks were consequently reduced during the following years. Of this number one of the students was for occasional work only and one for special work. There were six students in the senior year, on all of whom the degree of B.Sc.F. was conferred at the Convocation held in June. Two of these have secured permanent positions with the Dominion Forestry Branch, two with the Forest Branch of the Province of British Columbia, and two with private pulp and paper companies. Of the undergraduates 16 are employed for the summer months by the Dominion Government 15 in the Forestry Branch and one in the Entomological Branch, 16 by the Ontario Forestry Branch and 11 by private pulp and paper and lumber companies.

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Personal Paragraphs

A. E. Gordon of Terry & Gordon, Toronto, has been spending his holidays at his summer home near Bala, Ont.

E. B. Day, representing the Federal Lumber Co., Vancouver, has opened an office at 137 and 138 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

R. W. McLellan of Fredericton, secretary of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, recently returned from a long overseas trip.

J. H. Vaughan, vice-president of the Lewis Thompson Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., who are specialists in mahogany, spent a few days in Toronto recently on business.

Congratulations to Mr. H. C. Beatty, secretary of the Montreal Lumber Association, and assistant secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, on his marriage on June 28 to Miss Winifred Cottingham.

The many friends of C. W. McCabe, 320 Roncesvalles Avenue, Toronto, Ontario representative for Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co. of Montreal, are congratulating him on the advent of a new son in his household.

R. H. Lightburne, Montreal, has been on a visit to the Maritime Provinces in connection with the British Government stocks in the Quebec and Lower Port district, for which Messrs. Cox, Long & Co., Limited, Montreal, are the authorized agents.

Bertram E. Claridge has been appointed to take charge of the chair of forest engineering, which has been added to the faculty of the University of New Brunswick. Mr. Claridge is a graduate of Yale University. He recently returned from a year's absence in Scandinavia, studying silviculture and forest management.

C. H. Dodd, treasurer and general manager for the last eleven years of the Hudson River Lumber Co., at De Ridder, La., one of the oldest associate companies of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., has retired and will reside in Dallas, Texas. He has been succeeded by W. E. Sailor, who, like Mr. Dodd, has been associated with the Long-Bell Co. for 25 years.

A. G. Wilmot, Toronto, eastern sales representative of the East Kootenay Lumber Co., Jaffray, B.C., and the Otis Staples Lumber Co. of Wycliffe, B.C., received word recently that fire had destroyed the planing mill and dressed lumber shed of the East Kootenay Lumber Co. The mill and yard stock escaped, so that operations will not be interfered with.

The firm of Smith & Welsh, lumber dealers, 2219 Yonge Street, Toronto, has been changed to Welch Bros., W. R. Smith retiring owing to ill-health. Ivan Welsh has taken his brother, W. F. Welsh, who has been in the carpentering and contracting line for a number of years, in to partnership, and the business is now being conducted under the style of Welsh Bros., who also operate a planing mill in connection with their yard.

G. Walter Green, many years engaged in the manufacture of sawmill and other machinery in Peterboro, Ont., and head of the G. Walter Green Co., Limited, passed away recently at Livingstone, Monand was an esteemed citizen of Peterboro, being for some years a tana. Mr. Green was well and worthily known in the lumber arena, member of the City Council and enjoying other evidences of confidence and appreciation on the part of the public. His business grew from a comparatively small beginning to its present large proportions through his enterprise, industry and forethought.

Hydrolized sawdust as a part of a ration for cows is apparently giving satisfactory results in Wisconsin. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that cows at the Agricultural College of that state are doing as well on a ration consising of one-third sawdust as they did when their feed was only one-fourth wood meal. That is to say, they are keeping up their weight and their milk production shows no ill effects from the diet.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry is considering the proposal of the Forest Service Laboratory to start feeding trials with dairy animals in which the wood product will form a part of thc ration and the tests will extend for an entire year at least. The hydrolized wood feed for these cows will be made at the laboratory. So far all the stock feed has been made from white pine sawdust.

G. C. Piche, chief of the forestry service of Quebec, has returned after spending two months in Europe as the guest of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, touring France, Belgium and Sweden In the latter country he spent several weeks studying the forestry organization. Mr. Piche says Sweden's forestry organization has been in operation since 1827, and though not the oldest in Europe, it is a very progressive one. The forests of that country are very carefully looked after.

White Pine Mill Run

6/4 x 4	6/4 x 6	6/4 x 10
6/4 x 5	6/4 x 8	6/4 x 12

Also 4/4 & 8/8 Stock in assorted widths
All 10 to 16' Large percentage 16'

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600 JACKSON BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

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If its made of duck - - - -
You'll find our price lower

Mosquito Proof Fronts - Bars and Canopies.

WOODS NON-ABSORBENT DUCK TRADE MARK REGISTERED MAY 13TH 1905

Leggings
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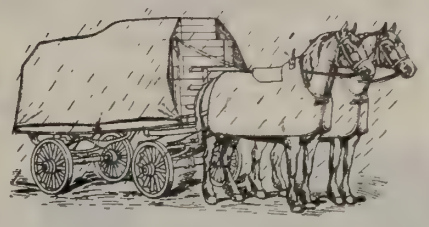
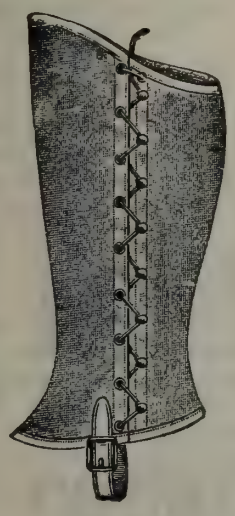


Camp Cots, Tables, Chairs, Feed Bags, Stoves, Sleeping Bags, Flags.



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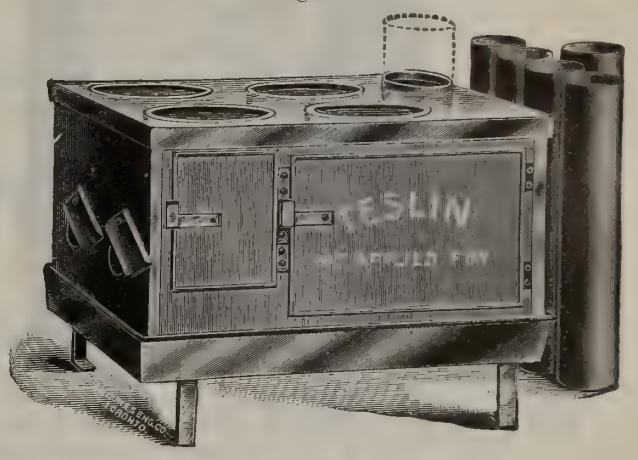

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Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

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Our stocks are Complete

Boards, Shiplap, Dimension, Casing, Base, Flooring, Siding

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Otis Staples Lumber Co.

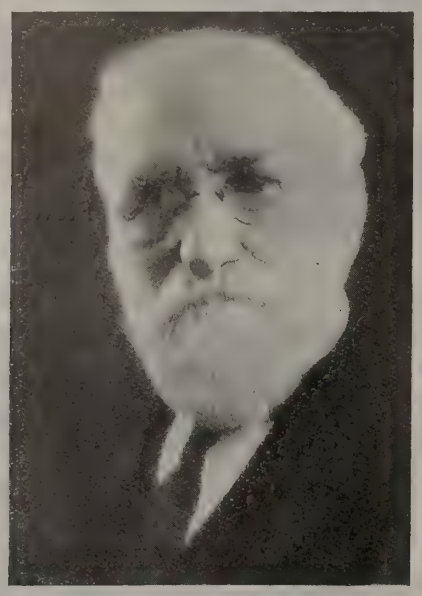
LIMITED

Wycliffe, B.C.

Golden Wedding of Veteran Lumberman

Mr. and Mrs. George Gall, 6 Jamieson Avenue, Toronto, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on July 15th. The venerable couple are still in good health and were the recipients of numerous gifts on the happy occasion. Mr. Gall is one of the veteran lumbermen of Canada, being now 82 years of age. He still comes down to business and is quite robust. He was married on July 15th, 1871, to Miss Maria Mark at Strichen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and shortly after came to America with his bride, locating in New York for a couple of years and then removing to Toronto.

Previous to his marriage Mr. Gall, who was a carpenter and contractor, had spent some time in New Brunswick, Boston and New



George Gall, Toronto.

York. On returning to this country he formed the McCracken-Gall Lumber Co., who took over the business then conducted by John Oliver at the corner of Soho and Phoebe Streets, Toronto. At that time they did a general contracting trade, as well as operating a busy planing miil and woodworking plant, and built a number of cars for the Toronto Street Railway in its early days.

Mr. McCracken passed away and Mr. Gall sold out in 1889. He then formed the Gall-Anderson Lumber Co., his partner being John O. Anderson, now an honored official with the Ontario Government. They established a woodworking factory on Niagara Street, where the National Casket Co. is to-day located, and their lumber yard was on Tecumseth Street, where the present City Stock Yards now stand This partnership was continued until 1898. Mr. Gall erected a number of houses in the city and conducted a contracting business in addition to running a lumber yard. After going out of this line, he embarked in the wholesale lumber business exclusively, forming, some 23 years ago, the Gall Lumber Co., Limited, which had offices in the Confederation Life Building. Two years later one of his sons, Alfred J. Gall, joined him, and in 1905 another son, W. C. Gall, became associated with the firm. The yards of the company were then located at the foot of Bathurst Street. In 1908 the office was removed from the Confederation Life Building to the foot of Spadina Avenue, where storage sheds and large dry kilns were erected and the yard transferred to the same site. During the past few years the Gall Lumber Co. have specialized in native and imported hardwoods, and have built up a well-established business throughout the Province of Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Gall have a family of three sons and five daughters, all of whom, along with several grandchildren, were present at the golden wedding celebration. The sons are W. C. Gall and A. J. Gall of the Gall Lumber Co. and Hugh Gall of Robertson Bros., Limited, Toronto. Many friends will wish the venerable couple many more years of peaceful and contented wedded life.

Creosoted Birch Ties Give Satisfaction

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," the Canadian Tie & Lumber Co. of Toronto, of which George F. McCandless is president, states that the information published in a recent issue to the effect that native birch wood was being creosoted and used for the first time for railway ties, is misleading. Mr. McCandless says that the Grand Trunk Railway for the last four years have been using hundreds of thousands of red and yellow birch ties furnished by the Canadian Tie & Lumber Co. and treated with creosote at Trenton, Ont. The use of birch ties, he adds, is no experiment at all, as after being treated, the ties are in first-class shape and are giving satisfaction.

Retail Lumber Business Good in Quebec

J. Ones. Chalifour, secretary-treasurer of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Quebec City, states that business in the retail lumber line is fairly satisfactory and so far this year the turnover is about 60 per cent. of last year.

Continuing, he says: "If we consider the reduction in prices, we must come to the conclusion that the decrease is not great. We expect to do more business this fall than we did last fall. We have cooperated in the organization of building companies who erect houses on easy terms, viz.: 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. cash and the balance in monthly instalments. There are a large number of people here who are anxious to own their own home, providing they can get it at a reasonable price and on terms which they can meet. All our building companies have started off very well and are erecting homes on terms which the people can meet."

Toronto Firm Buys Big Lumber Stock

Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, have bought the entire 1921 output of Chew Bros.' mill at Midland, Ont. The stock consists of about 10,000,000 feet of white pine, 1,000,000 feet of red pine, 3,000,000 feet of hemlock and 500,000 feet of spruce, as well as all the production of lath. This is one of the biggest sales of stock that has taken place in Ontario this season.

Terry & Gordon, Limited, have appointed Earle C. Hall of Philadelphia, Pa., who for twenty years has been a well-known salesman in that district, as their representative for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Mr. Hall has already entered upon his new duties.

Sherbrooke Lumber Firm Reorganizes

The firm of Boisse & Racicot, wholesale lumber dealers, Sherbrooke, Que., which was organized about two years ago, has been discontinued, Mr. H. Boisse retiring. The business is now conducted under the name of the Racicot Pulp & Lumber Co. The offices of the organization are in the Olivier Building, Sherbrooke. The company have increased facilities for meeting the wants of their customers with high-grade stock, and announce that all orders will be filled exactly as specified and shipped promptly.

Mr. J. A. R. Racicot, who is the present head of the Racicot Pulp

J. A. R. Racicot, Sherbrooke, Que.

& Lumber Co., was formerly manager of the Elmitt Lumber Co., Limited, and also managed the business of A. Trudeau of Sherbrooke, Que., wholesale lumber dealer. Some years ago Mr. Trudeau presented Mr. Racicot with a half interest in the business in appreciation of his valued work and faithful service. The year following Mr. Racicot, owing to ill-health, had to discontinue business for three or four years. It was not until the fall of 1919 that he joined Mr. H. Boisse of North Stukely to operate plants at Lake Bonally, where Mr. Boisse had been conducting a sawmill business for years.

The Racicot Pulp & Lumber Co. are located in the centre of one of the best hardwood districts in the Province of Quebec.

E. J. Zavitz, head of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, received a message from Cochrane lately, stating that there had been many forest fires, but that they were ground fires, burning through slash and previously burned-over areas. He says there is little cause for concern for the safety of the towns

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GET in touch with us when in need of camp supplies. We feel sure that we can interest you and give satisfaction in every demand you may make on us for grocery requirements. Dozens of satistied lumbermen customers attest our ability to handle properly any business with which we are favored.

Give us an enquiry

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Cedar Shingles—All Grades

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SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS
First Class Planing Mill Equipment
SHIPMENTS—C.P R. and CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
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Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers and Dealer
White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath
Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Everything in Spruce
Rough or Dressed
ALSO
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at prices well within the market. We solicit your enquiries for above. We have other stocks in SPRUCE and BIRCH.
GOOD STOCKS PROMPT SHIPMENTS SATISFACTION
C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
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EDGINGS

A charter was recently granted the Forestry Club of Vancouver, with a capital stock of $10,000.

The shingle mill owned by F. G. Philips of McKay, B.C., and located near Ardley Station, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is $10,000 and no insurance.

L. Vachin of St. Joseph de Beauce, Beauce County, Que., whose sawmill was recently destroyed by fire, has started rebuilding operations.

The shingle mill owned by F. G. Philips of McKay, B.C., and located near Ardley Station, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is $10,000, and no insurance.

A new industry is being established in Hespeler, Ont., in the old lightning rod factory off Bella Street. It is understood that the firm will manufacture handles for forks, shovels, etc.

Livingstone Watson of Winona died recently at his home there. He was a former resident of Hamilton, where he conducted a cooperage factory for some time. Mr. Watson was about 60 years of age.

Fire recently destroyed the sawmill of J. A. Turcotte of Natagan, County of Abitibi, with about 7,000 cords of pulpwood and several thousand cords of other wood. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Wireless telephony may be used by forest rangers in their duties of protecting the great reserves in the vicinity of Lesser Slave Lake, according to E. H. Finlayson of the headquarters staff of the Dominion Forestry Branch, Edmonton.

The Hocken Lumber Co. are operating their mill at West River, Ont., to full capacity and will continue throughout the entire season sawing white pine exclusively. Spruce and other logs are being laid aside to be taken care of later.

A train bearing samples of products made in France will tour Canada during the latter part of August. The purpose of this tour is, of course, to acquaint the public with the quality and scope of French manufacture suitable for sale and consumption in the Dominion.

The sawmill of Keenan Bros., Owen Sound, was visited by fire recently, but the blaze did not do much damage. The fire started in the boiler room and was discovered by the nightwatchman. He held the flames under control until the special fire department arrived.

Samuel Ashfield, who for several years past has been connected with the North-West Lumber & Commission Co., died recently in Vancouver from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Ashfield was connected with the lumber trade for about thirty years and is survived by his wife.

Chas. W. Cox, pulpwood contractor, who took out 20,000 cords of spruce pulpwood last season for the Detroit Sulphite Pulp & Paper Co., Detroit, is busy making shipments from Nipigon Bay to Detroit. He has already loaded several barges, each of which carries 1,000 cords of pulpwood.

A. Racine & Fils, Limited, have been granted a Federal charter The head office of the company is in Montreal and the capital stock $250,000. Among the powers conferred on the new organization are to buy, sell and deal in lumber, timber and shingles, and the products or by-products thereof.

The second annual picnic of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., Toronto, which was to have been held about the middle of July on the grounds of the Lake Shore Country Club, near Clarkson, has been postponed until the latter end of August, owing to the excessively hot weather.

William Niemie, who was a well-known jobber of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., shot himself through the head recently at Sault Ste. Marie. He was 36 years of age and had lived for some time most along the entire line have fallen in price. Thus both labor and in Sudbury. Mr. Niemie became despondent from nervous trouble.

The quietness in the wooden shipbuilding situation, which has existed for the past six months, was broken recently by an announcement of Inspector H. A. Barrett that the Dominion Government had decided to take over the shipyard at Victoria, B.C., and the uncompleted ships of the Victoria Ship Owners, Limited, and complete the programme.

The camp of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills at Millwood at Mile 132 on the Algoma Central, was destroyed recently when lightning struck a ridge of pines during a thunder storm. Seven houses, the offices and warehouse of the company, the cook house, cook camp and barns are gone. It is reported that forest fires were so severe in the St. Maurice River Valley, near Three Rivers, Que., that the fire fighters were withdrawn from combating the flames in order to protect the dams and other works along the waterways.

The planing mill of the East Kootenay Lumber Company's big plant at Jaffray, B.C., was destroyed by fire recently. The fire-fighting brigade of the company concentrated their efforts in saving the saw-mill and lumber yards, after realizing that the planing mill was doomed. The damage is reported at $100,000, partly covered by insurance.

The aerial survey which is at present being conducted on the English River pulp limits, is being done through the joint co-operation of the Ontario Provincial Forestry Board of the Commission of Conservation and the Air Board. The Backus interests are also conducting an extensive ground survey under Mr. Edgecombe, and good progress is being made.

The largest paper machine in the word is now making paper at the plant of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co. at Iroquois Falls, Ont. The machine was started last week and produces 200 miles of paper 18 feet wide every day when running to capacity. The pulpwood from 14 acres will be required to satisfy the apetite of this machine, which will turn out 85 tons of newsprint daily.

A charter has been granted the United Consumers of Montreal, Limited, with a capital stock of $49,000 and headquarters in Montreal. The company is empowered to carry on the business of wholesale and retail merchants, importers, exporters of wood, timber, lumber, coal, etc. Among the incorporators are George T. Porter, Henry M. Gardner and Chas. A. Hewlings, all of Montreal.

Joseph Creighton, woodworkers, 701 Central Avenue, London, Ont., have recently enlarged their premises and are now re-arranging and putting in additional equipment in order to increase their capacity. The company are manufacturers of interior woodwork for houses, stores, etc., and also make a specialty of installing fronts to business premises and other commercial establishments.

Mr. Mustard, who is a fire ranger at Nett Lake, near Timagami, Ont., went recently to call his partner, Wm. Coombs, for breakfast and found him dead in bed. Coombs had complained of headache for some days previous when the rangers fought fires all day during the blazing heat. The victim was a married man, with a wife and family living at Magnetewan, and was a returned soldier.

Cargoes, aggregating over 10,000,000 feet of lumber, were cleared from Vancouver recently on Government Merchant Marine vessels. 4,000,000 feet of lumber were carried on the "Canadian Inventor" for India and South Africa. A similar quantity left for San Pedro on the "Canadian Importer," and the "Canadian Carrier" conveyed 1,250,000 feet to Montreal and St. Lawrence River points via the Panama Canal.

John Negrescon of Chicago, the inventor and patentee of the Klymax Washing Machine, was in Owen Sound recently on business connected with the Slade Mfg. Co., who make the Klymax in Canada. Mr. Negrescon is president of the Home Utility Co., the American concern manufacturing the machine. Certain improvements have been made in the Canadian machine, and the Slade Mfg. Co. is now well equipped to push the production of the machine.

John T. O'Mara, with whom were associated several other Niagara Falls men, have purchased the Teal planing mill, Bridgeburg, and intend equipping it with the latest type of machinery. Six acres of land, adjacent to the mill, have been purchased. The new company, which has been formed is planning to move a large stock of lumber to Bridgeburg, and will make portable buildings. The concern is capitalized at $40,000.

It is understood that the Ontario Government will not extend the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway from its present terminus at Cochrane. It was proposed until recently to build some 75 miles, which, it is understood, would tap a country rich in water powers, pulpwood and minerals. The North is greatly disappointed with the Provincial authorities in deferring the project. The reason for no action at the present time is the general business depression and financial stringency.

The Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec, has been fully warned of the approaching invasion of the caterpillar pest from New Brunswick into the forests of Quebec. The Quebec limit holders are urging upon the Government the necessity of prompt action in stamping out this pest, which has done a great deal of damage to much timber. All advance precautions that are possible, in order to check the invasion of the plague, will be taken by the experts of the Department of Lands anr Forests.

Fire recently destroyed the planing mill and lumber yards of Robert Stewart, Limited, Guelph, Ont. The blaze, which originated in the mill, was a fierce one to fight, and in half an hour the structure was completely destroyed. Even the thick stone fire walls failed to stop the progress of the flames. Several other places of business were destroyed before the blaze was subdued. The entire loss in the business district is estimated at half a million dollars, fortunately covered by insurance.

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO
We handle the famous
Horse Shoe Brand White Pine
Manufactured by C. Beck Mfg. Co.
Have a complete stock of Dry White Pine, Hemlock, and Lath.
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Saw Mills at: Cambria, P.Q.
WHOLESALE LUMBER
We Hold Complete Stocks of
Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood Birch, Etc.
Rough or Dressed
Also **Lath**
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

H. BOURGOUIN
Dominion Express Bldg., 146 St. James St., Montreal
We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.
4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¾ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
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1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
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WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"
200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.
60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE
500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

Saw Mill Exhausters
'By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible
"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.
We manufacture and install systems complete
Write for information
Toronto Blower Company
156 Duke St., Toronto

Ontario Lumber Retailers Going to Byng Inlet

Arrangements have been completed for the annual midsummer outing of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, which will be held to Byng Inlet, Ont. There the sawmill, planing mill and box factory of Graves, Bigwood & Co. will be visited. This is one of the best equipped plants in the Dominion, and a warm welcome will be extended the visitors.

Through the courtesy and assistance of W. E. Bigwood facilities will be afforded for enjoying two or three days' camping under comfortable conditions on Georgian Bay, a few miles from the mill. There the scenery is attractive and the fishing is excellent.

The party of lumber retailers, which it is expected will number about 100, will leave Toronto on Thursday, July 28th at 7 p.m., standard time, by the C.P.R. Special sleeping cars will be provided for the members. On Friday, July 29th, at 8 a.m. (daylight-saving time) breakfast will be served at the large boarding-house of Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, after which a visit will be made to the various industries of the company. At noon the party will leave by launches for the camping ground six miles down the river, and at 1 o'clock will partake of lunch. The balance of the programme is being arranged, and will consist of camping, fishing and swimming and various athletic events.

The return trip can be made by midnight train Sunday night, arriving in Toronto on Monday morning, or by the midnight train Monday night, arriving in Toronto Tuesday morning. As Monday, August 1st is Civic Holiday in many of the towns and cities of Ontario, it is expected that the majority of the members will remain over until Monday night. This year's outing promises to be the best yet held.

Few New Contracts for Pulpwood Taken

Speaking of pulpwood conditions in New Brunswick, a leading operator recently said that there is practically no wood being contracted for at the present time. This is largely due to the strikes that prevailed since the first of May in the large American pulp and paper plants. These troubles have now mostly been adjusted, but during the time that the mills were idle and pending a settlement, manufacturers naturally did not want to commit themselves to any quantities, great or small. The reason was simply in that last year's wood was piling up in their yards and they had, of course, a big surplus. This recently caused an embargo to be placed on all shipments of wood from the Fredericton district. The unloading facilities were being simply smothered. The speaker said that just as soon as the strike was settled matters in this respect would improve.

As a result of being unable to contract, the farmers and smaller operators are not cutting as much as they otherwise would. However, a great many of the smaller producers are getting out a fair amount, but he did not think there would be a 50 per cent. reduction this year as compared with 1920.

Prices are somewhat uncertain. Some spruce and poplar has been contracted for in New Brunswick at $10.50 to $11.00 per cord and poplar about $2.00 less.

It is stated there is a large quantity of last year's wood still to go forward. "The greatest proportion of our deliveries," concluded the operator, "are to American mills, and while they are filled up, they will have to take whatever is already contracted for and undelivered. They are, naturally, a little slow about taking on new contracts. We feel, however, that this fall there will be a change for the better, but, of course, nothing is certain."

Slight Increase in Business Volume.

The Mountain Lumbermen's Association of British Columbia met recently at Chase, B.C., on Shuswap Lake, where they were the guests of the Adams River Lumber Co., who conduct one of the largest mills in the Pacific Coast Province, when matters relating to present and future conditions in the lumber industry were discussed. I. R. Poole of Nelson, secretary of the association, said there had been a slight increase in the volume of lumber orders received by the mills during the last three weeks. The orders, however, are largely limited to mixed cars, intimating that current dealers have already sold the lumber for which they are placing orders. The Eastern market continues to take some upper grades of inferior pine, which, however, is only disposed of under severely competitive conditions, having to meet the native woods.

Practically all the larger mills in the territory covered by the Mountain Lumbermen's Association are operating. The White Spruce Lumber Co. at Fernie is running double shift, having contracted to deliver all its spruce output to the Diamond Match Co., the big United States corporation. 90 per cent. of the company's total output is spruce.

How to Plan and Build Homes

There has been published by the Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La., by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, a neatly prepared and instructive book entitled "How to Plan, Finance and Build Your Home."

The Southern Pine Association, for whom the publication was produced, are distributors of the plans and service appearing in the book which is splendidly illustrated, showing ground floor plans, elevations, dimensions, etc., of many types of dwelling, including Dutch Colonial homes, English cottage types, Gulf Coast homes, California bungalows, New England Colonial styles, aeroplane and unit homes, Spanish Mission and many others.

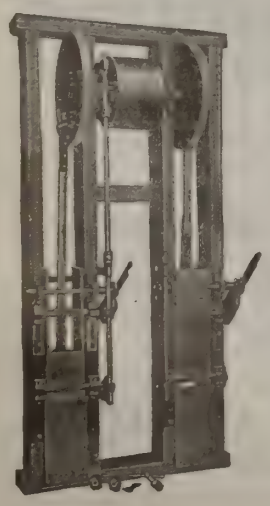
Much practical information is also given on such timely topics as "Is It Cheaper to Build Than to Pay Rent"; "Selecting the Site to Build"; "Letting Contracts"; "The Heating for Your Home"; "Planning Your Home Ground"; "Good Test in Saving"; "The Furnishing of Your Home"; "Kitchen Planning," and other projects of like interest to prospective builders.

The book contains plans for more than 100 homes, none of them, however, of more than six rooms. The work has been prepared with the idea of ensuring small home builders reliable plans, economical to build, sound in construction and right architecturally. The price of the booklet is $2.50 and the demand for it has been very wide.

Balance is Still on Wrong Side

A recent trade return shows that there was an increase of more than $11,500,000 in the value of imports to Canada during the twelve months ending May 31st last, as against the corresponding twelve months of a year ago, and at the same time the exports of Canada showed a decrease of more than $52,000,000, as against the twelve months ending May, 1920. Canadian imports from the United States during the period mentioned were $812,531,821, and the value of Canadian products exported to the United States was $525,164,405. The total imports of wood, wood products and paper from the United States for the twelve months ending May 31st, 1921, was $50,430,060.

W. W. Wylie of Ottawa, one of the pioneer street car makers in Canada, died recently. For over twenty years he was general manager of the Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., and about eight years ago retired. He built the first sweeper ever used by the Ottawa Electric Railway, and was the first citizen in the capital city to own an automobile



Excelsior
Cutting Machinery

Manufactured By

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

A NEW ROSSER

We are the Canadian Manufacturers of

The "J. & C." Portable Rosser

(Pat. U. S. A. and Can.)

A REALLY PORTABLE ROSSER

Weighing 1800 lbs. and occupying space 8' x 9' which rosses wood 2 ft. or 4 ft. long, with a minimum of waste and low cost of upkeep.

Actual Test Has Shown Only 8% Net Loss.

And Capacity 2 to 3 Cords per Hour.

Enquiries solicited.

The Smith Foundry Company, Ltd.

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

"The greatest indictment which can be brought against industry in the United States is the charge of waste."

—Quotation from Babson's Report

Can you answer this charge and clear yourself in the tribunal of Competition?
The indictment is particularly true in the woodworking industry and can be laid principally to inefficient kilns.
Analyze the results of this department in your own business and determine what your answer will be.

GRAND RAPIDS VAPOR KILN

GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

WESTERN VAPOR KILN COMPANY, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Showing a Moreau Barker at work with the logs being taken direct to the car by means of a chain conveyor

Speed !

- - - a big factor in barking pulpwood.

You will be interested in knowing that the Moreau Barker has established a splendid reputation, both in Canada and in the United States for the speed with which it works.

There is not another machine on the market to exceed it in this respect. Whether the logs being barked are wet or dry, large or small, it does its work in a perfect manner, each log being removed of all bark, knots and lumps.

Write us for illustrated folder.

La Compagnie Manufacturiere F. X. Bertrand

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY

Double Swing Door (flush type) in angle iron frame with closing fixtures

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

EVANS' "ALMETL" FIRE DOORS are the "ounce of prevention" against the spreading of fires in Mills. Wherever there is a door, it should be an "ALMETL". Stoutly built of heavy corrugated steel, galvanized, and interlined with asbestos roll-board, they make an impassable barrier to the most intense fire.

The frame of the "ALMETL" is 3/16 in. x 2½ in. Bar Steel, reinforced on all edges by an extra heavy binder of galvanized steel which forms a box for the panel and prevents damage to the door by trucks, etc.

Write us for descriptive literature, specifications and prices.

SOLE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

GEORGE W. REED & CO. Limited, MONTREAL

The Economy Belt

Condor is often referred to as the Economy Belt because users get the most satirfactory service for their money. Condor is practically stretchless, it grips the pulleys and "wears like iron." A trial will convince you.

Specify Condor the Original, Red, Friction Surface Belt.

Condor BELT

The illustration shows a Shingle Mill Drive. The specifications follow :
Drive Pulley 30 in. in Diam. Speed 350 R. P. M.
Driven Pulley 16 in. in Diam. Belt Speed 2800 feet per min.
Horse Power used 80. Belt runs crossed.
Belt used—12 inch 6 ply Condor 56 feet long.
This belt is laced with raw hide "bootleg" fashion andhas been in service 13 months without being replaced.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

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LARGE STOCKS CARRIED

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Cast Iron — Cast Steel — Brass — Ferrosteel

Flanged Fittings

for low pressure, standard, extra heavy, hydraulic, superheated steam and extreme hydraulic pressures, ranging in size from 1-inch to sixty-inch, and for working pressures from 50 to 3,000 pounds.

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Head Office and Warehouse:
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Sales Offices:
MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM.

20

IT'S A BEAR

in the Woods

ANY SHAPE
ANY WEIGHT

James Smart Plant

Brockville, Canada

FIRE BRICK

AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel," "St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:
RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, Ltd., Head Office, AMHERST, N.S.
Branches at Sydney and New Glasgow, N. S.

Camp Storekeepers—

Let us send you our catalogue, price lists and samples. We are confident that the all round superiority of our line will convince you of the desirability of giving them a place in your stocks.

Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

"Durabil" Waterproof Mackinaw Coats, Pants and Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Mitts, Socks, Moccasins, etc., etc.

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Factory and Warehouse

147 to 151 Albert Street, Ottawa, Canada

Raw materials have come down in price. so we gladly take advantage of the opportunity to reducethe prices of all of our hoists, STEAM, ELECTRIC, GASOLINE or BELT DRIVE, even though in many cases this reduction in price means an actual loss to us, as the machines we have in stock, finished or under construction, were made from the higherpriced materials.

MARSH HOISTS—Reduced in Price

Coming as it does in the early part of the season, weare sure this reduction in price will be appreciated by hoist users.
No further pricereduction of anymoment is expected before next spring. Wesuggest, there-fore, that youpurchase your Hoist now, and have the use of it for the balance of this season.

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited *ESTABLISHED 1846* **Belleville, Ontario**

Sales Agents: MUSSENS LIMITED, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

6 H.P. Single Drum "Marsh" Gasoline Hoist at work in woods.

Arrow Head Saws

Prove Their Worth by Every Test

Arrow Head Saws have long been favorites in the logging camps and mills throughout Canada, for their quality and strength is recognized. They are made from Chrome Vanadium Steel tempered by our own process.

A Canadian-made saw for Canadian men. Write for catalog and price list.

Used all over Canada

T. F. Shurly Co., Limited

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Put your problem up to us

We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

Put Your Locomotive Problem up to us.

Montreal Locomotive Works

Limited

Dominion Express Building, : Montreal, Canada

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THE "PROCTOR" AUTOMATIC VENEER DRYER

makes the user sure of the highest quality drying results. This machine always dries the veneer thoroughly and uniformly; prevents warping and checking; insures lasting flatness and pliability. Automatic—it saves time, labor, space; has an enormous output; cuts costs. Get acquainted by sending for catalog No. 57.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC. Philadelphia, Pa.

Formerly The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.

"Proctor" DRYERS

MADE IN CANADA

POSITIVELY NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES

when using

"FLY TERROR"

the only fly repellant on the market used with satisfaction by all lumbermen and bushmen.

The largest lumbering concerns are providing their men with Fly-Terror during the drive and they all agree to say that it is a "money saver."

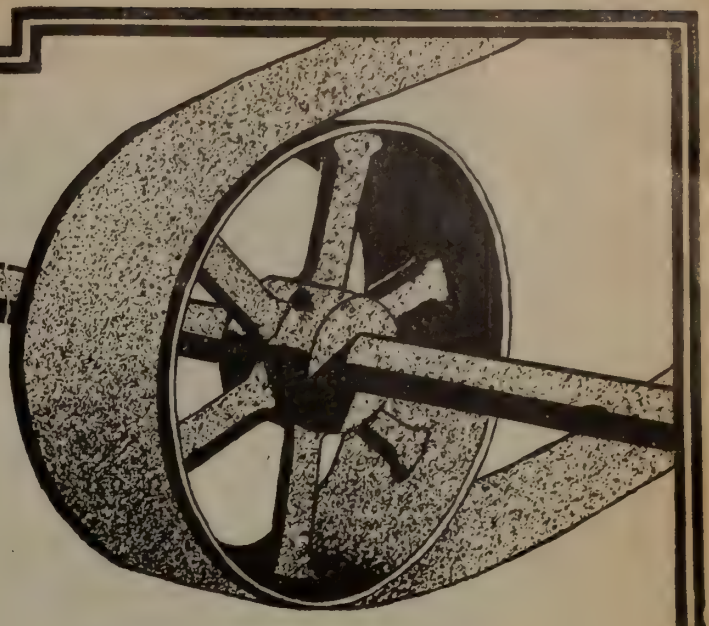
Special prices for large quantities—Send your order in advance for spring delivery.

The Fly Terror Manufacturing Regd.

7 Notre Dame Square, QUEBEC, P.Q.

When You Overhaul Install

GOODHUE BELTS



"Acme Waterproof" Leather Belting

This brand is especially well suited to the wet places in a saw or pulp mill and will run true as long as it is in service. When you are overhauling your mill equip it with "Goodhue Belts" and you will never regret it. They are honestly made of solid leather—every inch a good belt and they won't stretch.

Get our details and prices

J. L. Goodhue & Company, Limited

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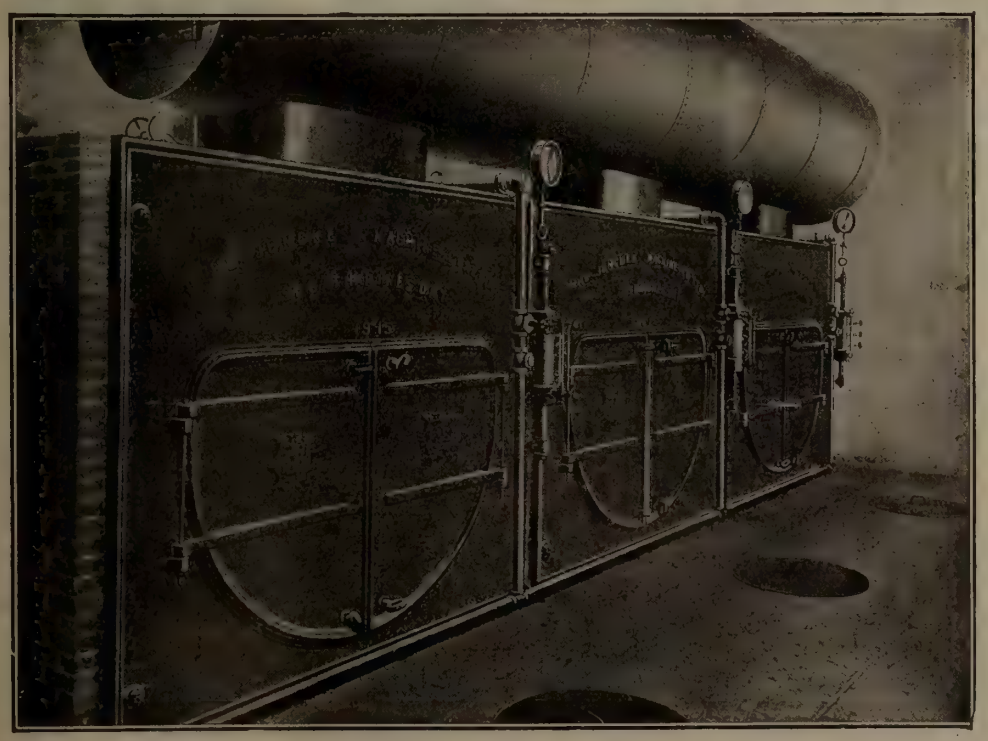
Standard Machinery & Supplies, Ltd., Bank of Toronto Bldg., St. James St., Montreal, Que., agents for the Island of Montreal.

STEAM! STEAM! STEAM!



¶ Before an engine is ready for steam it has to be built to stand it.

¶ Before your Mill can stand the "new business" steam on its way now to you, it must have the right equipment.

¶ Buy that new boiler you need now, from us.

Engineering and Machine Works of Canada

Limited

St. Catharines, Ontario

Eastern Sales Offices:
Hall Machinery Co., Sherbrooke, Que.
and Birk's Building, Montreal

Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.

Write for Catalogue L.

MATHEWS GRAVITY CARRIER COMPANY, LIMITED

PORT HOPE - ONTARIO

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

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Gerlach Machinery

PRODUCES THE BEST as Well as the Cheapest

Tight or Slack Staves, Headings, Kegs, Barrels and Short Box Shooks

100% to 400% profit in Cooperage Stock today. Be wise and purchase the best Machinery.

Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws.
Cylinder Saws Repaired

Dixie Portable Gasoline Drag Saw

Price with 1 saw blade and dry battery ignition system	$270.00
Price with 1 saw blade and Bosch Magneto ignition system	300.00
Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each	14.00
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Established 1854
Cleveland, Ohio

This illustration shows a view of the feed end of a Coe Dryer 100 ft long in the new plant of the Elliott Bay Mill Company at Seattle, Washington.

It dries fir veneer of various thicknesses.

It is a well known fact on the West Coast that the Coe Dryers dry this wood much faster and better than it can be done by any other method.

Coe Lathes, Clippers and Knife Grinder are used in this plant.

This Dryer is noted for:- **Its satisfactory service; Its labor saving; The high quality of its product.**

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We build all the Machinery for a Veneer Plant

Represented in Canada east of the Rocky Mountains by

GARLOCK-WALKER MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
32 Front Street West, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

The "NATIONAL" line

of guaranteed

AXES & LUMBERING TOOLS

In our large plant we are now making all kinds of good axes, cant hooks, peaveys and maple handles. We make nothing but the best and our prices are right. Every article fully guaranteed. We want your orders and we are going to make it to your interest to place them with us.

Our New Axe and Lumbering Tool Catalogue is now ready.

Write us for one, and mention the lines in which you are most interested, and we will quote you our "dull times" prices on them. Write now.

THE NATIONAL FARMING MACHINERY LIMITED

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Hotel Tuller

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600 Rooms *600 Baths*

$2.50 up, Single
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Agents' Sample Rooms $5.00 per day

Headquarters in Detroit for
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BOICO
BOILER COMPOUND

The most extensively used compound on the market—"No cure, No pay".

Non-Clinker Shell-Bar Grates—
Over 3000 sets in use in Canada

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JOINTLESS FIRE BRICK

A one piece jointless furnace lining.
Will last longer than fire brick and is easier to instal.

Gaskets, Packing, Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Oils & Greases and everything in engine room supplies.

Write us for Prices.
Phone Parkdale 2470 — 1-15 Saunders Avenue
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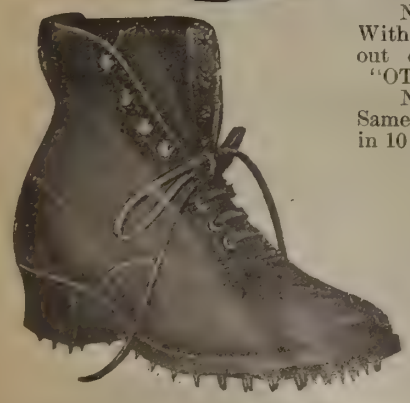
"SPORTING"
No. 105
A great favorite with the lumberman as well as the sportsman.



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No. 160
With or without calks.
"OTTAWA"
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Same as above in 10 in. height.

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Newly adopted trade mark, 1920 : insist on verifying it.

We are in an excellent position at the present time to give special attention to the lumbermens' requirements. Careful filling of every order and prompt delivery is assured. Complete stocks of every line are on hand, and the attractive prices at which we are now quoting makes purchasing doubly profitable.

The quality of "GENDRON PENETANGS" is so well known as to make reference to it here almost unnecessary. Suffice it to say that every pair is made of the best of material and put together by experts, backed by half a century of experience. Why take chances on any other?

Write today for catalogue —and remember
" If it isn't a GENDRON it isn't a PENETANG"

GENDRON-PENETANG SHOEPACK MFG. CO.
PENETANG - ONTARIO

ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS

Sturtevant
PUTS AIR TO WORK

Can You Think of a Better Method ?

General view of conveyiug pipe from the woodworking shop to the power house at the B. & M. R. R. car shops North Billerica ,Mass.

The above photo shows how shavings, sawdust and the litter of a woodworking shop is conveyed across ten railway tracks to a power house beyond.

Think what it would mean in time and labor to get the huge accumulation of refuse across this intervening space in some other manner.

Sturtevant (TRADE MARK)

Slow Speed Low Power Planing-Mill Exhausters

have solved the problem in this case.

The boiler room of the power house takes all this refuse and the fuel costs of the plant are cut in half.

Keep your mill free of shavings and dust. Make it better for your workers, and remove all risks of fire by installing the Sturtevant System.

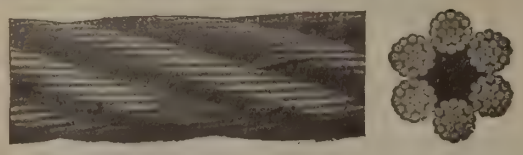
Our special bulletin will interest you. Write for it today.

B. F. Sturtevant Company of Canada, Limited

Head Office and Works : Galt, Ontario

Sales Offices : Toronto and Montreal

WIRE ROPE



For LUMBERMEN, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

TENTS

ALL STYLES

Tarpaulins—Straw Ticks—Oiled Clothing
Pack Sacks — Horse Covers

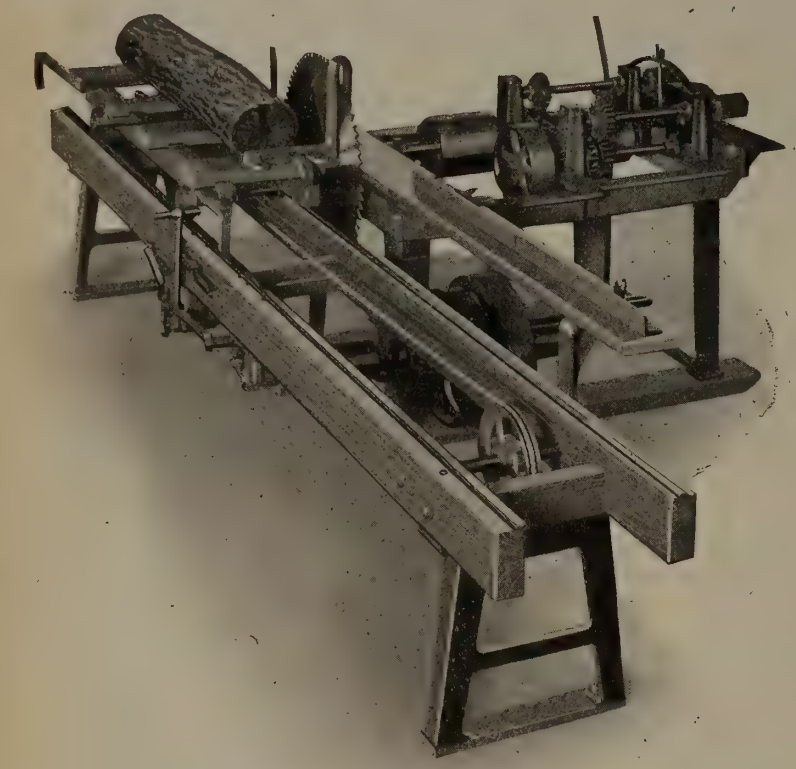
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.

— Manufacturers —

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Manufactures Lath Direct from the Round Log



No. 2 Combined Lath Mill and Bolter

Illustration shows our No. 2 Combined Lath Mill and Bolter—A machine for manufacturing lath direct from the round log. The bolter is automatic and the mandrel carries a 24 in. saw. It is a machine for every modern sawmill and does rapid, continuous and thorough work.

Send for Catalogue

The G. Walter Green Co., Ltd.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

CLIMAX GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

ARE BUILT FROM 12 TO 90 TONS

Get Catalogue "K"

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING Co., CORRY, PA.
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VANCOUVER MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD., VANCOUVER, B. C.

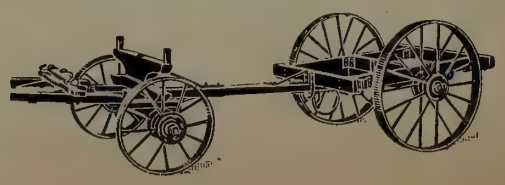
Tudhope-Anderson Detachable Lumber Trucks

Unequalled stand-up-ability on tough, rough and soft road-beds are the tests that explain the widespread popularity of these sturdy trucks among lumbermen. Cut shows Front Hauling Gear No. 41 coupled to Hind Gear No. 42. One or more Hind Gears may be attached or detached with ease.

Look at the wide tire steel wheels. They mean easy hauling. We guarantee them. Spokes may be renewed in case of accident—not so with others. Axles are high quality square steel ensuring many years' service. Wood parts are best oak, air-seasoned and kiln-dried. All parts well ironed and braced.

Built to the following specifications:—

No. of Truck	Size of Steel Axle	Tire Inches	Wheels Inches	Frame Length	width
41 Front Gear	1¼" square	4 x ½	26	....	....
42 Hind Gear	1¼" square	4 x ½	42	5 feet	40 inches



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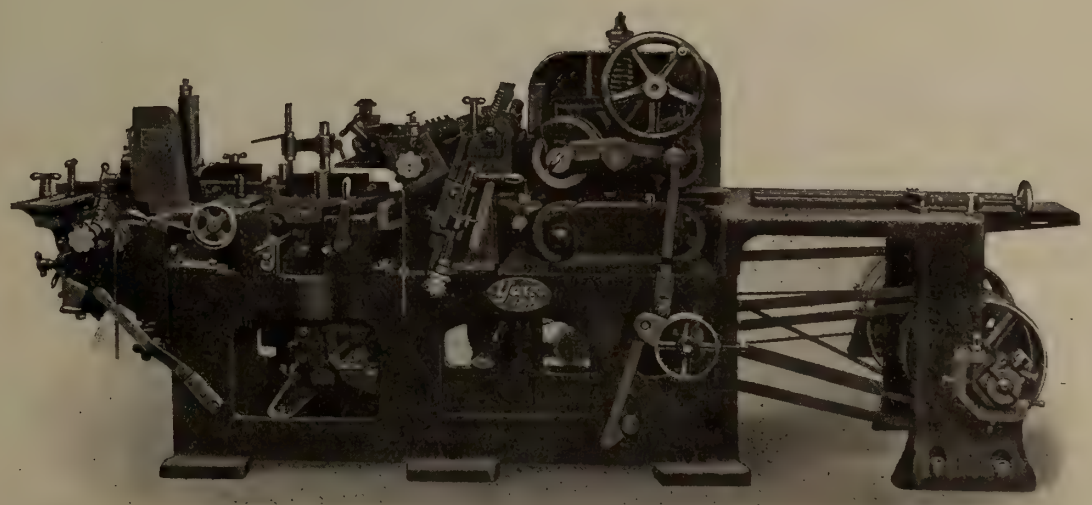

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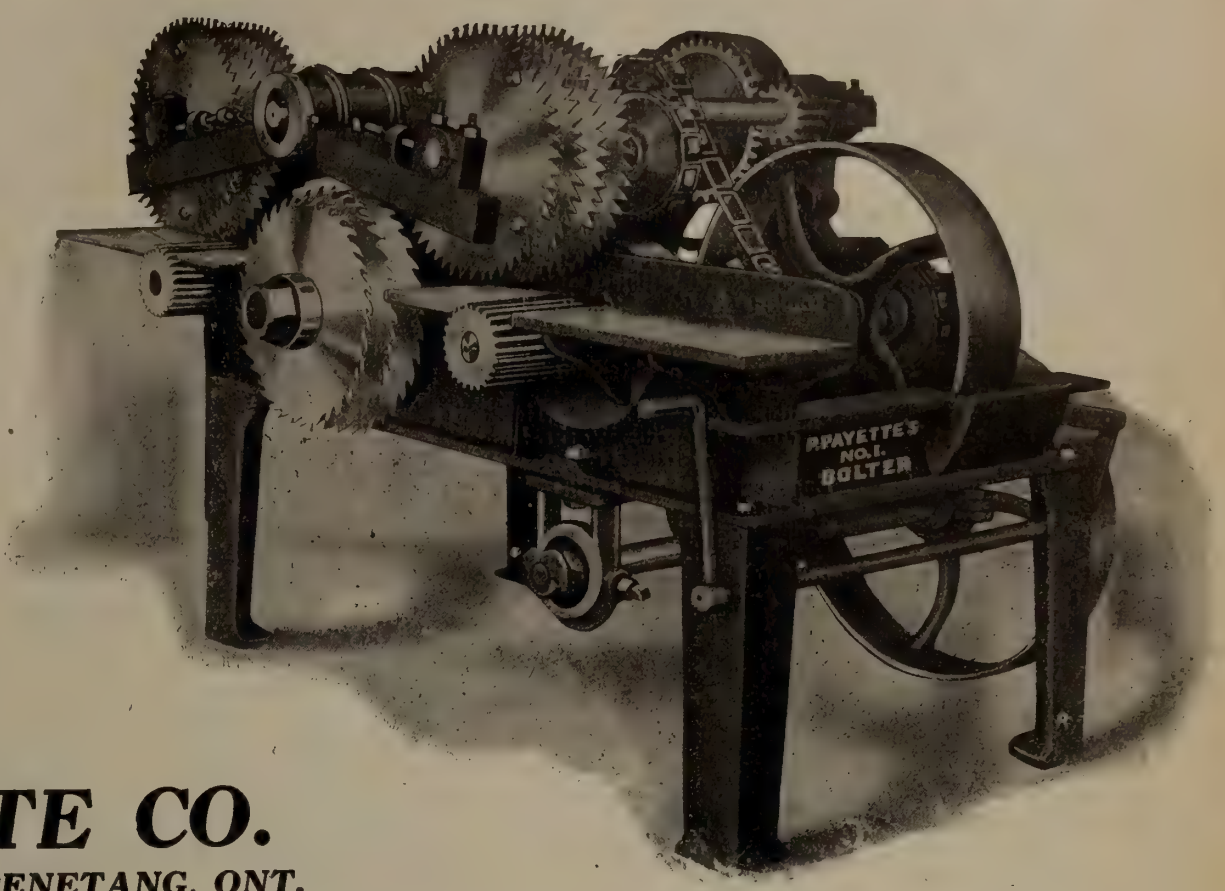

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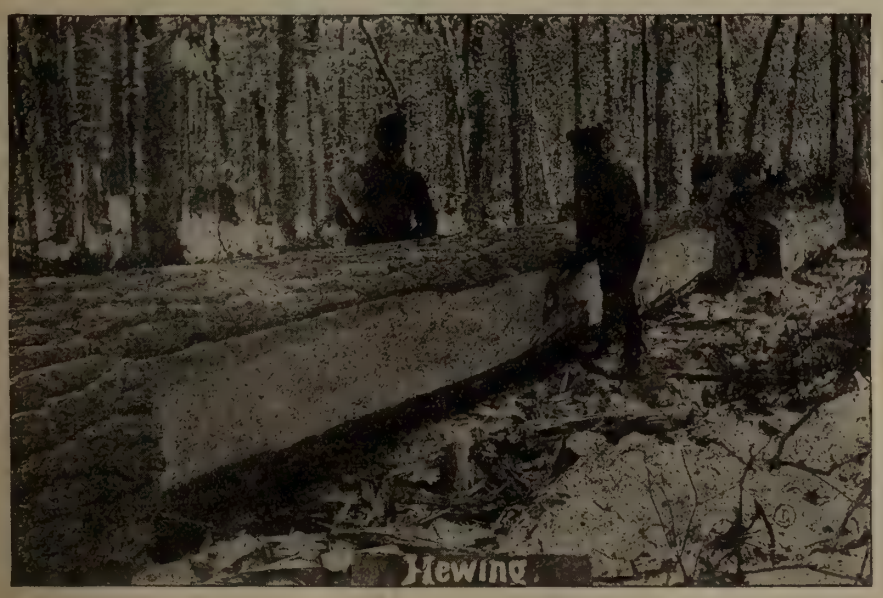

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Snowball Co., J. B.
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Don't let present conditions worry you—everything is fundamentally sound. More economy is demanded, therefore use

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Conditions are such that quality and quantity production is essential. The use of Atkins Sterling Quality Band Saws, Mill Saws, Cross-Cut Saws and Machine Knives will assure you of efficient, economical operation and give you the desired results.

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Established 1857 **The Sterling Quality Saw People**

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Branch carrying complete stock, VANCOUVER, B. C.

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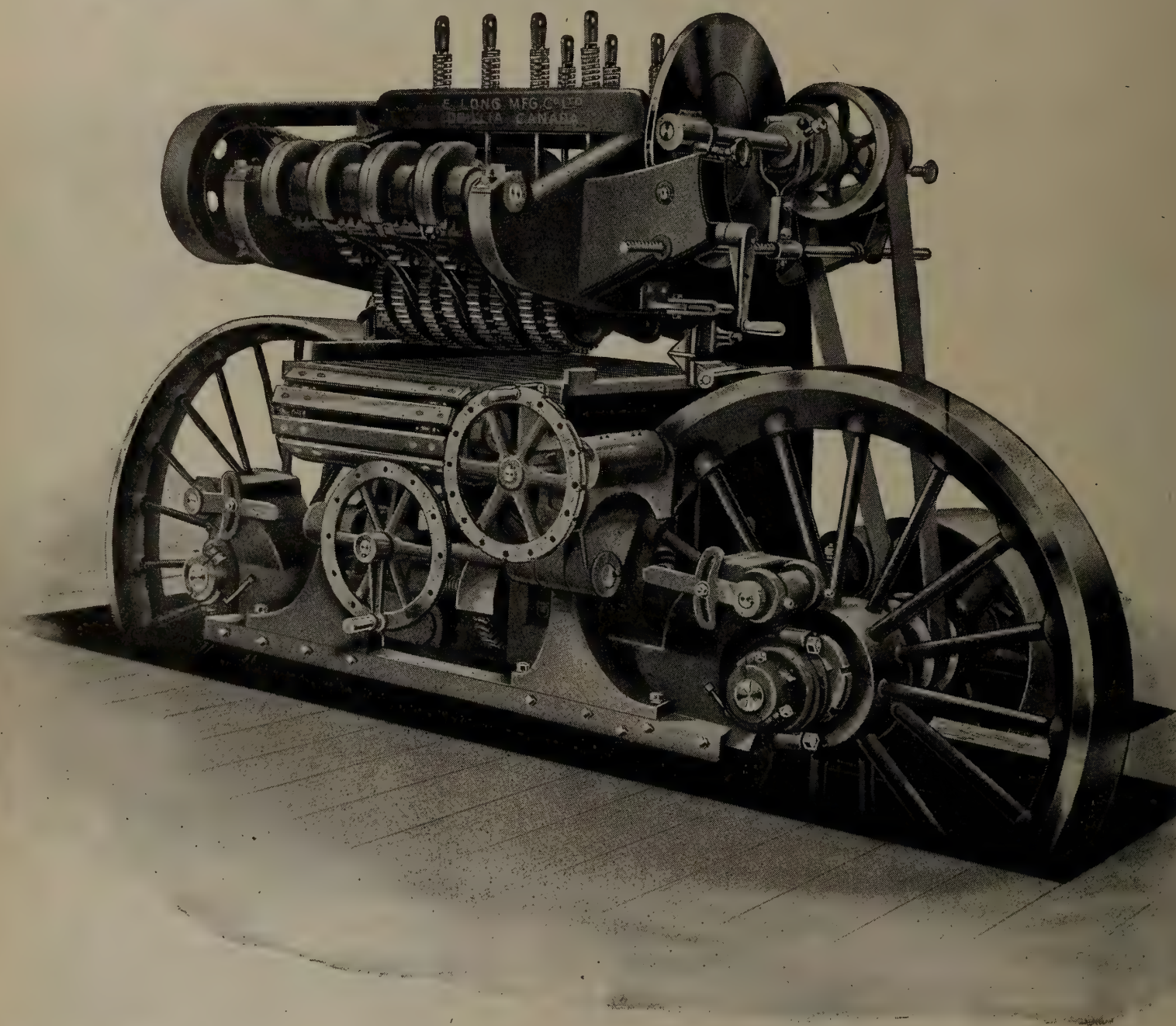
TO-DAY the greatest consideration is being given to the question of lumber manufacture. As a means of getting the most lumber out of the log at a low labor cost, producers are, more and more, using the RESAW.



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The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

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Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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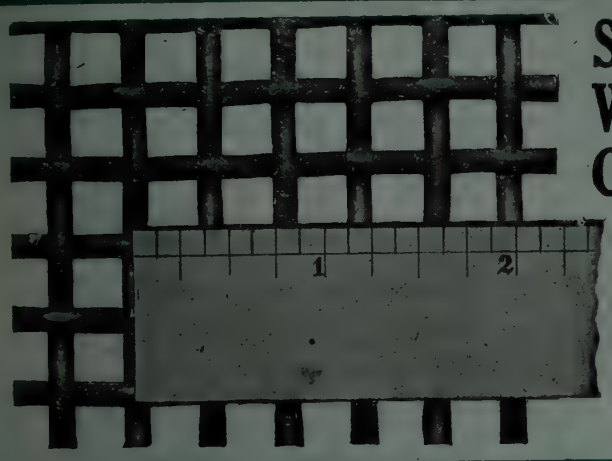
Vol. 41 Toronto, August 1, 1921 No. 15

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880



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The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
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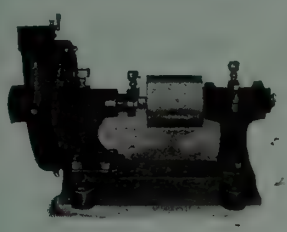

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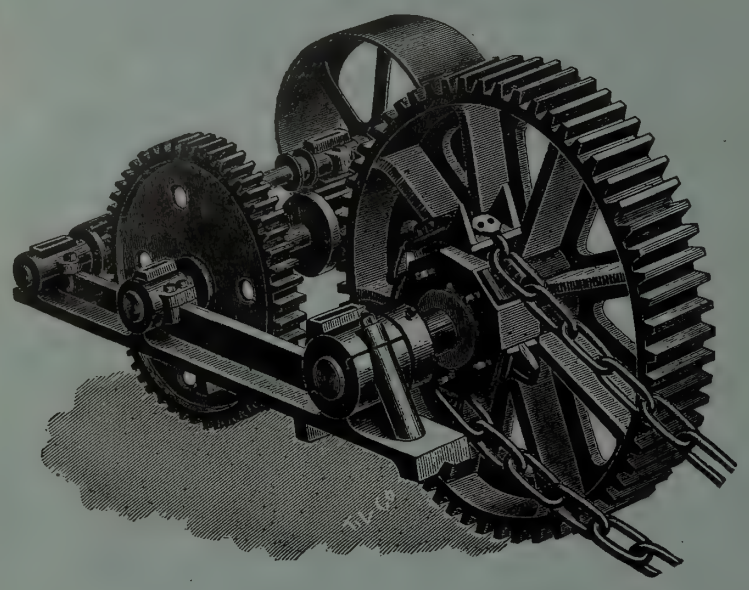

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Live Rolls and Drives
Slashers
Trimmers
Cut-off Saws
Lath Mill Machinery
Shingle Mill Machinery
Filing Room Machinery
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Hogs
Drag Saws
Gang Circulars
Twin Circulars
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Friction Feeds
Transmission Machinery
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Refuse Burners
Conveyors
Engines (slide and piston valve)
Boilers
Feed Water Heaters

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Refuse Burners
Transmission machinery

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Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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1	x 3	57,000 ft.
1	x 4	65,000 ft.
1	x 5	230,000 ft.
1	x 6	78,000 ft.
1	x 7	116,000 ft.
1	x 8	87,000 ft.
1	x 12	300,000 ft.
1¼	x 4 to 10	250,000 ft.
1½	x 12	45,000 ft.
2	x 4	500,000 ft.
2	x 5	350,000 ft.
2	x 6	127,000 ft.
2	x 7	110,000 ft.
2	x 8	58,000 ft.
2	x 9	36,000 ft.
2	x 10 & 12	150,000 ft.
3	x 4	60,000 ft.
3	x 5	125,000 ft.
3	x 6	250,000 ft.
3	x 7	450,000 ft.
3	x 8	267,000 ft.
3	x 9 & up	470,000 ft.
⅝	x 3 & up, mill run	150,000 ft.
3	x 4 & up, 5ths	300,000 ft.
2	x 4 & up, 5ths	80,000 ft.

DRESSED MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

5 cars—1 x 4 T&G.
7 cars—1 x 4 T&G and V Jointed.
3 cars—1 x 4 T&G and Beaded.
2 cars—1 x 4 Drop or Novelty Siding.
7 cars—1 x 5 T&G.
2 cars—1 x 5 Novelty Siding.
1 car —½ x 5 Spruce Bevel Siding.
10 cars—1 x 5 & up T&G Spruce.
3 cars—1 x 6 T&G & V Jointed Spruce.
10 cars—1 x 2 Furring Strips, Bundled.

PINE

1 car ½ x 5 & 6 Clear White Pine Bevel Siding. This stock exceptionally fine grade, well manufactured.
2 cars Rough Clear White Pine, all 1 x 6 to 12".

SHINGLES

2 cars XX B.C. Cedar Shingles.

CEDAR

1 car ½ x 6 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding.
1 car ½ x 4 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding.
1 car Rough Clear Cedar 1⅝ x 4 & up.
2 x 4 & up.

B. C. FIR

2 cars 1 x 3 Clear Fir Flooring KD.
3 cars 1 x 4 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
3 cars 1 x 4 Clear Fir Flooring KD.
1 car 1 x 3 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
1 car ⅝ x 4 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
1 car 1 x 10 No. 1 Merch Sized Fir Boards.
5 cars Rough Clear Fir, sizes 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2 x 6 to 12".

2 cars Clear Birch Flooring KD.

3,000,000 Merchantable ft. B.C. Douglas Fir Timbers, sizes 8 x 8 to 24 x 24, lengths 10 to 81 ft. All can be re-sawn to your specification.

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1	in.	92,700' No. 1 Com. & Btr.
1¼	in.	5,000'

CHERRY

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	157,500	200	182,200	128,500
1¼	in.	3,500	.....	21,600	2,500
1½	in.	10,000	.....	37,700	26,300
2	in.	7,000	.....	21,200	64,900
2½	in.	6,500	.....	3,700	2,200
3	in.	28,700	.....	3,500	3,300
4	in.	5,900	.....	.....	500

CHESTNUT

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾	in.	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1	in.	.....	665	4,300	163,500
1¼	in.	171,800	300	89,200	199,200
1½	in.	51,500	.....	52,000	.....
2	in.	22,200	.....	17,300	126,200
2½	in.	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3	in.	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4	in.	1,500	.....	300	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	25,300	13,000	15,500
1¼	in.	.....	325	.....
1½	in.	.....	4,300	9,500
2	in.	.....	.....	7,500

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	6,000	20,000	12,100
5/4	5,100	3,800	.....
6/4	3,900	4,500	.....
8/4	19,100	7,500	3,600

PLAIN WHITE OAK

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅝	in.	10,150	.....	500	16,900
¼	in.	142,900	.....	251,000	83,000
1	in.	16,300	1,700	129,000	85,200
1¼	in.	28,300	.....	4,500	5,000
1½	in.	111,500	.....	72,000	18,000
2	in.	94,000	.....	131,000	65,000
2½	in.	176,800	.....	56,500	3,000
3	in.	106,800	.....	65,800	14,400
3½	in.	5,500	.....	3,000	1,500
4	in.	77,000	.....	22,500	6,000

PLAIN RED OAK

⅜	in.	24,200	.....	.....	.....
¼	in.	104,000	.....	124,000	33,200
⅝	in.	.....	.....	84,000	53,600
1	in.	95,200	3,550	133,000	142,400
1¼	in.	90,700	2,400	13,000	.....
1½	in.	168,900	4,300	68,200	40,000
2	in.	148,100	.....	180,800	71,000
2½	in	78,100	.....	24,000	3,700
3	in.	28,800	.....	20,500	7,000
4	in.	18,600	.....	8,900	.....

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
.4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	2,000	.....	.....
10/4	350	24,000	3,000

SAP GUM

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	3,400	6,000	200
1¼	in.	.....	400	.....
1½	in.	2,400	6,000	13,500
2	in.	.....	5,700	10,400
2½	in.	.....	.....	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾	in.	1,700	.....	9,700	400
1	in.	24,200	5,400	10,500	1,400
1¼	in.	3,000	.....	3,000	500
2	in.	1,000	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½	in.	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾	in.	550	300	23,600	9,000
⅝	in.	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1	in.	57,400	18,000	61,400	27,000
1¼	in.	700	.....	300	.....
1½	in.	3,500	.....	400	.....
2	in.	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½	in.	1,000	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	Bright Sap
⅝	in.	10,800	41,300	600	20,800
1	in.	42,000	208,900	127,000	23,200
1¼	in.	4,300	700	30,000	4,000
1½	in.	.....	17,000	20,500	.....
2	in.	6,600	5,500	24,500	1,800
2½	in.	4,800	.....	.....	.....
3	in.	30,900	12,000	47,000	3,600
4	in.	.....	.....	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	1,200	.....	14,400
1¼	in.	2,200	21,300	1,200
1½	in.	125	200	100
2	in.	100	4,500	1,900

QUARTERED RED OAK

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾	in.	1,700	.....	9,700	400
1	in.	24,200	5,400	10,500	1,400
1¼	in.	3,000	.....	3,000	500
1½	in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	in.	1,000	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

		1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½	in.	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾	in.	550	300	23,600	9,000
⅝	in.	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1	in.	57,400	18,000	61,400	27,000
1¼	in.	700	.....	300	.....
1½	in.	3,500	.....	400	.....
2	in.	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½	in.	1,000	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	Bright Sap
⅝	in.	10,800	41,300	600	20,800
1	in.	42,000	208,900	127,000	23,200
1¼	in.	4,300	700	30,000	4,000
1½	in.	.....	17,000	20,500	.....
2	in.	6,600	5,500	24,500	1,800
2½	in.	4,800	.....	.....	.....
3	in.	30,900	12,000	47,000	3,600
4	in.	.....	.....	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

		1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	.....	1,200	.....	14,400
1¼	in.	.....	2,200	21,300	1,200
1½	in.	.....	125	200	100
2	in.	.....	100	4,500	1,900
2½	in.	.....	.....	145	45
3	in.	.....	110	50	250
4	in.	.....	.....	500	1,200

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

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Merritt, B. C.

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1 in. x 4 in. Mill Run White Pine
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1 in. x 6 in. Mill Run White Pine
1 in. x 8 in. Mill Run White Pine
2 in. x 4 in. Mill Run White Pine
2 in. x 6 in. Mill Run White Pine
2 in. x 8 in. Mill Run White Pine

The above stock is produced from small logs and runs strong to dressing quality.

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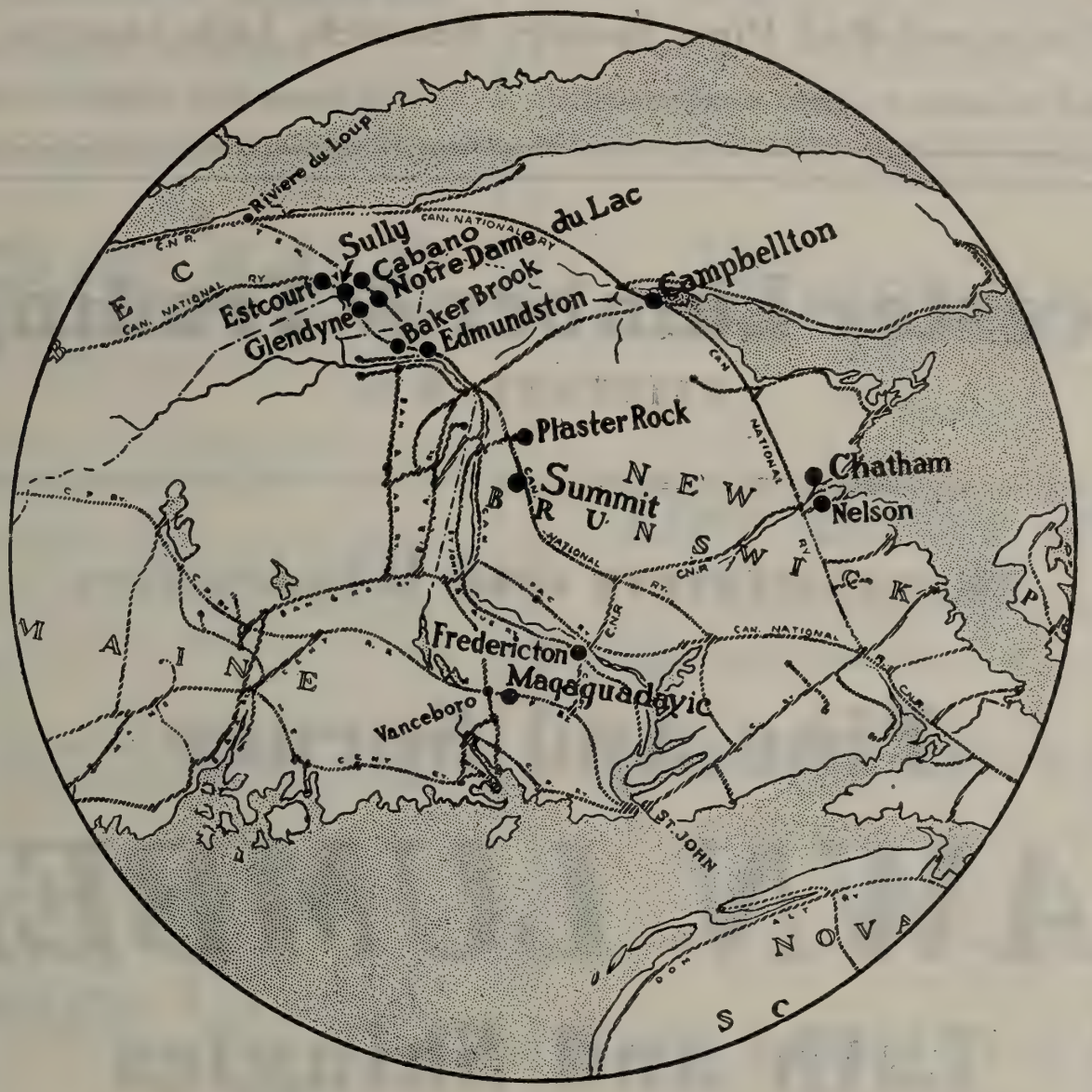

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Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
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1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in.,
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All thicknesses and grades in

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5 " 6/4" " No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
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1 Car 16/4" Maple No. 1 C & B
12 " 12/4" " No. 1 C & B
20 " 8/4" " No. 2 C & B
4/4, 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4" Basswood in all grades

2 Cars 12/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B, 10% No. 2
6 " 8/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
1 " 4/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B
2 " 12/4" S. Maple No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
2 " 4/4" S Maple No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
1 " 8/4" Can. Oak No. 1 C & B
1 " 4/4" Can.. Oak No. 2 & 3 Common

5 Cars 10/4" S. Elm No. 1 C & B
10 " 6/4" " " No. 1 C & B
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Crating in all sizes.

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4th Quality and Better

76.000—Ft..... 1" x 3" x 6/13'
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27.000—Ft..... 2" x 3" x 8/16'
254.000—Ft..... 2" x 4" x 8/16'
281.000—Ft..... 2" x 5" x 8/16'
273.000—Ft..... 2" x 6" x 8/16'
185.000—Ft..... 2" x 7" x 8/16'
107.000—Ft..... 2" x 8" x 8/16'
38.000—Ft..... 2" x 9/up 8/16'
153.000—Ft..... 3" x 3" x 8/16'
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42.000—Ft..... 3" x 5" x 8/16'
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32.000—Ft..... 3" x 7" x 8/16'
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13.000—Ft..... 3" x 9/up 8/16'
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Mill Run (D.C. Out)

40.000—Ft..... 5/8" x 3/up x 6/13'

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228.000—Ft..... 1" x 3/up x 6/13'

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5th and 6th Quality

145.000—Ft..... 1" x 3" x 6/13'
160.000—Ft..... 1" x 4/up 6/13'
60.000—Ft..... 2" x 3" x 6/16'
15.000—Ft..... 2" x 4" x 6/16'
15.000—Ft..... 2" x 5" x 6/16'
19.000—Ft..... 2" x 6" x 6/16'
15.000—Ft..... 2" x 7" x 6/16'
382.000—Ft..... 2" x 3/up 6/16'
160.000—Ft..... 3" x 3" x 6/16'
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45.000—Ft..... 3" x 9/up 6/16'

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Log run or cut to dimension

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Fassett, Quebec

Wanted at Once

100 to 200 M ft. of 2 x 4 to 2 x 12-10/20 ft. merchantable hemlock—Also the same quantity of good mill run Jack pine. Mill culls out in 2″, 3″ and 4″ thicknesses. State lowest prices and full particulars as to quantity, sizes and if trimmed or not.

EXCELSIOR LUMBER CO.

Address 33 Richmond St., Toronto Phone M. 3551

IN TRANSIT

C. P. 211416, shipped July 4th—
872 ft. 1 x 6 x 12 in. No. 1 Hemlock Shiplap.
2630 ft. 1 x 6 in. No. 2 Hemlock Shiplap.
4522 ft. 1 x 8 in. No. 2 Hemlock Shiplap.
1560 ft. 1 x 10 in. No. 2 Hemlock Shiplap.
12969 ft. 1 x 6 in. No. 1 Com. Hemlock Boards S2S ¾.
3481 ft. 1 x 8 in. No. 1 Com. Hemlock Boards S2S ¾.
245 ft. 1 x 10 in. No. 1 Com. Hemlock Boards S2S ¾.
1790 ft. 1 x 12 in. No. 1 Com. Hemlock Boards S2S ¾.

C. N. 152202, shipped July 5th—
1 x 12 No. 2 Fir Boards, dressed one side ¾.

C. P. 211330, shipped July 9th—
110M XXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.
110M XXXXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.

G. N. 13581, shipped July 12th—
30,000 ft. 1 x 3 No. 3 Clear Edge Grain Fir Flg.

G. N. 122713, shipped July 6th—
No. 2 Common Fir Shiplap ¾.
15886 ft. 1 x 8, 14348 ft. 1 x 10.

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Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
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The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
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Pulpwood, Lumber, Spoolwood, Ties and Shingles

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Tamarack
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Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
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White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock Hardwoods

Let us Quote you

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Read and write or wire us for quotations. A snap on 300,000 feet of No.3 Common and better Birch. A real bargain for a quick buyer. We also have six million feet of White Pine which we are offering En Bloc or in car lots, rough or dressed. Our Planing mill turns out first class work. Try a Sample Car of No. 2 Cull Shiplap.

Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

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ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—

HARDWOOD LOGS:—

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THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY
Exporters **Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.** Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

FOR SALE

As a going concern, a timber limit (freehold) on C.G.R. siding in Abitibi district, 15,000 acres, containing 100 million feet of lumber or 150,000 cords of pulpwood, spruce and jackpine suitable for ties; with one mill, capacity of 30,000 feet per day. Logging roads, 2 sets of camps and general outfit complete. Communicate with

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Bethune Pulp and Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Huntsville — Ontario

We manufacture band sawn hardwoods, from logs taken from our own timber lands. Our specialty is

BIRCH

which contains a large percentage of red in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 & 4" mostly No. 1 Com. & Btr. with National Inspection Rules of Grading. We also saw some basswood, ash & maple. Have ready for prompt shipment 1" & 2" dry

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

in all widths. Send us your inquiries for pulpwood, railway ties and car timbers. Good car supply and dressing facilities here.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

We offer the following for immediate shipment.

200,000 ft. 1x8 1x10 No. 2 Common Dry Fir Shiplap
150,000 ft. Fir Boards
This stock is worth a wire, act quick.

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

408 Pacific Building - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

Underhill Lumber Co. Limited
BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER & SHINGLES
Vancouver British Columbia

This is our trade mark. It's branded on all our lumber.

We manufacture at our Vancouver plant:

Cedar Bevel Siding
Cedar Bungalow Siding
V. G. Fir Flooring
Fir Finish S 4 S

Only these four items

This is an age of specialization and we specialize on the four products named above

We solicit your orders for mixed cars, especially in Cedar Siding and Shingles. The shingles are produced in our best British Columbia Mills under Rite-Grade inspection.

"We Are Specialists"

Underhill Lumber Company, Limited, VANCOUVER B. C.

Underhill's SPECIALTIES

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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If You want the Best Value in Lumber Obtainable in the Mountains, Your Choice Should be

Golden Spruce

GOLDEN AIR-DRIED SPRUCE is unequalled for your requirements in Boards, Shiplap, Shelving, Flooring and Siding, and you can rely upon getting DEPENDABLE GRADES.

OUR SPECIALTIES—1½ x 6 Well Curbing and
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We also manufacture Fir and Cedar.
Spruce, Fir and Cedar Lath.

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With a daily nine-hour cutting capacity of 180,000 feet, and a stock of 10 to 20 million feet at all times, we are in position to give prompt shipment. Urgent orders given special attention.

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CLEAR FIR TIMBERS

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

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We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

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Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 135,000 ft.

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Wire us for quick action

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Heavy Joists
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Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

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Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith. Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

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Fir Lumber and Timbers, Lath, Cedar Shingles Kiln Dried Flooring, Ceiling and Finish

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The estimated life of treated and untreated Railrood Cross Ties, as published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 118.

Kind of Timber	Life of ties untreated.	Life of ties treated with Creosote.
Red and Yellow Birch -	3 years	18 years
Hard Maple - - -	4 "	18 "
Beech - - - -	4 "	20 "
Red Oak - - - -	4 "	20 "
Chestnut - - - -	7 "	14 "
Tamarack - - - -	5 "	15 "
*Jack Pine - - - -	5 "	16 "
White Oak - - - -	8 "	

*Lodge Pole Pine

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

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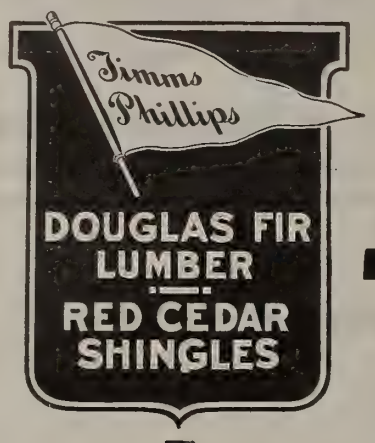
Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactor .

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.



Confidence

Is not measured in dollars and cents yet it plays a heavy role in the business world.

A car load of Lumber or Shingles that has been filled in strict accordance with the customer's order, begets Confidence and Satisfaction.

Your order for British Columbia Lumber or Red Cedar Shingles placed either direct or through our Eastern offices will receive that attention that will ultimately justify your CONFIDENCE.

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Phone Adel. 6490

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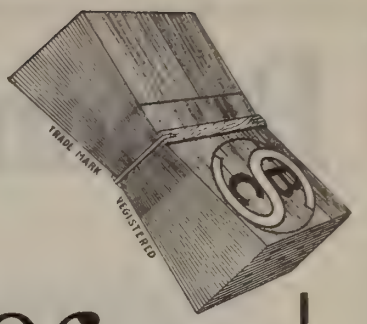

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DO YOU KNOW?

That British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles are the most economical side wall covering that there is manufactured. Take a pencil and paper and figure out the exact comparison for 16 in., 18in., and 24 in., Red Cedar Shingles, with the cost of any other standard building material. The result will be surprising to you.

Heating engineers have determined that a standard wood frame constructed house, covered on side walls and roof with 5/2 and thicker shingles can be heated for 6% less than 8 in. brick walls with lath and plaster; for 14% less than 18 in. hollow tile construction, plastered on both sides and for 47% less than a building constructed of plain concrete, plastered on one side.

The Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia has compiled some interesting figures covering the comparisons of Red Cedar Shingles with other building products for roofing and siding purposes. If you desire some good selling arguments write them for a copy.

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Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
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Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
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Red Cedar Shingles
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Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
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Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
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RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
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RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

HEAPS & SONS, LTD.
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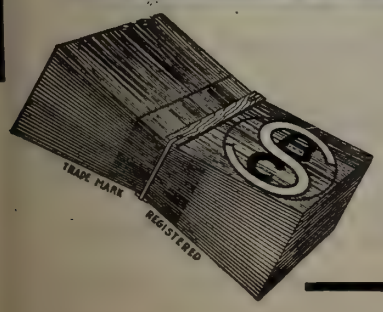

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Sole selling agents for two Saw Mills
also two Shingle Mills

Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or Dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We specialize in mixed cars, such as Fir, Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar and Pine. Why ha money tied up in dead stock? Let us bring you in a mixed car of all sizes.

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DOUGLAS FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE *and* CEDAR LUMBER

RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

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RELIABLE QUALITY TRADE MARK SERVICE

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Sort up your Yard Stock:—

Mixed Cars B.C. Lumber

WESTERN SOFT PINE ROUGH

100 M. B. M. ft. 1x4 and wider, select and better.
100 M. B. M. ft. 5/4 and 6/4x5 and wider No. 1 & 2 shop approx. 10% No. 2.

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Bartlett Bldg., WINDSOR, ONT.

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash
4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
4/4 8/4 Elm

Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

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Kinglake, Ontario

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We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

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Successors to
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We have JACK PINE LUMBER for sale——

It is no fraud !
It is not the best lumber !
But - - -
It is the best cheap lumber on the market !

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SAW MILL --- Capacity, 80,000 ft. per 10 hours
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A Complete Outfit for Drive

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For Immediate Shipment

Dry Mill Run Spruce 1x4 & up & 2x4 & up.
Mill Run Jack Pine 3x6, 4x4, 2x4 & wider & 1x4 & wider.
Sound Wormy Jack Pine 2x4 in 10-12-14 or 16 ft.
B. C. Fir or Hemlock and Western White Pine.

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FACTORY BROOMS

Made by the Blind. Used with satisfaction by
J. R. Booth, Upper Ottawa Improvement Co.

Quotations Apply:
Alfred Thompson
Wholesale Agency
317 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont.

COMPLETE STOCKS of
Red Pine and Spruce Dimensions
(2 x 4 and wider)
White Pine Lumber Box and Crating Stock
Lath and Shooks
Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.
Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

Lumber, Logs, Telephone,
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Under the name of
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Specialising in WHITE PINE and SPRUCE
Your inquiries will receive prompt attention.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in **Lumber, Timber, Ties and Pulpwood** *Head Office: PEMBROKE, Ont.*

WE WANT TO MOVE PROMPTLY:

Mills at MAKWA, Mileage 74, C. N. R., Ruel Sub.

2 Cars 2 x 4 x 10/16 Cull Jack Pine.
1 " 2 x 5 up x 10/16 " "
1/2 " 1 x 3 up x " " "
1/2 " 1 x 3 up x " M.R. " "
2 " 2 x 5 up x " " " "

Sawn last winter, bright stock.

Enquiries Solicited for Everything in White and Red Pine, Jack Pine, and Spruce

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YELLOW PINE *Wholesale Lumber* HARD WOOD

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Dry Lumber for Prompt Shipment

30,000 ft.—4/4, No. 2 and better Basswood.
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275,000 ft.—4/4, No. 2 and better Hard Maple, Beech and Elm.
31,000 ft.—5/4, No. 2 and better Hard Maple.
78,000 ft.—6/4, No. 2 and better Hard Maple.
105,000 ft.—8/4, No. 2 and better Hard Maple.
78,000 ft.—10/4, No. 1 and better Hard Maple.
15,000 ft.—8/4, No. 2 and better Soft Maple.
64,630 ft.—8/4, No. 2 and better Beech.
142,000 ft.—8/4, No. 2 and better Soft Elm.
3,000 ft.—5/4, No. 1 and better Birch.
12,000 ft.—6/4, No. 1 and better Birch.
12,000 ft.—8/4, No. 1 and better Birch.

Attractive prices upon application.
Grading by National Rules.
Let Us Have Your Hemlock Enquiries.

Yellow Pine, B and better, steam K.D. finish, 4/4 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4. Mixed cars to suit. Also common boards and dimensions.

Phone Main1535

We beg to announce that the firm trading as

Boise & Racicot

has been discontinued and the business is being conducted under the new name

Racicot Pulp & Lumber Company

Olivier Building Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Increased facilities permit us to supply our customers with

High Grade Stock

All orders filled exactly as specified and shipped promptly. Quotations on request.

SPRUCE BOARDS FOR SALE

1 in. x 6 in. 10/16 ft. Merchantable Quality

Rough or Dressed

For Prices Address

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WILLIAM BARRATT

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Spruce, White Pine and Hardwoods

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Canadian Representative of

Memphis Land & Lumber Co.

Memphis - Tenn.

Agent for the R. A. R. Allen Lumber Co., Millbridge, Ont.
1921 Output.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK

OUT of **BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK** comes many a happy and beautiful home.

This timber is not only one of Nature's most ornamental woods, but one of the strongest as well.

It would be hard to get a wood capable of more beautiful finish or better suited to the making of panels, wainscot and floors.

A study of comparisons made by government experts and other authorities on the subject will convince you that **BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK** is exceeded by few other structural timbers, for strength, modulus of elasticity, modulus of rupture and beauty.

We'll be glad to send you **BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK** in mixed carloads, along with our other **BIG CHIEF** Brand Specialties—British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles, and Cedar and Fir lumber in all sizes known to high-class manufacture.

VANCOUVER LUMBER CO., LTD., VANCOUVER, B. C.
Sales Offices at Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Chicago, Ill.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles. these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

Stock on Hand in Kitchener

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

3000	Ft.	4/4x10" & up, Qtd. White Oak FAS	12000	"	4/4x3" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B
12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	"	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	"	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
			12000	"	4/4 Hard & Soft Maple No. 3 C&B

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All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

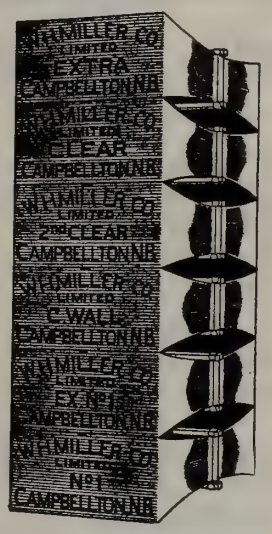
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



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Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

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Head Office and Mills at :

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LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS — WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

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We have in our Toronto yard.

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We can give American shipments with 24 hours' notice.

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Joseph Oliver, President — **TORONTO, ONT,** — J. O. Oliver, Secretary

Don't Forget

to ask for our prices on your requirements:

SPRUCE MERCHANTABLE BOX or CRATING and CULLS

ROUGH OR DRESSED

Wightman Lumber Co., Ltd.

Sales Office—211 McGill Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

If you need STOCK PINE DOORS, Clear or Paint Quality, VENEER DOORS, made to detail, SPECIAL MILLWORK, of the Highest Quality obtainable, or BEAVER BRAND HARDWOOD FLOORING, write us with your requirements, which will receive our attention whether your needs are great or small.

Midland Wood Products, Limited
MIDLAND - ONTARIO

WE WANT
Spruce and Hemlock

Let us have your list of stock and prices.

McCORMACK & STEWART

Bank of Toronto Building - HAMILTON, Ontario

"LET US NOT DROWSE IN THE WATCH TOWER"

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, says "It is drowsiness in the watch tower which is responsible for war."

This may just as truly be said of FIRES. They are usually the result of somebody's drowsiness— inertness, sluggishness—which results in procrastination, downright neglect—DISASTER!

You, the mill owner, and you, the mill manager, may be personally as wide-awake and careful as is humanly possible. You may understand lumber plant fire hazards thoroughly; you may expend large sums in fire protective apparatus, and may over and over again impress upon your men the need of vigilance and caution. What you cannot do alone is to ingraft in the body of employees your own respect for safety practices and inculcate in them the habits of watchfulness which experience, study, observation and personal interest have taught you.

Here is where the INSPECTION SERVICE of the LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE steps in to help. Our inspectors are FIRE SPECIALISTS. They find menacing conditions, discuss them with your responsible department heads, render you written reports warning you of the hazard and they suggest practical remedies. Their mission is to awaken the "drowsy" to a realization of danger and to secure action. The mission of the ALLIANCE is to prevent fires and to save you in your insurance premium the money which fires cost. Particulars regarding our Service and Saving may be obtained by addressing the

U.S. Epperson Underwriting Company — Kansas City, Mo.

Can anyone think of an argument to beat this?

UNION LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

May 23, 1921.

The Manufacturing Wood Workers Underwriters,
McCormick Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

We are in receipt of your cheque for $24,- 537.50 which covers your portion of the loss at Laforest. We are also enclosing Policy No. 13502.

We wish to thank you for your exceptionally prompt attention in handling this loss as the fire took place on May 10th, was adjusted on May 17th, and your cheque was received here on May 20th, which, so far as we know, is almost a record in fire adjustment.

We can assure you that your promptness is appreciated and that you will get a reasonable share of our business in the future.

Thanking you, we are

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. G. McDermid
Secretry-Treasurer.

HGM-B

The above letter speaks for itself and as usual our check was the first received

We are not the largest fire insurance organization in the world, nor are we the oldest, but we have the strength of the strongest and our check is always first.

HERE IS OUR RECORD. In the past two years there have been sixteen heavy fire losses and with all the different forms of insurance mediums interested, in fourteen cases our check was first, the other two cases it was second.

Licensed in Canada and legal everywhere

MANUFACTURING WOOD WORKERS UNDERWRITERS

LEE BLAKEMORE, INC., (Atty. in FACT) CHICAGO, ILL.

Hardwoods

Some items on hand in our Toronto Yards for Immediate shipment.

Ash	9870 ft.	Hickory	500 ft.
Basswood	49854 "	Maple, Birds-eye	1288 "
Beech	49085 "	Maple	36213 "
Birch	56697 "	Mahogany	12578 "
Chestnut	70813 "	Oak, Plain	62099 "
Cypres	29200 "	Oak, Qtd.	24445 "
Cherry	500 "	Poplar	46408 "
Elm	42657 "	Walnut	2753 "
Gum, Red	38089 "	Walnut, Circassian	3646 "
Gum, Sap	14494 "		

We can **KILN DRY** if desired.

Our Dry Kilns are operating night and day to full capacity.

The Gall Lumber Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1875

Foot of Spadina Ave. TORONTO

DRY LUMBER
for Immediate Shipment

White Pine

Lath

Few cars: 1¼" x ⅜"—4'—No. 1
Few cars: 1¼" x ⅜"—4'—No. 2

Also well-assorted
Ottawa Valley Stock.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments

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JACKSON BLDG., - OTTAWA

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
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Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

Northern Lumber Mills
North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	8/16'	Mill Run	Strips	
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	"	"	"	Crating Stock
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 4	"	"	"	
50 M.	4 x 4	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 5	"	"	"	
400 M.	2 x 6	"	"	"	
350 M.	2 x 8	"	"	"	
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	"	"	"	Sound Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	"	"	Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	6 x 8	"	"	"	" "
30 M.	8 x 8	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	"	"	"	" "

100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.
100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

BROMPTON LUMBER & MFG. CO.

Wholesale Manufacturers

Lumber - Sashes - Doors - Hardwood Flooring

Bromptonville, Que., Canada

Mixed Cars of Mouldings, Ceiling (Fir or Spruce), Sashes, Doors, Flooring, etc. a Specialty

J. Burstall & Co.

Purchasers and Shippers of

ALL KINDS OF

TIMBER

AND

LUMBER

Head Office:

Royal Bank Building, Quebec

Branch Office:

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

Also **J. Burstall & Co., Limited**

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FOR SALE

The Following Dry Stock

1 x 4	White Pine	6/4 x 4 White Pine	1 x 4 & up Norway
1 x 5		6/4 x 6	2 x 4
1 x 6		6/4 x 8	2 x 6
1 x 8		2 x 4	2 x 8
1 x 10		2 x 6	2 x 10
5/4 x 4		2 x 8	3 x 7 & up
5/4 x 5		2 x 10	3 x 8
5/4 x 6		3 x 8	3 x 10
5/4 x 8		3 x 10	
5/4 x 10		3 x 12	
5/4 x 12			

Also No. 1 and No. 2 Culls
No. 1 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.
No. 2 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.
No. 3 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.

Get our prices on above en bloc or car load lots

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Office. 201 Stair Building

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GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

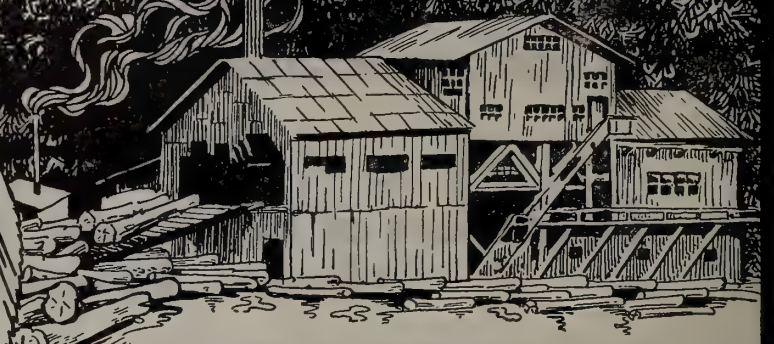
MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. **Head Office:—Midland, Ont.**

Simonds Band Saws



Founded 88 years ago, and conducted on the principle of producing only the highest grade of saws, the Simonds Manufacturing Company to-day maintains its supremacy in its field of endeavor. Simonds Solid Circular, Inserted Tooth Circular and Band Saws of all sizes, and for devious kinds of work are standard of quality and known throughout the world. Simonds Band Saws are of the toughest alloy steel, are strong and durable and hold their keen cutting edge longer. They stand heavy feed and cut smoother than other makes.

Write for catalog and prices.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd. *"The Saw Makers"* **Montreal, Que.** VANCOUVER, B.C ST. JOHN, N.B.

SAUSAGES
for the Lumber Camp

A suitable change in the menu of your men is to give them fresh Pork Sausage. Davies' fresh Pork Sausage is made up specially to suit your requirements. Packed in tubs and larded, or frozen if necessary.

ALSO TRY

"Peerless" Shortening

Excellent for baking or for frying. Has real shortening properties, and is sure to give satisfaction.

"Peerless" Shortening	"Sunset" Brand Bacon	Barrelled Pork
Davies' Pure Lard	Davies' Mince Meat	Barrelled Beef
"Peerless" Pickles	Long Clear Bacon	Clover Blossom Oleomargarine

Write or wire us (collect) for prices, and be sure to ask about our Beef

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

MONTREAL SYDNEY, N.S. HAMILTON

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MacLEAN PUBLICATIONS, Limited

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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What Service Really Means To-day

Some of the most abused and mistakenly construed words in the English language are "gratitude," "honor," "respect," "esteem," "work," "devotion," "loyalty," "quality," "service," etc. Too many interpretations of contrasting shades of meanings are put upon these terms, but it is doubtful if any are bandied about with the same recklessness as "service" and "quality." These words roll glibly off the tongue and are used with little thought or attention.

A producer of any kind of goods will talk "quality" when he does not realize or live up to its full significance and comprehensiveness, but the word "service" is, perhaps, even more abused. Practically every concern, big or small, careful or careless, honest or dishonest, speaks of "service," and, as if this word was not of sufficient weight or import, various adjectives are added, such as "sufficient," "complete," "prompt," "ready," "willing," "obliging," "first-class," "satisfactory," etc.

Too few institutions and business men realize what "service" really is or how much it counts, the place it should have in merchandising, the reputation it can win, and the trade it can retain. Recently a representative lumberman gave a talk of a helpful, instructive character to his employees, in which he pointed out that "service" implied many things, and in order to render it adequately there must be co-operation between the different departments and employees of those engaged in the business. One particular weakness, he stated, was in the indifferent way in which thoughtless, consequential or pre-occupied clerks or salesmen handed out information to customers. They seemed to forget that attention, politness and pleasantness were qualities that talked.

The official declared that it was a matter of the utmost importance with the customer when his goods would be delivered, and no promises should be made which it was not possible to fulfill. To say that a bill of lumber would be delivered on a job by such an hour, and then not carry out the pledge, created distrust and dissatisfaction. Far better to give no assurances than to undertake something which could not be carried out.

"No matter what the cost of non-fulfilment is," he continued, "if we fail to execute we have misrepresented matters to a patron and consequently dropped in his estimation. We should, therefore, be guarded in making promises, and when once made, should respect them and remember that efficient service is the one thing that will bring us profitable and constantly recurring patronage. It is no triumph to win a new customer if we are going to lose an old one. We are just then where we were before, and the object of all retail lumbermen should be to increase their clientele and build up a foundation that cannot be undermined.

"Too many persons are self-satisfied with their present or former achievements, or live upon past reputations. This is a sure sign of deterioration. The minute a lumber merchant thinks that he is absolutely indispensable to a community or an employee deludes himself into the belief that a firm cannot do without his services, that moment both employer and employee are at a dangerous turn on the road to success.

"Then there is the other chap who thinks he is 100 per cent. efficient, when possibly his daily average is not over 50 per cent. It is well for each one engaged in the lumber industry to take an inventory of himself occasionally and find out in just what qualities he is lacking. Does he always give a square deal, courteous treatment, make prompt deliveries and keep his promises? Is he making an earnest, honest endeavor to improve the service of his firm, increase its competency and serve patrons better with profitable advantage all around."

Much more might be said along this line, and while nothing radically new can be presented, still the repetition of a few basic truths, primal serves to make us more aggressive, careful and co-operative in spirit, thought and action.

Display Facilities for the Retail Lumberman

There has recently appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" attractive engravings of the office premises and display facilities of a number of representative retail lumber dealers and woodworking plants. More of these illustrations will follow. It may be asked what is the object in presenting views of clean, well-kept and imposing offices or business premises of lumbermen. Is it to gratify the pride of the possessor, to parade evidence of his prosperity before his fellows, or to exhibit the quarters in which he does business, something after the fashion that show-places are featured in connection with visits to different cities and towns. These and other like thoughts may have crept into the mind of some readers, but we assure any doubting or cynical ones that no such a motive is in view.

The importance of clean, well-kept, well-drained, properly laid-out, systematic yards has been laid before the friends of this paper in various articles from time to time, while many addresses at public functions and district gatherings have been delivered on this timely topic. Too little attention has been given to the office accommodation of the retail lumberman. Many a man takes a pride in keeping his stock well-piled and assorted and his dressed lumber under cover and in seeing that a tabulation is kept of everything in the yard, but when it comes to an office or to the possession of any display facilities, he and his business are a minus quantity.

Appearances count. This is a trite observation, but true nevertheless, and probably the first or initial impressions tallies more than anything else. We all have an eye for the beautiful, the artistic, the neat, and even the ornate, if not too much of aviolation of established ideals or a shock to preconceived notions. This is particularly true so far as women are concerned, and, in the building of homes, it is the female member of the domicile who is to-day doing most of the planning, estimating and investigation. She knows what she wants and, if within reason, she is going to have it. More women are now consulting lumbermen, builders, contractors and architects than men. It is the retail lumber dealer having a presentable office and neat surroundings who is going to be favored with the new business. Some so-called "offices" of certain retail dealers in the various provinces of the Dominion are little better than hovels, holes in the corners, dug-outs or cubby places. The name "office" is a misnomer in every respect. All kinds of refuse is left lying around, the desks and chairs are covered with dirt and dust, the place is littered with odds and ends from the shop and yard, and the sooner the average customer gets into the open, wholesome atmosphere outside the more he feels at comfort and ase.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the necessity of clean, bright premises, the place they hold in the scheme of business things to-day and the larger sphere of activity they are going to occupy in the future. The lumber merchant who has window space or a front in which samples of hardwood flooring, doors, window frames, interior trim, casing, newels, hand-rails, balusters, moulding, verandah columns and other accessories may be displayed has travelled a long direction in adopting modern merchandising methods.

It is true that only a small portion of the stock of the average wood goods merchant can be shown in a window, but it should be arranged to the best advantage and with the most striking and pleasing effect.

A few years ago an artistic office, display windows and exhibit facilities on the part of a lumber merchant would be looked upon as something farcical or fanatical, but times and conditions are changing. The age is moving with greater rapidity and new ideas and broader ideals are being accepted. He who would reap the most must keep pace with the procession and be receptive to the influences that are abroad, moulding and determining the course of business procedure, progress and expansion.

The Greatest Foe of the Public Domain

It is only after the reckless and thoughtless lose their health or undermine their constitution that they realize what a rugged frame, buoyant disposition and physical fitness really mean. When these qualities are missing, then are their true worth and appreciation brought home to the mind of the individual. Too lightly do we regard the benisons that are at hand. We take them as a matter of course and bestow little care or heed on what they represent. We accept too much as our traditional right and as our inherited reward.

These observations may also apply in a literal sense to the forest resources of the various provinces of Canada. It is only in an unprecedentedly dry and sultry period like the country passed in July that attention is drawn to the splendid possessions which the Dominion has in the shape of its unsurpassed timber wealth. When forest fires break out then the frightful havoc from this old-time enemy of the bush is driven home in a convencing manner. If the season is wet and the weather cool and the country escapes the visitation of flame for a year or two, then indifference and disregard are likely to creep in—not so much in a plain open way as by not going ahead with forest protective measures as rapidly and aggressively as in periods of difficulty and danger.

The timely downpour of rain, the absence of high winds and the vigilance of fire rangers last month resulted in forest fires in various parts of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick being restricted to comparatively isolated areas. The loss of a few lives have been reported for the first time in some years, and it is hoped that the precautions already taken and the active, hearty and sympathetic support of the railways, campers, settlers and others will result in the diminution of summer conflagrations, so that there will be no disastrous results either in the sacrifice of human life or material wealth.

It is interesting and pertinent to note right here that Edward Beck, of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, who is on a tour of Scandinavian countries for the purpose of investigating forestry methods, pointed out in one of his first communications to the press of the Dominion that forest fires are almost unknown in Sweden. He says such a thing as a bush blaze is a rarity, and the loss by flame does not exceed one-half of one per cent. of the standing timber in any one year. This showing is a remarkable one, considering the fact that there has been more timber burned in Canada than has ever been felled by the woodsman's axe.

Mr. Beck adds that Swedish forestry experts, who have visited the Dominion, marvel at the tremendous losses sustained by Canadian forests through the agency of preventable fires, and are inclined to the opinion that adequate fire measures in Canada are more necessary than restrictions on cutting. Swedish experts, while willing to admit that many differences exist between the physical conditions in the two countries, insist that the forest fire losses in the Dominion could be greatly reduced by systematic effort and good laws properly enforced, such as have been applied with splendid effect in Sweden.

In a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman" the chief forester of New Brunswick told what that province was doing in the way of enlisting the co-operation and active support of all classes in safeeguarding the bush from flame. The Ontario Forestry Department has been running a series of advertisements entitled "The Livelihood of Thousands Depends on Ontario's Forests." It is poointed out that the lumber industry of the province, the camps and mills alone, give employment to 17,000 men, with an annual pay roll of $12,000,000, and an invested capital of $45,000,000. It is also stated that Ontario employs one-third of Canada's lumbermen and produces one-quarter of Canada's total annual cut. The sash, door and planing mills of Ontario, which depend on the 800 lumber mills in the log-making industry for the raw material, employ 4,000 persons with a total annual wage roll of $3,000,000. Pulp and paper mill employ 8,000 persons and pay $7,000,000 in wages, while there is over $90,000,000 invested in the industry, or twice as much as in lumber. There are many other allied industries dependent upon the preservation of the forests, and the cry has gone forth: "Save Ontario's forests—they are yours."

The advertisements are striking and instructive and drive home some pertinent facts, such as that every stick of timber, little or big, wasted and burned by forest fire—that greatest of all menaces to the forest and woodworking industries—is a direct loss to all. The co-operation of each citizen is needed to prevent fire and save Ontario's forests.

Many new lookout stations are being erected in Ontario, while the number of rangers, telephone lines and other equipment has been greatly increased. Still one may say with respect to the provincial policy what the late Cecil Rhodes, the great colonizer of South Africa, exclaimed previous to his passing away—"So little done, so much to do."

This is the slogan that should be sounded in every province of the Dominion. There should be no recession in activity or interest until every precaution and device known to exist has been adopted to preserve and perpetuate the great national and natural resources of the Canadian commonwealth.

There should be no weak link in the chain to stop disastrous fires sweeping over huge areas every summer as our great forest reserves are sinking at an enormous rate. Wind and insects, pest and disease, flood and other agencies are natural enemies, but the greatesat despoiler of all, the one which wreaks the most gruesome vengeance and demands the largest toll, is fire. Many advances have been made in subjecting this foe, and one of the latest has been the adaptation of the aeroplane to survey and forest protective methods. It is stated that two men in an aeroplane can now do in one day what it formerly took two parties of ten men one month to do, and do it a great deal better. It is hoped that the date is not far distant when the whole of the forest reserves of Canada will be under constant observation of foresters and aeroplanes.

One of the most effective weapons in extinguishing forest fires is in catching them in their incipiency, as once they get under full sway and sweep, it is almost impossible to check their advance or minimize their danger and dominace except through copious rains, and these do not always come at the most opportune time.

Many figures might be quoted, giving the value of the standing timber in all the provinces, the great revenue derived therefrom, the growth of the industries depending upon our sylvan resources, water powers, etc. These are all patent to the average reader of the "Canada Lumberman." It is only by agitation, eternal vigilance and patriotic pride that the public is aroused to the necessity of action and aggressiveness in any great forward movement. The press can do no better work at present than carry on the propaganda which it has done so effectively in the past, in waging war against an enemy that practically five months out of twelve never sleeps night or day, but, at the most unexpected moment and through the negligence and indifference of the average citizen, is ever ready to steal a march and leave in its wake dismay, desolation and death.

Interesting Decision in Lumber Suit

A question involving the seizure of lumber supplied to a contractor for use in a church has been decided by Mr. Justice Lane in the Superior Court, Montreal. The judge maintained the opposition of the cure and wardens of the Work and Fabrique of the Parish of St. Augustin to a seizure executed against them at the instance of J. H. Leloeuf, Limiteed, with the object of recovering certain building materials supplied and delivered to M. J. Stack, who died some time after the material was delivered and before it was paid for.

In the course of his judgment Mr. Justice Lane said:

"The plaintiff, Leboeuf, Limited, sold some $2,400 worth of lumber and window frames to the late M. J. Stack. The sale was made for cash. Stack was a contractor for the building of the church of St. Augustin. The goods were delivered to Stack on the church property. No portion of the purchase price was paid. On March 24, 1920, the plaintiff company took a seizure in revendication. It claims it is entitled to seize and be declared the owner of the merchandise in question and have defendants ordered to return the same to plaintiff or pay the price. When the seizure was made lumber to the value of $1,225 had gone into scaffolding. With this exception the balance of the goods sold was in the same physical condition when seized as when delivered.

"If the plaintiff wished to proceed under the law concerning moveables it had two privileged rights, namely, a right to revendicate and a right of preference on the price (Article 1998 Civil Code). If he had wished to proceed by way of revendication, that right was subject to four conditions, namely: (1) The sale must not have been made on credit; (2) The thing must still be entire and in the same condition; (3) The thing must not have passed into the hands of a third party who has paid for it; and (4) it must be exercised within eight days after delivery; saving the provision as to insolvent traders, which is, that in their case the right must be exercised within 30 days from the delivery (Article 1999 Civil Code).

"There is no question of insolvency in the present case. But it is to be taken as a whole and exercise of the right of revendication provided by that article, imposed on the furnisher of materials by that article registration of notice to the proprietor or his representative informing him of the nature and cost of the materials to be supplied, and of the cadastral number of the immoveables affected. This was requisite if he wishes to use the right of revendication as under that article. Plaintiff has not alleged nor proved any such notice or registration."

In view of the foregoing the plaintiff's action was dismissed with costs.

Are Railways Careless in Fire Protection?

Lumbermen Say that Eastern Roads Are Reckless in Matter of Igniting the Bush and Believe I. C. R. Should Be Subject to Regulations of Commission.

The railways have been charged with many sins of omission and commission, with inaugurating unreasonable wages and excessive freight rates, rendering inadequate service and violating numerous practices which should be honored and observed by public bodies. Regarding unjust freight charges, inefficient operation, overcharges, demurrage, delayed deliveries, inaccuracies of classification, incorrect weight of cars, etc., complaints of all kinds have been made.

The utter carlessness of the common carriers in setting fire to the grass and timber along the routes that their lines traverse, is another charge that has lately been raised. It is also alleged that the railways, directly or indirectly, are responsible for the burning of more woodland in the country than any other agency.

This particular topic was warmly discussed at the annual gathering of the Canadian Lumermen's Association, held in St. John, in February, 1919. It was pointed out that the Board of Railway Commisioners had jurisdiction over nearly all privately-owned roads in Canada and that the efficiency of fire protective measures of such railways had been largely increased by reason thereof. It was further stated that roads formerly known as "Canadian Government Railways" have not been brought under the jurisdiction of the Board, and it was advisable that such national railways should be subject to the jurisdiction of the Board in all matters pertaining to the safety of forests, and should be subject to the same rules and regulations regarding the fighting of forest fire hazard that may be considered necessary by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The mover of the resolution (Mr. W. E. Golding, of St. John) declared it was being realized more and more that the welfare of Canada and the prosperity of some of its important industries depended to a large extent upon the conservation of the forests, and particularly the reduction of fire hazards by all reasonable means.

The resolution concluded: "That this convention places itself strongly on record in favor of having all lines of Canadian national railways under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and of taking the necessary measures to bring this resolution to the attention of the Federal Government and to urge that the necessary legislation be prepared and brought before the next session of Parliament to make the same effective."

There has not been a time in years when the danger of forest fires has been as great as during the recent prolonged dry spell. It is well known that forest fires mean higher taxes, higher cost of building, higher cost of living, generally, as well as a terrible loss of life and homes, and devastation of vast areas of land.

Forests are assets of strength and health and inspiration to clean, wholesome living, and from an aesthetic, industrial, commercial, economic and national problem, they should be safeguarded and perpetuated. It would appear, from complaints heard, that the Canadian National Railways system in New Brunswick is disregarding in many respects ordinary precautions and a reasonable policy of safety.

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," the manager of one of the largest lumber concerns in the East says: "We have at the present time a regiment of men in the woods fighting fires in the different parts of the province, and the trains are setting fire to the woods every day. We have men following every train, no matter if it is going east or west, and on a single day our men put out five fires which were started by sparks from one locomotive between McGivney Junction and Plaster Rock. It seems to us something should be and must be done to remedy this condition. The timberland is so valuable and the country so dry in parts. We submit that it is up to the railroad to help protect our properties. This does not apply to the interest of our own lumber company alone, but to those of others, as well as the public at large."

In regard to the regulations of the Railway Commission respecting fire protection on railways, it appears these are applicable on all privately-owned roads in Canada and also all government roads which until recently were privately owned. They are not applicable, however, on the I.C.R.

There is a provision in the Railway Act for the passage of an order-in-council making the I.C.R. subject to the Railway Commission. That order-in-council has never yet been passed, although frequent representation has been made to the Federal authorities at Ottawa regarding the desirability of having such a move carried out. No valid excuse has ever been given for the delay. It is presumed, if the matter were pressed at present, that one of the pleas presented would be that railways are waiting for the termination of the Grand Trunk Railway arbitration. It is also rumored that the I.C.R. officials, who have had things in their own hands for so long, might not relish or look foward to with any great delight, the idea of being placed under the Railway Commission.

Surely it is high time that this order-in-council was given effect. Representative lumbermen have made a strong appeal to the government in this regard, but the request has not been heeded. In the interest of the conservation of the standing timber along the Intercolonial Railway, this road, which is apparently "a law unto itself," should come under the same conditions and regulations as govern the other transportation systems of Canada. Why should this glaring exception prevail? Can any valid reason be urged for further delay in this important matter?

What Department Officials Say

An official of the Department of Lands and Mines states that they have quite a number of patrolmen on the Transcontinental in New Brunswick and that the number of fires occurring from locomotives is about 90 per cent. less than it was three years ago. Within the past three years permission has been given by the Canadian National Railways to inspect their locomotives at the various roundhouses in New Brunswick, and during April, May and June, 1921, these inspections were made. A considerably larger percentage of locomotives were found in almost perfect condition.

The patrolmen on portions of the Canadian National Railways in New Brunswick, when they see that a locomotive is setting an unusual number of fires, immediately report the matter, and an effort is made to find out whether it is due to any defect in the locomotive or due to the extremely dry nature of the right-of-way, and possibly that the engine was overloaded and hauling up grade.

"The investigations by the Railway Commission during the past twelve years," said the official, "indicate that a steam locomotive with the fire protective appliances as indicated and required by the Railway Commission in perfect order may, under certain conditions, continue to cause a number of fires, especially when hauling heavy loads up grades with a poor variety of coal. Very fortunately, however, the serious fires from the Canadian National Railways in the Province of New Brunswick this year have been very few, about five requiring considerable crews of men to extinguish. We have had splendid co-operation from officials of the Canadian National Railways wherever we have made requests for assistance and correction of defects. This assistance and co-operation is improving each year. We would be only too glad to see the Canadian National Railways placed under the Railway Commission, so that further assistance might be secured in fire prevention and in extinguishing what fires do occur. The length of the dry period this year, which was nearly three months, is so unusual that it is impossible to compare the number of fires with any preceding year, except in a general way.

"We have been endeavoring during the past three or four years to build up a spirit of co-operation and good-fellowship between this department and those of the Canadian National Railways in order to secure greater assistance in fire protection. There is, apparently, no other way of accomplishing results, seeing that the Intercolonial is not subject to the Railway Commission of Canada at the present time."

Are Men in Shop Doing Their Part?

On most any job, whether in the contracting, woodworking or building line, the greatest single outlay is labor. In order to reduce costs, many firms put in the latest time and labor-saving equipment and devices. This can be done so far as mechanical installations are concerned, but what about the men in the shop or the mill? Are they doing their part in the matter of production and turnover? Are they not taking too long to execute some jobs Is each individual and department in a plant working in close unity, harmony and co-operation with the other? If not, there is loss of time and material which costs money and interferes with the service which the lumberman or woodworker renders. It is service in the fullest and best meaning of the term that counts in the strenuous competition of the present day.

Making Red Cedar Into High-Class Shingles

How Raw Material is Handled With Speed and Accuracy in Modern B. C. Mill —Twenty-two Machines Buzzing Merrily—The Bands Stained Bright Red

Built for business, not for show, the big shingle mill of the Shull Lumber & Shingle Co., Ltd., on the North Arm of Fraser River, in Burnaby, could very well be taken as a model shingle plant. In design, arrangement of machinery, and in construction as well as in the manner it is conducted and operated, the big mill is one which well repays a visit of inspection. To see, under one roof, twenty-two shingle machines buzzing merrily away, clipping off high-class B.C. red cedar shingles from the finest of blocks, is an experience which cannot be duplicated. To add distinction the shingle bands are stained a bright red, and this striking band has been copyrighted as the trade mark of the mill

It was in 1914 that construction was commenced on this modern shingle plant, though it was not finally completed and put in operation until 1915. The location, with deep water frontage on the North Arm of the Fraser, is adjoining the B.C. Electric Railway's Eburne-New Westminster line, which affords direct rail connection to every transcontinental route. The buildings are all of substantial character, on concrete and pile foundations, and set well apart on the large area occupied by the company. The main mill is in two decks, the shingle machines being located on the upper deck and the packing rooms below, with convenient system of conveyors on both decks. The arrangement of the machines is in two ranks, with a central system of conveyors bringing the shingle blocks from the saws right through the mill, so that the operatives have a constant supply coming right to their hand.

General view of plant. Shull Lumber & Shingle Co., Ltd., North Arm of Fraser River.

The raw material is now taken entirely from cedar logs, though the mill also has equipment for handling bolts. Two slipways bring the logs up from the storage booms in the river to a double set of saws, both cut-off, splitting and knee-saws. The cut-off saws are 84 inches in diameter as most of the cedar logs are very large, the usual type of coast cedar. As the logs pass the saws, and are broken down to blocks suitable for shingle making, they are conveyed direct to the shingle machines, all refuse dropping into conveyors and passing across the yard to the boiler house and burner. This portion of the plant is worthy of special mention, for the boiler house, on solid concrete foundation, and with heavy iron used entirely in the construction of the conveyors, is made as safe as it is possible to have such a plant. The burner, which is located beyond the boiler house, and to which all refuse goes that is not diverted to keeping the fires going under the boilers, is one of the Seattle Boiler Works design, and is of very large proportions, necessary to take care of the waste from such a large shingle plant. It is of heavy plate construction on a massive concrete foundation, and is lined throughout with fire brick.

The steam installation is a battery of four very large boilers built by the Vulcan Iron Works, and the fire-box installation is of the dutch oven type in common use. Metal and concrete floors, and absence of wood in any portion of the structure near the fires is an aid to reducing fire risk. The conveyors are arranged to feed the fires automatically, and a supply of fuel can also be switched to storage space for hand firing when the mill is not running. Outside the boiler house two men remove the heavier portions of the fuel from the conveyors as it passes from the mill to the burner. This fuel is stored for further use in the hours when the mill is shut down.

The engine room is equipped with two twin engines built by the Sumner Iron Works. They are each capable of generating over 200 h.p. and one can be shut down if one side of the mill is not operating, the two sides being run independently. For the generation of electric light for the plant, a small engine is installed also, which operates the electric generating set. The power available is ample for the fullest load which the plant can put on it. The shingle machines are of the well-known Sumner Iron Works standard make, and according to the officials of the Shull Company, are giving entire satisfaction. Adjoining the sawing floor is a model filing room, where three expert filers find little spare time on their hands keeping the shining steel saws keen for the steady daily cut. While it is a daylight room, with light on three sides it is also supplied with numerous strong electric lights.

Twenty-two shingle machines on one floor. Shull Lumber & Shingle Company's mill.

Splendid Gravity Conveyor System

To take care of the enormous output of this big shingle-sawing plant—it can easily cut a million shingles in a two-shift day—an excellent arrangement of automatic carriers is installed. These carriers were designed and supplied by the Matthews Gravity Carrier Company, Ltd., of Port Hope, Ont. These extend from each side of the mill for over two hundred feet to the back of the battery of five dry kilns. Necessarily this conveyor system is double, as the whole mill is run in duplicate. There are two packing rooms, one on each side, and below the two ranks of shingle machines. The conveyors, take the finished bundles direct from each packer's station and they pass in a steady current to the drykilns, where a crew of men is busy constantly loading the trucks and filling the kilns. The North Coast Dry Kiln Co. of Portland, installed the five kilns at this plant.

In front of the five kilns, a transfer track which is lower than those running through

the kilns, allows any truck of dried shingles to be shifted to any position in the loading shed. By this means loading can be concentrated on one or two cars if desired, though the shed is arranged so that four cars at a time can be loaded. For purposes of loading the gravity conveyor system is again made use of, and to get the greatest possible facility these can be extended by attaching movable sections, some of which are curved, so that they run into the car which is being loaded. By this means the very minimum of handling is realized. One of the processes which every bundle of shingles goes through after coming from the dry kilns and before going into the car for shipment is that of being pressed—a special press being used in which the bundle is given pressure which drives the shingles together, making them tight and snug under the band and also making the ends of each bundle perfectly square, adding greatly to both appearance and safety of handling. When "Red Band" shingles reach destination they come out of the car in firm, trim packages, with no loose bunches strewed all over. They are more attractive in the dealer's storage and display yard for the same reason.

In building the Shull shingle mill fire prevention measures of the best sort have been taken. There is a big 16 x 9 x 12 Underwriters Fire Pump, built by the Canadian Foundry Company of Toronto, and there is installed throughout the plant and buildings a sprinkler system, while mains and hydrants with hose in convenient boxes are set at every salient point. The pumps are used to fill a big water tower, which stands at an elevation of 75 feet, and contains 30,000 gallons of water, ready at all times to supply the sprinkler system, while through the mains and hydrants direct streams are also available. One of the best fire protection measures observed is in the care of the premises. Every portion of the grounds is cleared and kept in the best of order. The heavy limewashing of every building inside and out is another well-known and effective fire prevention measure, and it also adds to the neat appearance of the Shull plant.

Mr. John Shull is president and Mr. H. A. Shull is secretary-treasurer and general manager of the company. The output of the mill, now running a day shift only is approximately 600,000. The pack is for the most part put up in the new 20-20 course bundle, with the five bundles for thousand and four bundles for square. As the market in the U.S. attracts a very large proportion of B.C. shingles, this company packs according to the recognized standards for that trade, as well as the 3-X and Clears which are commonly demanded by Canadian trade.

Putting over the "Red Band" brand is an achievement of the Shull Company this year. They have adopted it as a trade mark, and have registered both in Canada and the U.S. the red band with which all their shingles are put up. This is a distinctive and striking trade mark, the bands being dipped in a tank of red stain of particularly brilliant hue, before being put on the bundles. The company is putting up the highest grade of shingles, so that when the buyer sees the "Red Band," he will always know that he got good shingles with that mark, and naturally the company expects a consumer to come back and ask for the "Red Band" for that reason. At the sales office the company maintains in Seattle for the American market, Mr. L. S. Challacombe is sales manager. The Tri-State Lumber Company of Kansas City are selling agents for the Red Band shingles in the large territory they reach. Other agents represent them in other sections of the U. S. market.

Constructional Industries All Under One Roof

With the main object of housing the constructional industry under one roof, the Beaver Building Company, Limited, has been formed to construct the Beaver Building, on Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. The idea originated with the Montreal Builders' Exchange, but it was thought that the construction and operation of the scheme could be more advantageously carried out by a separate company. The officers and directors of which, however, are members of the Builders' Exchange.

The following are the officers and directors: President, Mr. K. D. Church (Church, Ross & Co., Limited); Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Rutherford (William Rutherford & Sons Co., Ltd.); Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. R. M. Davy (Dominion Bridge Co., Limited). Directors: Messrs. John Grieve (Dominion Paint Works, Limited); A. W. Bremner (A. Bremner, Limited); A. T. Alexander (National Brick Co., Laprairie, Limited), and J. P. Anglin (Anglin-Norcross, Limited).

There is no need to elaborate on the value and convenience of a building of this character. The concentration in one building of firms interested in a given class of business makes not only for the saving of time, but also exerts an influence in the direction of unity of purpose. Such a building comes to be regarded as the home of that particular industry—a rendezvous for all those who are interested in it. The Beaver Building will be worthy of the constructional industry, and will impress the public with the importance of this branch of our national activites.

As the lumber trade has a vital interest in matters relating to building; in fact, may be regarded as part of the industry, lumber firms may well consider the advisability of taking space in the Beaver Building. At present they are scattered all over the city, in the uptown as well as the downtown districts. Were they housed under one roof it would mean that business could be done more expeditiously and that they would be in close touch with contractors, who are large buyers of lumber. It may be pointed out that Mr. W. Rutherford of the lumber firm of W. Rutherford & Sons Co., Ltd., is the Vice-President of the company.

The building will be ten storeys high, will be centrally situated, and will be of fireproof construction. To use the words of the directors, "In every line of its distinctive design, in every detail of its appointments, it will present a fine expression of the architect's and the builder's art, and its commodious interior will set a standard in office buildings."

The splendid Beaver Building, Montreal.

The plans have been so drawn that every office will be an outside office. To provide for an abundance of light, a wide space will be left on the west side instead of resorting to any court or area light.

There will be two entrances, the main or front entrance on Belmont Street at the upper level, and a convenient entrance on the corner of Lagauchetiere Street and Beaver Hall on the lower level, which, with a battery of four fast elevators, give quick access to and exit from the building.

The heating will be furnished by low pressure or vapor steam, both direct and indirect. Electric fans will force fresh filtered air in and exhausts out by ducts to the roof.

All public portions, corridors, lavatories, etc., are to be given forced ventilation, and all offices will open directly to the outside air. A watchman's clock system and burglar alarm will be installed to insure a watchman's inspection and police protection. Fireproof vault space will be provided on each floor. Provision is made for a club and restaurant on the top floor. The floor space will be 15,000 feet per floor, or a total of 150,000 feet. The above details will indicate the completeness of the proposed arrangements and the up-to-date character of the Beaver Building.

Under the scheme of financing each tenant of the building will be a joint proprietor, as for every foot of office space occupied he will take up stock to the value of five dollars.

The total estimated cost is $2,000,000.

Personal Paragraphs

D. C. Johnston of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, has returned from a successful fishing expedition near Quebec City.

Edward Clark & Sons of Toronto have been appointed Eastern Canada representatives for the Anderson-Tully Co. of Memphis, Tenn., manufacturers of oak, ash, gum, etc.

F. H. Bigwood of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, who has been spending several weeks' holidays in Cleveland, Pittsburg and other cities, has returned home after a pleasant holiday.

A. E. Clark, Frank A. Kent and A. K. Johnson are among the Toronto lumbermen who, along with their families, are spending the summer months at Grimsby Beach, Ont.

J. L. MacFarlane of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, and family are holidaying at their summer residence, Lake Chemong, near Peterboro.

J. W. Slater of the Hocken Lumber Co., Toronto, returned recently from a successful fishing expedition at Mud Lake in the Orillia district.

Maurice Welsh of Campbell, Welsh & Paynes, wholesale lumbermen, Toronto, is spending a few weeks at his summer home at Bobcaygeon, Ont.

W. W. Carter of the Fesserton Timber Co., Limited, Toronto, and family are spending several weeks at their summer home at Honey Harbor, Georgian Bay.

A. E. Cates of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, accompanied by his wife and family, has been spending his holidays at Hutton House, Lake Muskoka.

L. B. Beale, British Trade Commissioner, Winnipeg, spent a few days in Toronto recently, returning from a trip to the Old Country. Mr. Beale, who was some years ago B. C. Lumber Commissioner for the East, with headquarters in Toronto, called upon a number of friends in the lumber industry and was given a hearty greeting.

D. N. MacMillan, who for some time past has been a member of the sales staff of the Fesserton Timber Co., has joined the Central Canada Lumber Co., Toronto, and is now looking after their interests in Ontario. Mr. MacMillan is a young man who is well known to the lumber industry.

Miss Olive M. Hall, who for several years past has been a valued member of the executive staff of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, was married recently to Robert A. Mainprize, Toronto. The bride is a niece of H. J. Terry. Mr. and Mrs. Mainprize will take up residence in Toronto.

The residence of W. E. Bigwood of Graves, Bigwood & Co., Toronto, at 145 South Drive, was entered recently by sneak thieves and completely ransacked. Considerable quantities of silverware, clothing and other articles were taken. Mr. and Mrs. Bigwood are spending the summer at Byng Inlet, and there was no one in the house at the time.

Wm. Mustard, a fire ranger at Nett Lake, near Timagami, Ont., went recently to call his partner, Wm. Coombs, for breakfast and found him dead in bed. Coombs had complained of headache for some days previous when the rangers fought fires all day during the blazing heat. The victim was a married man with a wife and family living at Magnetewan, and was a returned soldier.

James A. Conners and William H. Wentworth of the James W. Sewall forest engineering office of Old Town, Main, and Washington, D.C., were in attendance at the Quebec Limit Holders meeting in Montreal recently. They exhibited specimen data of the work Mr. Sewall is doing for McLachlin Brothers, Limited, Arnprior, Ontario. This consists in a detailed cruise and mapping of the McLachlin lands in Ontario and Quebec, an area of about 1,000,000 acres.

Albert Grigg, for several years Deputy Minister of Mines and Forests for the Province of Ontario, has left the department on two months' leave of absence, and it is rumored that he will return to his duties again. His health for some time has not been robust, and additional duties, by reason of the timber investigation, were very heavy. Who will succeed Mr. Grigg as Deputy Minister is not yet known. Mr. Grigg was presented by the members of his department, who had been with him during his tenure of office, with a suitably engraved gold watch.

What Reputation Really Implies

Much has been said about service in business, but there is another important consideration, and that is the honor or integrity of the firm. When reputation and service go hand in hand they make an ideal combination, a strong union that nothing can sever or undermine. There is, however, one misconception of present-day success or prosperity, and that is to measure everything in money value or on the selfish basis of dollars and cents. Accumulating wealth does not imply success in the largest and fullest meaning of the term. Of course, financial success frequently goes hand in hand with good repute. One of the things to be cherished and to be jealous of is the reputation of yourself and your firm. What has given numerous old-established concerns more satisfaction than any financial growth is the structure of goodwill that they have built up, the corner stones of which are integrity, reputation, service and experience.

Lumbering Activity Along National Transcontinental

In speaking of the development along the Transcontinental Railway, a traveller who recently went over the route, points out some interesting facts in regard to the expansion of the lumbering and pulpwood activities. Referring to O'Brien, a divisional point, he says it has been on the map for five years now and has twelve sawmills and quite a large industrial population. In 1920 it turned out 18 million feet of lumber and 38,000 cords of pulpwood. It is the dividing point for traffic; wood products produced west of O'Brien go by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to Toronto.

The industrial development of the Quebec section of the N. T. Railway has been prodigious. The official figures, covering a period of four years, are:—

	1916	1920
Number of sawmills	12	43
Lumber cut (million feet)	18	118
Pulpwood in cords	38,000	65,000

The estimated quantity of forest products now visible along the line, awaiting shipment, is as follows:—

Pulpwood, 200,000 cords; sawn lumber, 60 million feet; also pulp. minerals and other products, making a total of 25,000 carloads or, say, 700 trains of 35 cars each. This immense business for 1921 had no existence six years ago.

New Publication on Belt Conveyors

A new book on belt conveyors has just been published by the Link-Belt Company of Chicago, Philadelphia and Indianapolis. It is book No. 215. It fully describes the Uniroll and Multiroll Idlers recommended by the company. Among the interesting features of the publication are: The correct methods of figuring belt conveyors and the details entering into them; price lists which will enable the user to determine the cost of a complete conveyor or any portion of a conveyor. In addition there are several illustrations of typical installations. The book is a valuable addition to any library, and will be sent by the Link-Belt Company to anyone interested.

No Famine in Garage Building

Every day Winnipeg builds more garages, sheds and filling stations than it does dwelling places, according to figures obtained from the office of the Builders' Exchange.

"Building material may be too high to erect homes," an official said, "but never to house automobiles."

"It looks as though Winnipegers just keep their homes in repair, while they spend their money building brand new garages," a builder remarked.

'Twas Six Tins and Not Sixty

In the advertisement of the Canadian Milk Products, Limited, Toronto, appearing in the last edition of the "Canada Lumberman," headed "Proved by years of successful use in lumber camps," it was stated that "one case of sixty ten-pound tins will make sixty gallons of liquid skimmed milk by simply adding the Klim to pure water and whipping the powder until thoroughly dissolved." This should have read "One case of six ten-pound tins," as the context plainly indicated, and it is regrettable that the error got into print.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Long Lumber Co., Limited, of Hamilton, to carry on the business of lumber merchants, sawmill, shingle mill, planing mill and pulp mill owners, and to manufacture and deal in logs, lumber, timber, shingles, etc. Among the incorporators of the company are Guy Hathaway Long and Frank Robert Burton of Hamilton. The new company, which has been formed for the purpose of taking over as a going concern the business successfully conducted for a number of years under the name of "The Long Lumber Co., Limited," has an authorized capital stock of $400,000, divided into 4000 shares of $100.00 each. It may be mentioned that while the Long Lumber Co. has been established for many years, up to the present it has not been incorporated.

Logging Activities of Live Eastern Concern

How Fraser Companies get out the Timber for Their Various Mills—Some Features of the Country and Timber—New Plant Erected at Campbellton

By R. H. MOWAT

The name of the company upon which this report is based is the Fraser Companies, Limited, with head office at Edmundston, N.B. The company was incorporated in 1917, as successors to Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited. Fraser Lumber Company, Limited, and Fraser Limited. The original business from which this one developed was founded by the late Mr. Donald Fraser in 1917. The business of the company and its predecessors has been in successful operation for over forty years. The company own two hundred and ten (210) square miles of freehold timber lands located mostly in the eastern part of the Province of Quebec and New Brunswick, and in addition leasehold cutting rates on nine hundred (900) square miles of privately owned land. It is conservatively estimated that the company's timber limits contain 1,760,000,000 ft. b. m. of spruce and cedar sawlogs and 4,650,000 cords of pulpwood, not including New Brunswick Railway Lands, and one hundred square miles of leasehold lands purchased from B. A. Mowat in 1918.

Fraser Companies Limited own and operate ten saw mills located in the eastern portion of Quebec Province and in New Brunswick, each mill being so situated that the timber supply is available at the lowest possible cost. Four of the saw mills have planing mills in operation and six of the mills operate a total of fifty shingle mills.

The general manager of the company is Archibald Fraser; treasurer, A. W. Brebner; secretary, W. Matheson. The Board of Directors consists of Archibald Fraser, president; Donald Fraser, vice-president; W. A. Matheson, Thomas Matheson and A. W. Brebner. The authorized capital stock of the company is ten million dollars, which has been subscribed for and paid up.

Mill, Transportation and Booms.

The particular mill used in this report was built in 1920, and only sawed two months in that year. It consists of a shingle and long lumber mill with an engine room between the two mills supplying the power for both. During the two months that the long lumber mill was in operation an average of 2,800 pieces per day was cut, while this is expected to be surpassed during the present season. The shingle mill has seven Dunbar machines, but did not operate last season.

The mill is situated northwest of Campbellton, N.B., on the left bank of the Restigouche River, and the site, booming privileges, and other properties were bought from B. A. Mowat in 1918. These properties together with the timber lands bought from this company are easily accessible for operation and driving purposes. The country being of a mountainous and hilly nature, abounds in small rivers, brooks, gulches, and fast flowing streams, all of which are favorable to the transportation of logs. The booming of the pieces takes place about one mile north of the mill, with a favorable tide and wind, without the assistance of a tug-boat, although the company operate tug-boats for the main purpose of towing scows of lumber from the mill to the shipping wharf, a distance of two miles, where sea-going steamers load the lumber. These steamers have an average tonnage of approximately 3,500 tons. In addition to the water transportation facilities to the wharf for shipping purposes, the railroad (C. N. R.) is utilized, which has a main line (Montreal to Halifax) running past the mill. A spur line runs into the mill from the main line, and flat cars are used to transport the lumber to the shipping point.

The shingles manufactured find their greatest market in the United States, and are shipped entirely by box cars from the shingle shed at the mill site. The capacity of the lumber yard is estimated at 30,000,000 ft. of piled lumber. Water is secured from the town reservoir at a cost of $950.00 per annum and is piped a distance of three miles. There are no facilities for water power within an area of fifty miles. At the present time the Hydro plant is under construction at Bathurst, N.B., and the expectations are that this district will be supplied if the occasion warrants the expense and outlay of transmitting such power to Campbellton.

The camps visited were operated by Fraser Companies, Limited, through the medium of a contractor, whose contract covered practically the whole of this territory. They were situated in the Assemetquagan parish of the County of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec. The camps were stationed on both banks of the Assemetquagan River, a tributary of the Restigouche River, in the midst of a high mountainous country. This country had been burned over sixty years ago, and consequently the lumber taken out was not of a great size. However, a great amount of pulpwood is utilized and in this way the operation warranted itself as profitable. Last year a small fire destroyed some timber on the right bank, but was controlled without great difficulty. The fire protection in this district is left entirely in the hands of the Quebec Government, but the company send men to quell fires on their own limits.

Last season (1919-1920) was the first time an operation of any scale was undertaken, and approximately twelve million feet were brought out, while this season about the same amount will be cut, in addition to a million and a half to be hauled off from the previous winter's operation. Possibly another season's operation will be supplied to some parts of the area, but the majority of the camps

Side view of new mill of Fraser Companies at Campbellton, N.B., showing part of log boom

will be abandoned after two seasons' cutting. The only species cut by the firm are spruce, balsam, cedar, and some pine. No hard wood is cut at all except for use around the camps, neither are any poles or ties cut, although a great deal of pulp is taken out by reason of the tops being utilized. Anything up to five inches diameter is taken as a pulp log and is floated down the river with the other pieces of merchantable timber.

Conditions, Contents and Size.

The pieces on the yards at the time of inspection appeared to be in excellent condition, the pieces suffering most from defects were rot in the cedar and red centres in the spruce. The balsam was noticeably free from any serious disease or rot. As regards taper and straightness one might say that the normal average could be depended upon. The trees in this district were young and straight, the average diameter being eight inches, which by the Quebec rule gave forty ft. b. m. for a sixteen-foot log of this diameter. The fact that this area had burned over sixty years ago accounts for such a small average diameter. The merchantable lengths of the pieces were twelve, fourteen and sixteen fet, of which ighty per cent. consisted of sixteen-foot logs and the other lengths were comprised for the most part of utilized tops except where a fourteen-foot log was required to fill the contract, and twelve-foot logs below six inches are used as pulpwood.

Fraser Companies, Limited, determine the number of pieces they will need for the forthcoming season's cut for their mills, and this is based on the following condition:

(1) Probable condition of the future market.
(2) To what extent contracts have to be filled completed.
(3) Amount of sawn lumber already on hand.
(4) The number of pieces in boomage.
(5) The number of pieces on landings and yards in the woods left from previous season's operation.
(6) Labor, financial conditions, and operation costs.

When the extent of the cut is finally determined, the general and local manager allot the areas and size of operation to the various

contractors. The price is regulated in proportion to the logging chance and other agreements settled upon, such as time, money, equipment loaned or sold, and any other considerations relative to the operation. The contractor when he has received his contract, in turn sub-contracts portions of it to various sub-contractors, who inspect the area to be logged with the contractor, when camp loca-

Panorama of one of Fraser Companies' Depot Camps

tions, hauling roads, number of men, provisions, amount of money, and other conditions are settled upoon. The sub-contractor may again sub-contract to small pobbers by the piece or thousand feet, as he sees fit to determine. Both contractor and sub-contractor are bound by covenants, which they are obliged to abide by. A copy of this is included in the report.

Labor and the Wage Schedule.

The labor for the operation is employed by the contractor, if he has a camp running under his own supervision, or by the sub-contractors and jobbers. In this particular area all the sub-contractors did their own hiring of labor and they were supplied by the contractor, who had a depot camp close to the railroad where sub-contractors and jobbers get all their supplies. This depot camp was about the centre of the whole logging operation in the district and supplied five small camps with a total of about nine miles of portage. The camps visited and taken as typical example employed twenty-five ment, with the following personnel and wages: 1 cook, $80 per month; 2 teamsters, $75; 8 sawyers, $75; 1 cookee, $50; 4 swampers, $70; 4 yardmen, $65; 1 camp man, $60; 1 carpenter, $80; 1 portager, $70.

At the depot camp the following personnel were employed and their wages were: 1 foreman, $90 per month; 1 blacksmith, $85; 1 cook, $80; 1 cookee, $50; 1 camp man, $60; 2 carpenters, $85; 1 barn man, $75; 1 clerk, $70. In addition, the above scales of wages included board. These camps employed French-Canadian labor, where the contractors were French-Canadian. The percentage distribution of labor was 70% French-Canadian, while the other 30% consisted of English with a small scattering of foreign labor. The sub-contractors experienced no difficulty in procuring labor for this season's operation and for the most part any horses employed were the property of farmers and small pobbers, who hired their own animals and generally cut by the thousand feet or by the piece.

The estimation of timber stands is accomplished entirely by ocular and comparison methods and is carried out by old and experienced timber cruisers, who are either walking bosses or head cruisers for the company or contractor, or, in the case of sub-contractors, the foreman, or jobbers themselves do the cruising for their own crews. The equipment used is a compass and a map; in addition to this a blazing axe is generally carried. The cost of this cruise is the time of the cruiser emeployed and any other assistants.

Cruising and Estimating.

This particular camp was about eight miles from the depot, and was built in the fall of 1919. It was situated at the junction of two gulches, which carried on to the river, and on which the main hauling road was located. This camp was chosen for its central location to the operation, which was carried on up these two gulches and down the main gulch towards the river. The water for camp use was so located that a radius of two miles could be easily logged in all directions, although, at that time, the maximum distance was not more than a mile and a half, as the tops of the slopes and back of the gulches had not been operated as yet. Summing up the various reasons for the site of this camp, that of central location and proximity to the cutting operations stood out as the primary object, while the secondary reasons might be classed as water facilities, distance from depot and topographical features.

Building Tote Road to the Camp.

Tote roads were located and laid out by means of compass and map. The topographical considerations were carefully considered before the swampers were put at work swamping the road through. When the direction is established by means of blazing, the road is cut through, stumps cut low, and levelled by means of brush, earth, and the lateral sloping grubbed out and graded with shovels and grubbers. Swamps are corduroyed, while small streams and brooks are bridged by means of stringers and cross pieces, unless the stream is of some size, when a foundation of piers or suspensions are used. The average cost of building a rough tote road at this camp was $30.00 a mile. No repairs are necessary except where wind-falls are cleared, when the portager attends to this work himself.

Logging roads are laid out and located with a different prospect in view than to that of tote roads, insofar as grades and physical features of the country are concerned. Logging roads must have continual grade sloping in the direction of the landings where the logs are hauled off to. Gulches are practically always used for this purpose, as their natural tendency is to slope towards a stream or lake where the pieces are driven, and the yards are located on the sides of these gulches. The roads are built by practically the same method as tote roads, the great difference being the width and surface. When the snow is deep enough to haul off the roads are broken, ploughed and narrow ruts for the sled runners are made with a rutter, while these rutters are iced with a sprinkler constructed for this purpose. The cost of building one mile of road with eighteen men and one horse was $83.00. Practically a mile a day was built with this gang. The hauling road was a two turn road seven and a half miles long to the river, while five miles of this was through burnt country. In the first three days of hauling one man was used for every half mile to skid up and repair the road generally, until a firm foundation was made, when one man for every two miles was used regularly. These men at that time were not greatly needed for tenders or landing and acted as road monkeys for a temporary period. When the roads were thoroughly "broken in" the regular road monkeys alone were maintained. When these roads were planned and laid out attention was stressed on the following points:

(1) To avoid sharp curves on steep grades of 6% or over and to avoid uphill or flat stretch hauls.

(2) To minimize distance of skidding trails from yards.

(3) To avoid excessive corduroys and bridging.

This particular haul road had three minor branches running into it. These were not all used at the same time as the teams worked back on the yards as a unit and cleaned up each area before

Section of Cookhouse in one of Fraser Companies' Camps

starting on another branch road. There were no "go back" roads, but stations at intervals for the passing of any teams going in the opposite direction. The average number of miles necessary for a job of specific size in this territory was taken on the basis of one million feet cut. In this area there were about ten thousand pieces left from the previous year in addition to this season's cut. This particular chance had an average of three and a half miles for every million feet cut.

Logging, Skidding and Yarding.

The majority of logging crews consist of five men and one horse—two sawyers, one teamster, one swamper and one yard man. The sawyers notched, felled and bucked the tree into logs. The

teamsters skidded the logs with the horse to the yard and helped the yard man deck the logs. This was done by means of a parbuckle. The swamper's duty was to clear the slash and underbrush and generally to facilitate the skidding. The yardman decked the logs as they were skidded to the yard.

The skidding and yarding crew consists of one man (skidder), one horse and one yard man. The skidder drives the horse and when the logs are bucked up skids them to the yard, using a twitching chain or choker in the process. The logs are then piled on to the yard by the yard man, who is sometimes assisted by the skidder in the case of large logs. This is done by means of a piling line and a parbuckle. This consists of one hundred feet of "electric weld" 3/16" chain with a swamp hook at each end. A block is fastened to "gin-pole" at the front of the skid-way by means of a tree chain five feet long with a ring at one end and a short grab at the other end. This is passed around a tree, and the grab is hooked in the chain and the block hooked into the ring. One end of the chain is passed through this block, and also to another block fastened to a stump or tree close to the ground in the direction of the out haul

The other end of the chain is attached to the middle of the parbuckle, which is made fast to both ends of a log up on the skid-way. This log is the nearest one to where the log about to be yarded will lie. The centre of the parbuckle is then brought down to the log to be yarded and placed under this log, while the chain from the block is passed over the log and hooked to the parbuckle. When the slack is taken up the log is run up the skid-way and drops into its proper place, when the centre of the parbuckle is cleared. The swamp hooks attached to the end of the log are then placed in another position for the next operation. The centre of the piking line is now brought down to the next log to be yarded. This is done by the yard man, the teamster meanwhile bringing in another log during the resetting of the apparatus.

Quebec Log Rule Scale Used.

A scaler is employed by the company on a salary, and is assisted by a counter likewise employed by the company. The log scale used is the Quebec log rule scale. The equipment consists of a tally-board, hook stick, lumber leads, and scale bill forms. The counter measures the diameter of the pieces at one of the skidway and the scaler checks the diameter at the other nd, aftr which they change ends to check up the count. After the scaling and culling and counting of the logs, the number of pieces in the skidway are marked on one end of the log nearest the haul road together with any defects which are found on the same skidway. The method of measurement is by means of a scale stick, the measurement taken inside the bark and recorded on the scale bill. This is then reckoned up in board feet at the camp and checked at the company's office. The allowance for defects is by ocular estimation of the scaler at the time he scales the skidway.

A stream to be driveable must be, at least, 4' deep and 20' wide during the spring freshet. In order that logs may pass down the streams with the least amount of difficulty, all brush, rocks, sandbars and any other impediments, which would have a tendency to obstruct or hold up the drive, must either be removed or in the case of sand-bars a dam is built. The cost of clearing one mile of stream, with the exception of a dam, averaged in the vicinity of $300.00. In driving three million feet of lumber down a stream six miles in length in the year 1920, twenty-seven men were used on the drive. Before the landings were gutted, crews were stationed at various points along the stream where bad turns, rocky places, or any other place where a jam was expected. The work of gutting the landings then commenced. Of the whole crews six men were placed along the stream, ten men on the landing, and nine men travelled along the stream keeping the logs running freely.

Two cooks accompanied the party. It took ten days to feed the stream from about eighty landings and one day after clearing to sack the rear into the main river. From here the drive was taken over by an incorporated log driving and boom company, which company drove the pieces the remainder of the journey to the boom. The cost per day for this drive was approximately $175.00, which figure did not include the cost of clearing any of the small streams of brush, etc.

Conditions in Which Forest is Left.

Some of the jobbers' contracts called for so many pieces, regardless of the number of feet, and it was not uncommon, but generally the rule, to find a habitat with two sons or two hired men constituting a crew getting paid by the piece instead of wages. This practice, to my mind, should be looked into closely by the Government, as the great tendency is to get out the smaller pieces and leave the larger logs in the bush and in many cases cutting below the diameter limit is the result of this practice.

Speaking from the standpoint of the student, it would appear that the Quebec Government would do well to make an even closer check than hitherto on stumpage, and in addition see to it that the jobbers themselves pay a penalty or percentage of a penalty inflicted, since the contractor finds it difficult to check up the correct lengths and diameters according to specification. Six inches is the length called for over and above the true length of the log.

The following are the dimensions allowed to be felled in Quebec on Government crown land: Black spruce, 12 inches diameter; white spruce, 12 inches; grey spruce, 10 inches; balsam, 7 inches; pine, 13 inches.

As previously mentioned, top logs up to 5" are taken out with sawlogs and rossed at the mill, when the pulp bolts are sent to the pulp plant at Edmundston, N.B., via a branch line of a Canadian National Railway. In this way utilization of tops takes place which would otherwise be a total waste. This practice is a success financially and without a doubt lessens danger of fires, insects, and clears the bush of much slash. The remainder of the tops simply fall where they lay, no attempt being made to limb off these tops to accelerate decay; any conversation on these subjects is always met with the expense argument in respect to the operation. It seems to be a prevalent idea among the operators that the Government would gradually demand these conditions.

New Power Plant Now Operating

The new power plant of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, Ont., is now producing electrical energy. The plant was started with two generators in operation giving 12,000 h.p. Four generators in all are installed, producing 24,000 h.p.

The first of the new paper machines is being operated from the new power plant and is said to be one of great beauty as well as utility. The dam is 650' wide and of solid reinforced concrete construction, being 80' thick at the bottom and 12' thick at the top, and the power house is close at hand. The dam contains log chutes to carry the wood from the dam to the river below.

For each generator there are two 10' gates opening into a circular chamber around the turbine, so the water flows into the turbine all around. After it passes the turbine, it goes down a draught tube to the river below, giving an operating head of 57'. The gates for the generators can be operated either by hand or by electricity, and opening and closing the gates is only a matter of a few seconds' work when power is used.

Clarke Bros.' Pulp Mill Starts

The new 50-ton sulphate pulp plant of Clarke Bros., Limited, who are widely known lumbermen, is now in full operation at Bear River, N.S. The mills are built entirely of concrete, steel and brick and are located at the mouth of the Bear River. The industry will use a large quantity of chemicals each year, practically 1500 tons of salt cake and small quantities of soda ash. Among the unique features of the plant is that steam is generated entirely by oil burning, which reduces to a minimum the labor required in a power plant. In the boiler house there is installed 1000 h.p. boiler, most of which is used for cooking the pulp. The balance is used in generating power for the mechanical requirements of the mill. A large concrete oil tank is installed 20 feet below the ground level in the boiler house, with a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and as this fuel must be heated to be pumped and handled, this arrangement cuts the heating of it down to a minimum and makes the operation more economical than having it stored in steel tanks outside the doors.

Clarke Bros., Limited, have recently organized an associate company, known as "Clarke Bros. Paper Mills, Limitede," which organization proposes to complete a paper mill and box plant at Glen Falls, St. John, N.B., to manufacture fibre and corrugated shipping cases, folding and set-up boxes, etc. This subsidiary company has two buildings 60 x 225 feet, in which they are now installing the necessary equipment. Pulp will be taken from the pulp mills at Bear River to this plant for the manufacture of board from which the boxes will be made.

Clarke Bros. are one of the few concerns which own and control the entire process and raw materials from the stump to the final consumer.

F. W. Fraser has been appointed manager of the business at Glen Falls. He was formerly on the staff of the Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal, and was at one time treasurer of the Publishers' Paper Co., New York, and latterly with the Ironsides Board Corporation, Norwich, Conn.

Association is Neutral on Tariff

Many members of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York, have written the association requesting action for or against a tariff on lumber and lumber products. Secretary W. W. Schupner says there is a wide difference of opinion with the National's membership on this subject. This has always been so on the tariff question and it has been the policy of the association to refrain from taking any action.

Oak piled with stickers placed two feet back from ends of pile. Note end checks.

Note position of front stickers and total absence of end checks

Piling Lumber so as to Eliminate Loss

Careless Methods Result in Considerable Damage—Importance of Proper Foundations—How End Checking May Be Prevented—Timely Protection

THE storage and handling of lumber so as to prevent loss from deterioration, checking and warping, is a subject with which all woodworkers should be familiar, yet a walk through the average lumber yard would tend to convince anyone that the very simplest rules for the handling of lumber are not being observed. This may be due to carelessness or lack of knowledge, but whatever the cause, vast sums of money are being lost annually through the deterioration of lumber stored in the yard.

This fact was forcibly impressed upon the writer recently when visiting the plant of a well-known furniture manufacturer. The factory in question is supposedly modern in every respect both as regards to the equipment installed and the methods employed; yet in their storage yard lumber was being deliberately spoiled and degraded.

How Lumber is Wasted.

The most glaring fault noticed was that they were using five rows of stickers on a three-skid foundation. Thus the two centre rows of stickers did not have any bearing or support underneath and as a consequence the first ten or fifteen tiers of lumber were badly warped between the end and centre stickers. This was not an individual instance, but seemed to be applicable to the majority of the piles in that yard. Another doubtful practice noticed was that boards of random lengths were all piled in one pile. The long over-hanging ends naturally hung down and set in that position. Half a dozen piles handled in this manner might mean a loss of from one hundred to several hundred dollars, depending largely on the value of the stock and the purpose for which it is to be used.

There are a number of rules for piling and storing lumber, the observance of which would, without adding to the cost of handling, go a long way toward reducing the loss occasioned to lumber while in storage. Such defects as warping, checking, discoloration and decay may be controlled and to a large extent eliminated through proper common-sense methods of handling.

Decay in lumber is due almost entirely to low forms of plant life, commonly known as fungi. These develop rapidly in most places where there is little or no ventilation, and when once formed spread very quickly. Thus in lumber piled solidly, or stacked in such a way that there is little chance of adequate ventilation, deterioration due to stain and decay is apt to be very rapid. The same holds true of lumber piled directly on the ground. The first few tiers are apt to be damp all the time and offer a favorable opportunity for the development of these destructive fungi.

Good Foundations Important.

This brings us to the foundations on which the lumber piles are built. In constructing foundations in lumber yards two features should not be overlooked. One is that the foundations must be built sufficiently strong to carry the load, and the other is that provision must be made for a free circulation of air in and around the foundations themselves and through the bottom of the piles of lumber. In constructing these foundations, it must be borne in mind that these fungi travel along the surface of the wood, so if a wooden foundation is employed, the timber used should be sound and free from decay and kept well above the ground so that it will remain dry. Combination foundations of concrete tiers and wood or concrete and old rails are very satisfactory. A sufficient number of cross skids should be provided so that each row of stickers rests on a solid base and so that provision is made for a row of stickers at the extreme ends of the pile. Usually the front foundations are higher than the back. This is to provide a slope to carry off the rain aind other moisture that may collect. The sticks should be placed not more than four feet apart for softwoods and as close as two feet for certain hardwoods which warp and twist freely.

Piling random-length material together in one pile, results in excessive warping from two causes. The over-hang of the longer boards, being unsupported, naturally drops down and dries in that position. The dropping of the outer end acts like a lever and causes a reverse bulge or curve between the first and second rows of stickers. This in turn might cause a reverse bulge between the second and third rows. Thus not only is the end of the piece dried out of shape but another section inside the first sticker is badly kinked. As far as practical, it is advisable to keep all lengths together and pile them separately, making sure that a row of stickers supports each end.

Pile Should Have Forward Pitch.

In making the pile it should be given a forward pitch of at least 1 inch to each foot in heighth. This allows the rain and water, that would otherwise work into the pile, to drip directly to the ground. Careful spacing of the boards in each row is an important con-

sideration. Unless sufficient space is provided, ventilation of the pile will be seriously retarded. Free ventilation tends to dry the lumber, remove any surplus moisture that may seep into the pile and eliminate the tendency to stain and discolor. For 1 in., 1¼ in. and 1½ in. lumber a space of not less than ¾ in. should be left between each board; for 2 in. and 2½ in. stock the space should be 2 in. and for thicker material resort should be made to 3 in. spacing.

The stickers themselves are worthy of attention. Some firms are very particular about the stickers used, while others seem to think that any old strips are good enough. In the first place they should be of uniform thickness. This means surfaced. It is better to have them of uniform width, not less than 2 in. In length they should be slightly longer than the width of the pile. If the stickers are uneven in thickness, the pile will be high in one place and low in another, resulting in crooked stock.

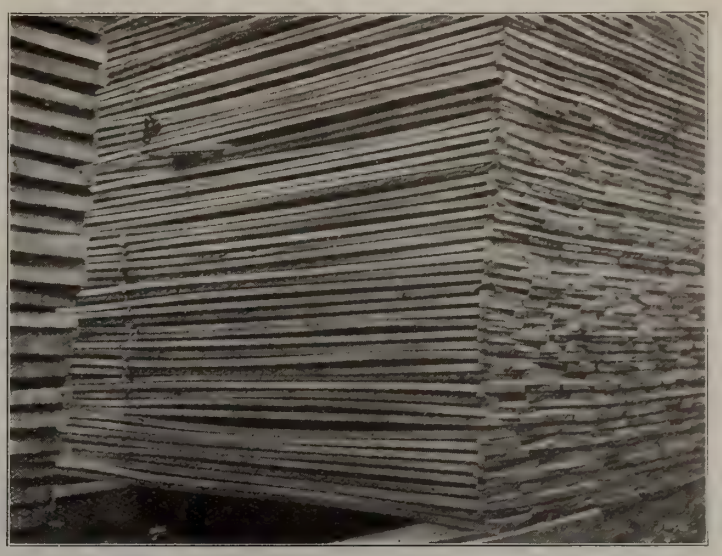
The importance of placing the stickers in regular rows directly above each other should be too well known to need reiteration, yet how often does one see a pile where, due to carelessness—for it is nothing else—the stickers are placed anywhere but directly above each other. When this occurs, excessive warping is bound to result. This is plainly shown in some of the accompanying illustrations. To insure straight lumber, every attention must be given to the selection and placing of the stickers. Not only must they be kept in line but each row should rest on a cross piece or skid. This was explained early in the article.

The stickers should be placed at the extreme ends of every pile. The advantages of this are threefold. They support the ends of the stock and prevent

Warping due to placing uneven lengths in one pile

warping. If allowed to protrude slightly beyond the ends of the boards they shed the rain, help keep the pile dry and tend to prevent end-checking by retarding the rate at which the end wood dries out. The weight of the stickers and pile bearing directly on the ends of the lumber tends to prevent the stock contracting with the accompanying checks. Two of the photos shown illustrate how the placing of stickers at the ends of the lumber reduces end-checking. Under no circumstances should lumber be piled in the open without stickers of some kind being used.

In a yard where any considerable quantity of lumber is stored, the amount of material used for stickers runs into many thousands of feet. In view



Excessive warping due to lack of sufficient number of stickers and foundation timbers

of this it is doubtful if the value of the stickers is fully realized. The writer knows of instances where the children, and even the employees themselves, think nothing of breaking up a few dozen pieces and carrying them home for fuel. In a yard where there are 40 or 50 piles there may be as high as 20,000 feet of lumber in the stickers themselves

The spacing of stacks is also very important, as upon the clearance allowed between piles depends to a certain extent the circulation of air through the lumber. No less than 2 in. should be allowed between each pile and this space might well be increased if the area of the yard permits.

All piles in storage should be covered in some way to protect the upper layers from the action of snow and rain and to shed as much water as possible. Lumber exposed directly to the weather quickly checks and warps and is thus often rendered practically useless. Loose boards of low value are often used for covering purposes.

Protecting Ends of Hardwood.

Where heavy hardwood is being seasoned in the open it is advisable to protect the ends in some way either by nailing cleats or pieces of metal over the ends or by treating them with some moisture-resisting compound. Many feet of valuable stock will be saved if this is done. The ends may be treated with paint or one of the following formulas might well be used: Resin, 60 parts; lamp black, 1 part. This should be applied hot. Another mixture can be made from whitewash, glue and salt—1 quart of glue and 3 lbs. of salt to half a barrel of whitewash.

In conclusion, every week should be clean-up week in the lumber yard. As intimated, the fungi, which cause decay, spread rapidly so that pieces of decaying wood coming in contact with a pile of lumber might affect a large part of that pile and cause considerable loss. Wherever possible, the yard itself should be covered with a good layer of cinders, not ashes. Certain chemicals contained in cinders combine and produce sulphuric acid. This acid tends to kill all plant growth around the piles and in the yard, while on the other hand, ashes themselves tend to promote plant growth.

A typical drive of spruce pulpwood logs on the limits of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills Co., Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

March on the river - pulp log skidway, showing logs belonging to the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills Co., awaiting the the approach of spring.

The tug "Reliance" working on a section of pulpwood during transit.

The cuts on this page are shown by courtesy of the "Spanish River News".

Golf Competition Among Lumbermen Starts

The competition for the Laidlaw Cup in the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Golf Tournament, Toronto, for the season of 1921, has been begun, and matches are taking place on the various neighboring golf courses. The contest is open to members of the Association or any of their employees. A handsome trophy, presented by W. C. Laidlaw of Toronto, will go to the winner and be held for one year, the cup to become the permanent property of the person winning it three times in succession. In the meantime, the captor will be allowed to hold the silverware for one year, and then will have to hand it over to another winner the following year, unless he happens to corrall it twice in succession. Should he be successful three years hand running, the trophy becomes his permanent property. The cup will bear the name of the winner for each year.

Each game consists of 18 holes match play on handicap, each player to use the handicap of his own club, the number of strokes given to be fixed by three-quarters of the difference in the handicap.

The first round was played off during the last week in July This will be followed by the second round, the semi-finals and the finals. In the first round, the draws were: F. N. Waldie vs. G. E. Spragge, F. T. Verrall vs. R. T. Shillinglaw, C. H. Belton vs. A. E. Eckardt. A. E. Clark vs. Duncan McLaren, C. G. Anderson vs. A. N. Dudley, W. J. Lovering vs. C. Beck, A. E. Gordon vs. W. G. Paynes, A. R. Smith (bye).

The Effectivness of Aerial Patrol

Capt. McEwen, of the air force of the Forestry Dept. of the Dominion Government, accompanied by two assistants, arrived at Kenora, Ont., recently in one of the government hydroplanes.

The air force of the Forestry Department has been doing splendid work in the district to the north. As an instance of their work, it can be mentioned that last month they discovered a fire in the English River pulp concession. They reported the fire to fire rangers and transported four of them with equipment to the vicinity of the fire. As a result of this quick work the fire was got under control and, assisted by subsequent rains, was put out. Under ordinary conditions the fire would probably not have been discovered for some time, and to get to the section where it was raging it would have taken more than two days for the fire rangers to reach there. In this case alone the saving in timber would probably reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

With the continued improvement in the methods of fighting forest fires, particularly in the early stages, and with the addition of this efficient air force patrolling during the danger seasons, the appalling loss of timber which has from time to time occurred in Northern Ontario will be greatly lessened, much to the general advantage of Canada and to such towns as Kenora, which depend upon the forests for the raw material for manufacturing into lumber and pulp and paper.

Large Piles of Pulpwood Escape Flames

The recently heavy showers in Northern Ontario have done much to subdue the bush fires which have been raging during the past few weeks. Had a high wind started up much damage would have been wrought. The situation was rendered more serious this year because of the unusually large amount of pulpwood stored around the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway between New Liskeard and Cochrane, and on the Transcontinental Railway east and west of the latter point. When pulpwood prices commanded fabulous figures last fall, the settlers cut large quantities which they hauled to the tracks, and when the slump came it could not be shipped away to the mills. In many cases the fire did eat into the pulpwood piles. The absence of wind, however, enabled the fire rangers and others to prevent the flames spreading throughout the whole pile. The fires, in many cases, have done excellent work for the settlers. The flames have burned up much of the slash and debris and rendered the land over which the blaze travelled very easy of clearance.

No Brisk Demand for Pulpwood

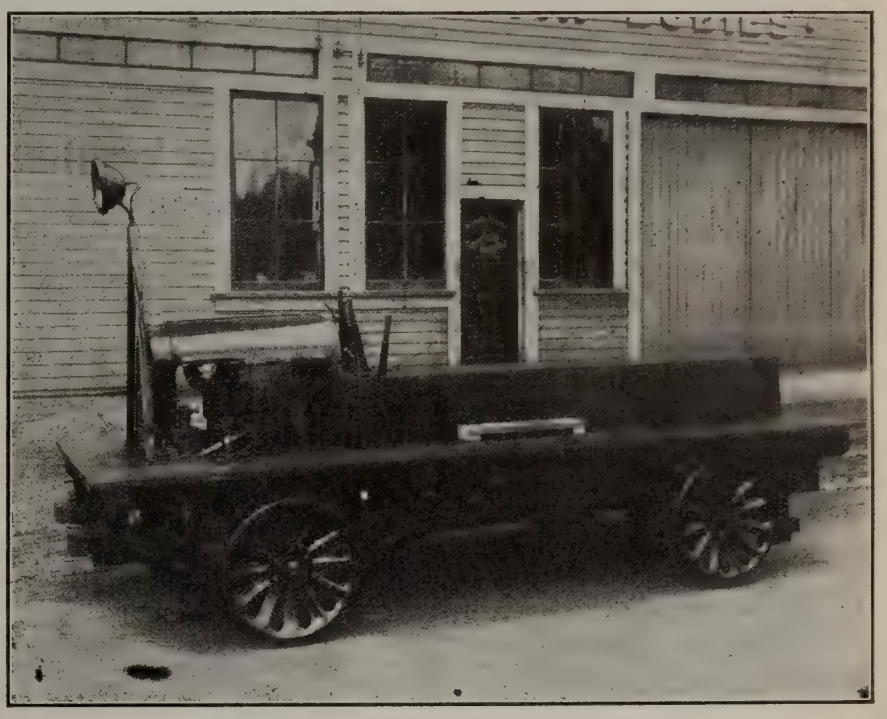
The demand for pulpwood at the present time is limited and purchasing is carried on very moderately, compared with a year ago, when record prices prevailed. Many pulp and paper plants have a sufficient supply of wood on hand to last them for several months.

A Toronto concern, which specializes in pulpwood, report that they are being offered large quantities by settlers in various parts of Ontario and Quebec, much more than they can find customers for. east and west of Cochrane the prevailing figure for peeled spruce and balsam is about $8.00 to $9.00 per cord; from North Bay to Cochrane, $10.00, and south of North Bay, $11.00 to $12.00, depending upon freight rates. Peeled poplar is selling from $6.00 to $7.00 north of North Bay, and from $7.00 to $8.00 south of North Bay. All these prices are f.o.b. cars.

The peeling season is now drawing to a close and a considerable amount of wood has been peeled in certain sections. Pulpwood contractors, as already stated, are not purchasing in big quantities at present, as there is a feeling in the air that freight rates may be considerably reduced after September next.

New Four-wheel Drive Track Motor

Lumbermen generally will be ready to see the advantages of the new model four-wheel drive gasoline track car now being built in Vancouver by the firm of Tupper & Steele, Ltd., who have already made a reputation with their yard tractor. This new track car is



Four-Wheel Drive Gasoline Track Car

designed by Mr. R. B. Bowers, mechanical engineer of the firm. It is a 20 h.p., four-wheel drive, with flanged wheels for track, and has five speeds ahead and five reverse. It can be built for any gauge track. This new tractor has been supplied by Tupper & Steele to the Campbell River Lumber Co., Ltd., White Rock, and to Robert Dollar Company at Dollarton.

Company Will be Granted Concessions

Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, who returned recently from a visit to Kapuskasing, which is one of the newest towns in Northern Ontario, stated that the whole townsite would be stumped instead of just the streets, as originally intended.

Owing to the lack of the market for pulp, permission will probably be granted by the Ontario Government to the Spruce Falls Co. to delay certain construction, which, under their agreement with the provincial authorities, they were obligated to build promptly. The company has spent $4,000,000 in development work, which, according to Premier Drury, seems to be excellent evidence of their good faith. Already the Spruce Falls Co. has harvested 70,000 cords of pulpwood, which are piled at Kapuskasing awaiting manufacture into sulphite pulp.

Lumber Cut Was Less Last Year

The 1920 lumber cut of the United States varied little from that of 1919, but incomplete returns indicate that it was slightly less, state officials of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculure. This opinion is based on reports received from 927 large mills, representing about one-half of the annual cut of the country, compared with reports from the same mills in 1919, as reported to the Bureau of the Census. The total reported cut of these mills was 16,709,115 M. feet in 1920, as against 16,254,812 M. feet during 1919—an increase of 3.4 per cent. A heavy increase in cut is reported from Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana. The New York cut was also increased. But there are indications of a 10 per cent. decrease in the cut of the lake states, and also a general falling off in the production of southern pine, except in Georgia and So. Carolina.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber— —Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Sawdust Wanted

WANTED—One hundred carloads of Dry Srpuce Sawdust. Quote price per car of not less than fifteen ton. L. B. Clark & Company, P.O. Box 242, Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A. 14-17

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

300,000 feet Birch in logs ready to start sawing under National rules. Offered as No 3 common and better. Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que. 6-tf.

White Pine Lath For Sale

One million each No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Canadian white pine lath 1½ x ⅜"-4 foot. Fine stock. Get our quotations. We also have special prices on hemlock lath dimensions and boards.

BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER COMPANY, 508 Lincoln Building, Detroit, Mich.
11-14

For Sale

500 to 600M good dry 19" Staves (uncrozed). Geo. Burchill & Sons, South Nelson, N.B. 14-15

For Sale

FOR SALE—Large stock of 2 in. and 3 in. Fifths and better spruce for Boxmakers, price low; not saw butted, but excellent lumber otherwise. Also heavy stocks of all dimensions of Spruce, Dressed and rough; Shingles, Lath, Poles, Posts, Railway Ties. Planing Mill in connection, permitting of sorting cars as required. Milling in transit. Rimouski Lumber Co., Limited, Rimouski, Que. 15

For Sale

50 M. ft.8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M .ft. 10/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
20 M. ft. 14/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M. ft. 6/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Hard Beech.
15 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm.
30 M. ft. 4/4 Log Run Basswood.

For further particulars apply to Box 639, Canada Lumberman. 15

Birch Lumber For Sale

3 cars 4/4 Birch, F.A.S.
3 cars 4/4 Birch, 1 common.
1 car 4/4 Birch, 2 common.
1 car 5/4 Birch, 1 common and better.
3 cars 6/4 Birch, F.A.S.
3 cars 6/4 Birch, 1 common.
1 car 6/4 Birch, 2 common.
5 cars 8/4 Birch, F.A.S.
4 cars 8/4 Birch, 1 common.
2 cars 8/4 Birch, 2 common.
1 car 10/4 Birch, F.A.S.
1 car 10/4 Birch, 1 common.
1 car 4/4 Birch, 1 common and better.
1 car 6/4 Birch, 1 common and better.
1 car 10/4 Birch, 1 common and better.

The latter 3 cars will grade 50 per cent. F.A.S. On sticks since March—a nice lot. Write—

FLEMMING & GIBSON, LIMITED
Juniper, New Brunswick.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

Boiler and engine around about 50 H.P. Return tube car boiler preferred. Would also buy some small shafting. Write to T. Simpson, McKellar, Ont. 15

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

A 40 H.P. Portable Boiler on skids, and a 35 H.P. centre crank engine, in good shape. For particulars apply to T. Simpson, McKellar, Ont. 15

Machinery For Sale

1—Goldie McCulloch Engine, 16" x 38" with an 8" shaft (fly wheel 14' with 22" face, weight 13,500 lbs.) Complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc.
1—30" Berlin Planer, 2 heads.
1—MacGregor & Gourlay Heavy Power Feed Rip Saw.
1—Ballantyne & Co. 10" Sticker with 4 heads.
1—Berlin 12" Sticker with four heads.
1—Ballantyne & Co., 16" Jointers.
1—Westinghouse 40 Horse Power, 550 Volt, 715 RPM, "CCL" Motor, complete with bed plate, 16" pulley and H.S. 50 Amp. Circuit Breaker.

All machines are in good condition and can be shipped at once. For particulars write R. Liadlaw Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto. 14-15

For Sale

1—54" Berlin No. 284 Vertical Band Resaw, $1,350.00.
1—36" Hall & Brown Band Saw, $190.00.
1—Fischer No. 8 "Little Giant" Slab Resaw, $400.00.
1—24" Fay & Co. 4-roll Circular Resaw, $165.00.
1—Crescent Variety Saw, tilting table, $190.00.
1—Greenlee Self-feed Rip Saw, $225.000.
1—6' 6" Berlin No. 229 Double Cut-off Saw, $875.00.
200—6' 6" Roller Bearing Dry-kiln Trucks, $4.75 each.
1—66" S. C. Rogers Auto Knife Grinder, $375.00.
1—Rodgers Iron Frame Lath Machine, $185.00.
1—2" Weymouth Variety Wood Turning Lathe, $275.00.
1—10" American 4-side Outside Moulder, only $700.00.
1—24" x 6" Crescent Pony Planer, $275.00.
1—12" x 6" Berlin 4-side Planer and Matcher, only $650.00.
1—48" Fischer Double Disk Sander, $275.
1—H. B. Smith Type Single-end Tenoner, $165.00.
1—Fay & Co. Jig Saw, $50.00.
1—S. A. Woods No. 190 oPwer-feed Railway Cut-off Saw, $235.00.
1—Fischer Gang Cut-off Trimmer, chain feed, 54", $750.00.
1—Fay & Co. Single-spindle Vertical Borer, $185.00.

Box Machinery, Nailing Machines (Morgan and Doig). In fact, have many other Woodworking Machines for sale. Chas. N. Braun Machinery Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A. 14-15

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

400 H.P. Polson Compound Corliss.
200 H.P. Murray Simple Corliss.
16 in. x 24 in. Frost Slide Valve.
American 30 in. x 16 in. Sizer.
48 in., 54 in. and 66 in. Vertical Resaws.
5 ft. and 6 ft. Horizontal Resaws.
No. 140 Fay Egan Double Surfacer.
Several high speed Matchers, etc.
Box 564, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal

Good Values

"SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE"

Timber Sizer and Planer, American 30 x 12 in., 4 side.
Matcher, American No. 229 fast feed hardwood flooring.
Moulder, Hermance, 10 in. 4 side.
Moulder, American 10 in. 4 side.
Moulder, Woods No. 2, 10 in. inside.
Belt Sander, Duplex double edge.
Scraper, Baxter D. Whitney 42 in.
Rubbing Machine, Moore and Curtis.
Circular Saw Mill, Hossier Pony.
Band Resaw, Mershon 44 in.
Band Resaw, Connel & Dengler 60 in.
Band Rip Saw, American No. 1 roll feed.
Band Rip Saw, Fay & Egan chain feed.
Jointer, Falls undercut 24 in. power feed.
Lathe, back knife Clement 40 in.
Dowel Machine, E. B. Hayes and Fay & Egan.
Dowel Gluer and Driver, E. B. Hayes.
Carving Machine, Moore 4 spindle.
McKnight No. 26-F double sawing and boring machine for chair work.
Planer, Fay & Egan 30 in. single.
Planer and Matcher, Holmes 15 x 4 in.
Moulder, H. B. Smith 4 side.
Sander, 30 in. Berlin two drum.
Sander, 60 in. Columbia three drum.
Resaw, Circular, Connel & Dengler.
Jointer, 24 in. Buss Machine Works.

Woodworking Machinery Co. of Buffalo
54 Mechanic St., Buffalo, N.Y.
15

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Young man as traveller in wholesale lumber firm for Western Ontario only. State salary, age, experience and references. Apply Box 605, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-15

WANTED—Capable Assistant Mill foreman, must be experienced, and have knowledge of efficient manufacturing of lumber, also be able to keep machinery in good condition, and handle men properly. Give experience, references and salary desired in first letter. Apply Box 628 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

WANTED—Experienced Salesman with first class connection in Ontario and Maritime Provinces. One well posted in Coast Stocks preferred. Apply with references and salary required, which will be treated confidentially, to Box 620, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

SALESMAN for Ontario required by Toronto wholesale lumber firm. Only experienced man will be considered. Applications confidential. Box 631, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

WANTED—First-class man to represent us in the city of Montreal and vicinity, who can sell lumber. Salary or commission, or both. Reply, advising credentials and all information in first letter to avoid unnecessary delays. Carry heavy stocks of Spruce, Shingles and Lath. Planing mill in connection, permitting of assorting of cars. Apply Rimouski Lumber Co., Limited, Rimouski, Que. 15

Situations Wanted

Young man, university graduate (forestry), desires position as bookkeeper-accountant with lumber company. Box 634, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, twenty-two, with five years' experience Lumber and Millwork offices in different departments, desires position. Can handle bookkeeping, payrolls, costs, correspondence, orders, sales and operate typewriter. Excellent credentials. Prefer town. Box 637, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

TRAVELLER—Connected with large business house in London, returning to England October, desires to represent Canadian concern, commission basis. Reply Box 640, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

LUMBER SALESMAN covering Eastern Ontario, fifteen years' experience, open for immediate engagement; good connections, reasonable salary. Box 638, Canada Lumberman. 15-16

WANTED—Position as Band Saw Filer. No job too big. James Sillars Route 1, Box 79, Withee, Wis. 15-19

STEADY YOUNG MAN—married—wishes position as bookkeeper and stenographer in lumber manufacturing office. Has good experience in all branches of lumber office work. Salary moderate to begin, if prospects good. Apply Box 636, Canada Lumberman.

Business Chances

Timber Limit For Sale

30 sq. miles, principally hardwood, estimated 2,500 ft. Also new up-to-date sawmill, camp buildings, on limit all ready to begin operations. 5 to 7-mile haul to aswmill and railroad over first-class winter road. For further particulars apply to Box 612, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

For Sale at a Sacrifice

Live retail lumber business and planing mill in Southern Ontario. Steadily increasing trade, but owner has other interests in different location and wishes to retire from business. A real snap for the right party. Box 606, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

For Sale

Planing Mill for sale, two-storey brick building nearly 100 feet long, fully equipped with machinery, at present in operation; must be sold to settle up an estate. For particulars apply to Homer Reid, Meaford, Ont. 12-15

Timber Limits and Sawmill For Sale

$12,000.00 will buy sawmill and timber limits, on T. and N. O. Ry., in New Ontario. Mill now running, lack of capital reason for selling. Apply Box No. 629, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

Miscellaneous

For Sale

A limited quantity of mill wagons, dump carts, dump wagons and mill trucks, all new. Apply Alexander Barr, Pembroke, Ont. 14-15

Did You Ever See a Deal Tree?

Canadians whose country owes so much to wood, should pride th temsevles on knowing what the different timber terms mean. Sometimes persons speak of a certain article as made of deal. When they are asked what kind of tree deal is they are at a loss. As a matter of fact deal is not a kind of tree but a piece of wood. A board is one inch thick; a plank, two inches thick; and a word is not used in the lumber trade in the United States, and in Canada it is chiefly used in connection with the shipment of timber to Great Britain. It is shipped in this form because it is a convenient size for certain British woodworking industries. Since deals are chiefly made from spruce, balsm fir, pine, and sometimes, hemlock, a secondary use of the word in England is to indicate some kind of "soft" wood, or wood from a cone-bearing tree. In Canada, however the word is not used in this sense and "deal" always means a piece of wood of a certain thickness.

How Advertising Reduces Price

Advertising, massed salesmanship, it seems scarcely necessary to point out, has been the greatest modern force in simplifying distribution and lowering the cost of doing business. Large scale production made possible through the consistent use of advertising has in a tremendous number of cases not only cut down the cost of doing business for the manufacturer or merchant, but reduced the price of the merchandise to the final consumer.

Twenty-nine years ago the makers of a watch that to-day is known all over the world produced a machine-made article and sold it at $1.50. The first year, without advertising, they sold 12,000 watches. The next year, with some advertising, 87,000 were sold. Then the third year, being able to venture on larger scale production by creating a steady demand, the factory was enlarged, the watch improved, the price reduced, and 485,000 watches sold. Manufacturers of nationally advertised clothing, auto accessories and hats respectively reduced their selling costs 50, 70 and 17 per cent. The selling cost of a spark plug was decreased 70 per cent. in four years. The cases quoted are not exceptional, merely illustrative.

Any suggestion that now is a good time to cut advertising costs is apt to be poor business advice to men who must sell goods if they are to stay in business.—Reproduced from Printer's Ink.

Canada's forest resources constitute one of the Dominion's most valuable assets. They contribute to the trade of Canada upwards of $200,000,000 a year. They play an important part in our external commerce. With proper protection our forests can be made to produce timber in perpetuity.

Care with fire in the woods is a first principle with good woodsmen.

There was a man in our town,
And he would never learn ;
He went upon a fishing trip
And let his camp-fire burn.
Oh, swiftly spread that forest fire
And many homes it burned,
And from that little fishing trip
That man has ne'er returned.

Canada has much land too rocky or too sandy to grow farm crops, but just suited to the growing of forest trees. If this land is kept in forest it will help our farmers, manufacturers, merchants, carriers and workingmen. But if the forest is destroyed, the land will become a barren desert, streams will dry up, and business and industry will be injured. The chief foe of our forests is fire. Most fires are caused by carelessness. Therefore let all who go into the forest be careful with fire.

A woodpecker pecks
Out a great many specks
Of sawdust
When building a hut;
He works like a nigger
To make the hole bigger—
He's sore if
His cutter won't cut.
He didn't bother with plans
Or cheap artisans.
But there's one thing
Can rightly be said,
The whole excavation
Has this explanation:
He builds it
By
Using
His Head.

About one hundred thousand head of stock, cattle, horses, and sheep, are grazed on Dominion forest reserves in Western Canada, and the number is steadily increasing. This grazing reduces the danger from grass fires and is of great assistance to the farmers and stockmen in the surrounding districts.

The Dominion forest reserves in Western Canada comprise an area of approximately 27,500,000 acres and consist of tracts of land unsuitable for agriculture, which have been set apart permanently for forest production.

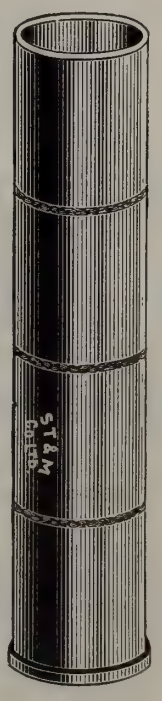
Hickory is one of the strongest Canadian woods. When properly seasoned a hickory column will support a weight of twelve tons per square inch cross-section.

"I tell you I won't have this room," protested the old lady to the bellboy, who was conducting her. "I ain't a goin' to pay my good money for a pigsty with a measly little foldin' bed in it. If you think that jest because I'm from the country——"

Profoundly disgusted the boy cut her short. "Get in mum. Get in. This ain't your room. This is the elevator."

The man at the top is usually some one who has been in the habit of going to the bottom of things.

WELDED COPPER STEEL SMOKE STACKS



Each section welded individually and end to end, making a one-piece jointless pipe, smooth inside and out. No lap seams for water, fumes or dirt to lodge in. Covered with a protective film of specially prepared oil, making it corrosion proof and weather proof. Toughens with age, yet always flexible. Easily erected, and will out-last any ordinary smoke-stack. Any size to order. It will pay you to write for fuller particulars.

We also make Heavy Plate Steel Tanks, Steel Factory Equipment, Gasoline Tanks, Air Pressure Tanks, Dairy Utensils. etc.

The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Limited
22 JAMES ST., TWEED ONT.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

SAVAGE & BARTLETT
FOREST ENGINEERS
Timber Estimates, Maps, Topographic and Boundary Surveys
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

All Kinds of Insurance for
LUMBERMEN
H. B. WARREN Registered
232 St. James St Montreal

Modern Marine Machinery
Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic, Freight Hoists, etc. Grey Iron and Brass Castings. Special machinery built to order. The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

Timber Estimating
Reports and Maps
Philip T. Coolidge
Forest Engineer
BANGOR - MAINE
Preliminary Reconnaissance
Detailed Surveys

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

There is no particular change in the general hardwood situation and a fair amount of business is moving, although the volume is not large. Recent furniture exhibits in Ontario, made by the manufacturers, drew a large number of retailers, and it is reported some good orders were placed, which will keep a few plants moderately active on new designs for a while. Some firms have received considerable busines in the way of elm and basswood, the former being used by agricultural implement manufacturers and the latter by furniture men for kitchen table tops. Birch is also in a little more active requisition. Several inquiries are coming in from the United States for thick ends, firsts and seconds.

In regard to hemlock, it is reported that an Ontario mill sold 3,000,000 feet recently to several Toronto retailers at less than half the figure which the wood demanded last season. It is doubtful in the minds if the firm will be able to get costs at the price at which he sold. Other producers are looking for buyers, and declare unless there is a change in the market, there will not be a large quantity of hemlock cut during next season.

Eastern representatives of coast mills report that the carload trade fell off considerably during the latter part of July. Up to that time the demand for mixed car lots had been very fair. B. C. mills are looking for a pretty active demand from the prairies during this fall, owing to the excellent crop reports received from various parts of the western provinces.

Some big orders were received in Montreal by B. C. firms a few days ago, aggregating in all about 4,500,000 feet of Douglas fir. The consignment will be used for the bridge, building and repair departments of the Grand Trunk Railway. The big transportation company placed an order for over 2,000,000 feet of switch ties, 7 x 9 inches and from 8 to 15 feet in length. In all about 700 sets will be required, a set aggregating 3,235 feet b.m. Over 2,000,000 feet of timbers, 6 x 6. up to 12 x 14 inches, were also placed. These will be used in bridge and general construction. A large quantity of 3-inch planking has also been purchased.

Stocks in the majority of retail lumber yards have been allowed to run down considerably, and in not a few instances are low. There seems to be no disposition just now to order beyond immediate requirements, and such a thing as stocking up is not talked of to any great extent.

Unless there is a perceptible improvement in the demand for white pine it is likely that a number of sawmills, which usually ran until the freeze-up in the fall, will shut down at the end of August. There is still a large quantity of dry stock on hand, and producers do not see that it is to their advantage to go ahead turning out high-cost lumber in the face of diminishing values and the quiet trend of the market.

Some firms will only carry on logging to a limited extent this winter, and it is declared that a number of operators will not go into the bush at all unless they succeed in disposing of this year's cut within the next few weeks.

There is a disposition on the part of too many merchants to hang back. One large lumber concern which bought a heavy stock the other day said they hoped their action would have a good moral effect in tending toward stabilization of conditions. If everybody sat back things would get to a complete standstill. It was only by replenishing stock and doing business as aggressively as possible that things would be kept on the move. If each manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer tarried, times would be much worse than they really are.

It is thought that September may witness some improvement in the general lumber business, but unless the export situation improves, the war cloud againg hanging over Europe disappears, and labor unrest and agitation speedily subside, any change for the better need not be expected.

Making predictions as to values and requisitions for lumber is not advisable at the present juncture, as the guess of one individual carries as much weight as that of another. These are the days when prophets are without honor both in their own country and in foreign lands, and this observation applies as pertinently to those in the lumber industry as in every other calling.

Travellers for Ontario and Quebec wholesale firms, who have returned from recent business trips through New York and other states, report that there seem to be more inquiries now than there have been for some time in the lumber line. In fact, it looks as if the export business to the United States might firm up a little in the course of a few days. Some concerns are looking for rather large orders across the border. At any rate, there is quite a change in the tone of the conversations heard in the various wholesale and manufacturing centres, and although the outlook is not optimistic, still it is brightening slowly.

There is a disposition, however, on the part of many to hold back, as it is expected that a strong application will be made to have freight rates reduced when the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada holds a sitting in September. An effort is being put forth to have the old schedule restored; that is, the one which prevailed before the 40 per cent. increase went into effect last fall. If freight rates in the east come down 40 per cent. it will mean a saving of $2.00 to $3 00 per M. on lumber to the ordinary buyer—and this is a considerable item at the present juncture.

The market for shingles is fairly active and there has been no change in prices for some time. Quotations at the time of writing range from $5.10 to $5.25 for XXX B. C. red cedar delivered in Toronto.

Lath are fairly active, especially in the cheaper grades. Some mills have no dry lath at all on hand, while others have a considerable stock. There is a moderate amount of building being conducted and this calls for a considerable quantity of the long thin white pine strips. No. 1 is being quoted from $9.00 to $10.00 at the mill, No. 2 from $8.00 to $9.00, No. 3 from $6.50 to $7.00, and mill run white pine 32 in. at $3.00 to $3.50.

More Points Cleared Up On Sales Tax

The sales tax on lumber has been under further consideration by the Montreal Lumber Association. As the result of this discussion, Mr. H. C. Beatty, the secretary, on June 20th wrote as follows to the Minister of Finance:

"On the 15th inst. a communication was received from the Assistant Deputy Minister of Customs and Excise containing the following ruling regarding the Sales Tax as applied to lumber: 'On any Sales Tax, commencing midnight, May 9-10, 1921, a tax of 2% is to be paid by the manufacturer, and he must state, separately, not less than 1½% of this tax on his invoice, as above stated, and collect same from the purchaser.'

"The members of this Association do not agree with the above ruling for the reason that the clause in Section 19 B.B.B. re charging tax on invoices on which said ruling was, no doubt, based, could not logically apply to lumber since the Sales Tax on that commodity differs in amount and manner of collection from the tax on other commodities. Their contention is apparently confirmed by your statement appearing in Hansard on page 3875, under date 21st May, as follows: 'This follows the principle of last year. One-half of this tax may be absorbed, the rest of it must be shown.'

"If the principle laid down by yourself applies to lumber, the purchaser would be required to pay only 1½% on all transactions with the manufacturer. If, however, lumber is an exception to this general principle, and its being stated in Bill No. 204 that no further excise tax shall be payable on resales of lumber than that levied and collected on sales and deliveries by the Canadian manufacturers of lumber. Under what authority, then, is the purchaser compelled to pay any excise tax to the lumber manufacturer?"

A further letter was sent on June 27th asking for a reply, and on June 29th the following was received from Mr. R. W. Breadner, Commissioner of Taxation:

In reply to your letters of the 20th and 27th instant addressed to the Minister of Finance, I may state the Act pertaining to tax on sales provides:

"That in respect of lumber an excise tax of two per cent. shall be imposed, levied and collected on sales and deliveries by the Canadian manufacturer and of three per cent. on importations, and that no further excise tax shall be payable on re-sale."

Also that:

"The purchaser shall be furnished with a written invoice of any sale, which invoice shall state separately the amount of such tax to at least the extent of one and one-half per cent., but such tax must not be included in the manufacturer's, producer's or wholesaler's costs on which profit is calculated; and the tax shall be payable by the purchaser to the wholesaler, producer or manufacturer at the time of such sale, and by the wholesaler, producer or manufacturer to His Majesty

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed, and such wholesaler, producer or manufacturer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, if such payments are not made, and in addition shall be liable to a penalty equal to double the amount of the excise duties unpaid."

On the 4th of July, Mr. Breadner again wrote on the subject as follows:

"In reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo addressed to the Minister of Finance respecting the payment of excise tax on sales of lumber, I would refer you to my letter of the 29th ultimo. A tax of two per cent. is payable on sales by manufacturers to wholesalers or retailers, which tax cannot, in the event of a sale by a wholesaler, be included in the cost on which profit is calculated, but can be included either in the price of the lumber or as an extra charge on the invoice covering sale by a wholesaler to a retailer."

Believes Price Uncertainty is Now Over

"In the increased sales activity which is being reported by Packard distributors and dealers throughout the country, is found conclusive proof of the restoration of public confidence in the stability of present-day automobile prices," says Mr. R. C. Kilgour of Packard-Ontario Cotor Co., Ltd.

"Generally speaking, July 1st, 1921, marked the close of a long tedious period of price uncertainty. Now that the stabilized prices are universally acknowledged, those who have delayed buying for fear of a price reduction are entering the market, determined to make thir purchases quickly so as to have the services of a car for the summer months.

"Although Packard is producing almost ten per cent. more cars and trucks this July than were produced in July of last year, still greater production schedules are being planned to meet the inevitable demand occasioned by the revised prices."

Sawmill Efficiency Gets Record Results

The Eastern Land Department of the Canadian National Railways operating tie mills at Foleyet made a 12% cut in mill wages and a reduction in board allowance, jointly making a 15% cut in wages Woodsmen are now being engaged by the Department at as low as $1 per day and board, engaged in repairing portage roads, prior to camps starting on August 1st.

Mr. C. T. Young, of Toronto, manager of the department, states that mill efficiency this year is most satisfactory. The June period, 7st to 15th, ran 71,800 feet for ten-hour run—the highest expected capacity being 70,000 feet per day. The mill will have 160-day sawing season, closing October 30th, and cutting in ties, timber and lumber 12,000,000 feet for the season. All previous year's boom timber is being sawn this season to be replaced this winter at one-third of the former years' bush wages.

Asked if their drives were all out, Mr. Young replied that the tail booms for 17,000,000 feet of ties and logs were put on on June 4th, and this was the earliest and fastest time they had yet been able to make on their drives.

As to next year's cut, Mr. Young replied that three company camps are taking out 12,000,000 feet required for next year's cuts in nearly all tie timber. Two of these camps were operated from heavily last season, and they had one camp to build.

Hay and oats were now going in to the camps on short portage haul before skidding season starts August 1st.

Two axe-made tie camps will be put in later around October 15th, as the cheapest ties are hewn after the frost gets in the timber. The area that hewn ties are being made on does not water to the mill, but to the main line siding. Mr. Young said no serious forest fires had occurred. The cut over tie ground had been burned off each year before the danger season commences.

The department is only supplying 8 per cent. this year of the company's total tie and timber requirements—the rest being bought from the public from coast to coast.

In the ten to twelve million feet of material to be sawn this year the white pine log scale is only 175,000 feet, and the railway is using 90 per cent. of the total cut.

Two More Timber Limits Disposed of

The Ontario Government recently awarded tenders for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on two important limits. The successful bidder for the Nagagami concession in the district of Algoma was the Transcontinental Development Co., Limited, Toronto.

There were two bids for this area, and the Transcontinental Development Company's offer of 35c for the spruce and other pulpwoods over and above the customary dues, was the highest. The dues on spruce are 80c per cord and on other pulpwoods 40c. For the white pine timber, the Transcontinental Development Co. will pay a $10.00 bonus per M., in addition to the fees of 2.50 per M., b.m.

The Nagagami timber limit is estimated to contain 2,000,000 cords of spruce pulpwood, and contains an area of 2,300 square miles.

The successful tenderer deposited a marked cheque for $50,000 with the Treasurer of Ontario, which amount will be forfeited in the event of not carrying out the conditions. The sum will remain on deposit until the pulp mill, which must be built, is in operation.

Under the terms of the contract, the Transcontinental Development Co. agrees to spend $1,000,000 on the erection of a pulp plant with a daily output of 100 tons and employing 200 persons. $200,000 is disbursed the first year, $350,000 the second and the balance during the third year. A paper mill with a capacity of 75 tons a day must be erected when and where ordered by the Minister of Lands and Forests.

The second contract awarded was that of the Long Lake concession, district of Thunder Bay, comprising 3,400 square miles. There were three bidders, and the successful one was J. H. Black, managing-director of the Excelsior Life Assurance Co., Toronto, who is widely known in the north, where he has large interests. Mr. Black's offer was 49c for the spruce pulpwood and 38c for the other spruce woods, in addition to the customary dues, and $10.00 for the white pine, plus the dues of $2.50 per M., b.m. It is estimated there are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 cords of spruce pulpwood on the Long Lake area. The deposit required was the same as in the Nagagami award, and Mr. Black and his associates are required to carry out similar undertakings in construction to those already referred to in the Nagagami berth.

The Sprocket Must Fit the Chain

The Canadian Link-Belt Company of Toronto and Montreal have just issued a new Steel Chain Data Book No. 475. In this book is presented completely the heavier rugged steel chains used for power transmission, and also including elevating and conveying chains

Copies can be secured by any reader interested in this subject by addressing the Canadian Link-Belt Company. In the foreword of this book is the following of interest: Malleable iron sprocket chains manufactured by the Link-Belt Company have rendered splendid service in their field for more than forty years; but the demand for chains that will run at higher speeds and under greater loads has been so insistent that we have developed a line of steel chains which is completely presented in this booklet for the first time. The line ranges from the rugged slow-speed classes to the machine finished high-speed chains, but in every case the chains are accurate as to pitch, ample as to joint bearing surface, with a joint construction permitting free lubrication, and material specially selected and treated to provide strength and toughness in the side bars, and to resist wear in the joints. Brute strength in a chain is the cheapest quality, but service and durability can only be secured if the essential requirements above enumerated are met. Sprocket wheels play as important a part in the satisfactory operation of a drive as the chain itself.

If you are looking for satisfactory operation of a chain drive, and a low maintenance cost, don't expect to get it by buying a chain from one maker and sprocket wheels from another. You can do that with leather or rubber belts and pulleys, but not with chain and sprockets. The sprocket must fit the chain, and must be ground or machine finished to secure this fit. Money paid for a well fitting sprocket wheel yields large returns.

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Responsible Position for Mr. Kirsch

W. E. Kirsch was recently appointed secretary and general manager of the Security Lumber Co., Limited, of Moose Jaw, Sask., which organization lately took over the 31 retail yards and eight hardware stores operated by the Western Canada Sawmill Yards, Limited. The Security Lumber Co. will now have a string of 78 retail lumber and coal yards and 10 hardware stores in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Kirsch went to Saskatoon 12 years ago as superintendent of the Security Lumber Co. In 1912 he was promoted to be assistant general manager of the company and was transferred to Moose Jaw, where two years later he was appointed general manager of the Western Canada Sawmill Yards, Limited. He returned to Saskatoon, where the headquarters of that company was established.

The Security Lumber Co. will not only continue the local retail yard of the Western Canada Sawmill Yards, on Manitoba Avenue, Saskatoon, but will increase the wholesale department, making that city the distributing point for the 40 yards belonging to the organization in the northern part of Saskatchewan. The Western Canada Sawmill Yards, which, as already stated, sold out their interests to the Security Lumber Co., were organized 11 years ago with head office in Saskatoon, and gradually opened up and extended their number of retail yards throughout the province of Saskatchewan.

Wholesale Lumberman Speaks on Building

Discussing the action of Toronto carpenters in declining to accept a 10 per cent. cut in wages to get building under way, J. P. Johnson, of J. P. Johnson & Son, wholesale lumber merchants, Toronto, recently said that such a policy was a dog-in-the-manger one, and would have the effect of cutting the throat of the labor man himself.

He was one of the representatives of the wholesale lumbermen at the recent conference of the building trades and building trades unions with Senator Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, Ottawa. The object of this assembly was to try and get building started. Mr. Johnson said that the Senator pointed out that Canada could not get export trade at the present time and that if Canadians wanted to prevent a great want this winter, they must ge something started within their own country. If building began extensively, anyone not totally blind would see the difference which would result.

Mr. Johnson added that there is $8,000,000 worth of buildings projected in Toronto and held up because of the high cost. He believed that if building got well under way many other lines would be stimulated and everyone would benefit.

According to Mr. Johnson, the general reduction of wages by the amount suggested would not only produce far more work, but would have the effect of bringing down the general cost of living, and would tend to equalize matters so that labor men would be the gainers in the end.

Premier Pays Visit to Newest Town

Hon. E. C. Drury recently paid an official visit to Kapuskasing, the new model town of the province, which now has a population of about 600, and the plans for the future provide for a community several times larger. Although the plant of the Spruce Falls Company is not within the corporation limits, much is expected of the activities of this organization just as soon as conditions in the pulp and paper market improve. S. A. Munday, vice-president of the company, who welcomed Premier Drury, said that all their other plants are only operating from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. capacity, which affords a fair indication of the quietness of trade. During the past year the company has expended at Kapuskasing over $4,000,000, while only $2,500,000 is required to complete the work. The sulphite mill will have a capacity of 120 tons a day and, it is proposed, later on to go on with the erection of a paper mill, while there will be a power plant development of about 100,000 h.p. The company will also have a sawmill equipment capable of turning out 20,000,000 feet of lumber a year. When the work is in full swing 250 men will be engaged in the pulp mill, while 500 will find employment in the bush four or five months in the year.

Mr. Turcotte is Still Operating

J. A. Turcotte, of Amos, Que., whose lumber mill at Matagan was recently destroyed by fire, says he intends to build another mill of the same capacity. He does not expect, however, to start operations until next spring. The output will be about 30,000 feet a day. Mr. Turcotte's loss at Matagan was $200,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. Everything was a total loss, including the store, stock of general merchandise, camp cookery and stable building, blacksmith shop, 2,000,000 feet of lumber, 4,500 cords of pulpwood, sawmill, conveyor, etc.

Mr. Turcotte has another mill in operation of the same capacity, and in about a month expects to be through sawing. He will cut about 2,000,000 feet during the season. Mr. Turcotte says this mill is located about six miles from the track, and he will have to wait for the first ice roads to haul the lumber out. During the winter the mill is connected with the track by means of an ice road 20 feet wide, and the average teamload of lumber is 7,500 feet.

Mr. Turcotte has received a number of inquiries during the past few months and has sold several hundred thousand feet of one-inch boards. He is paying on the average $2.00 a day and board for laborers and $1.00 more for skilled help. Men are much easier to handle, are steadier and do a better day's work than they did two or three years ago. Mr. Turcotte announces that if the lumber market does not show a decided improvement he does not intend to cut any logs during the coming fall.

Piling Lumber Too Close to Houses

At a recent meeting of the Board of Control in Ottawa it was reported that complaints have been received from a number of residents of Dalhousie Ward that the Export Lumber Co. was not conforming to the by-law respecting the piling of lumber within the city limits. In a written report to the Board, the city engineer stated that he had visited the location of he lumber piles on Preston street, between Yonge and Norman, and had found that a number of them were within 71 to 77 feet of buildings and residences. The Ottawa by law states that lumber must not be piled closer than 100 feet of any building.

Aircraft Big Success in Fire Patrol

During the recent hot, dry spell the value of aircraft as a means of forest fire patrol was amply demonstrated. In several instances the destruction by fire of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable forest products have been averted, according to advices received from Ottawa, by the use of aircraft, both in protective work and carrying fire fighters to the scene of the outbreaks in much less time than by other means of travel. ...

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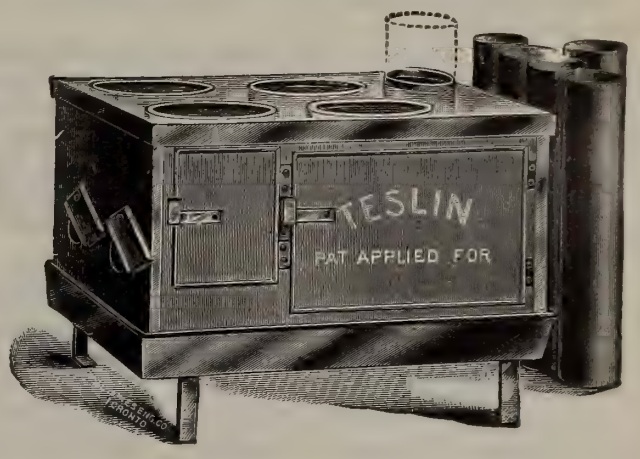

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The Lumber Industry in Germany

By D. A. Taylor, Bear River, N. S.

A few observations during a visit to one of the largest lumber operations in Germany may be of interest to readers and friends of the "Canada Lumberman."

Leaving Victoria Station, London, at 2 p.m., Saturday, via Dover, Ostend and Cologne, I arrived at Erfurt, Sunday, 9.40 p.m., staying over night at the Kossenhaschen Hotel. I left at 6 a.m. Monday morning for Gehern, arriving there at 8.30, the centre of the operation.

Let me here note that there is not any trouble whatever in Germany to get an early breakfast; one does not have to hang about until a late hour before being able to get something to eat.

Describing the plant, the power consists of a 700 H.P. direct connected generator, A.C., three phase, supplying the various motors, also the lighting system.

Fuel includes small edgings and all waste wood, supplemented by coal. No sawdust is used, as this product goes to the grinding plant and is converted into wood-flour, used in the manufacture of linoleum, explosives, toys, etc. At present they are short of power and are installing a 1,000 H.P. unit similar to the one in operation.

A machine and blacksmith shop are adjacent, and conveniently laid out for all repairs and general work.

The logs are cut from six to twelve months previous to sawing, barked and piled to cure.

They are brought in by rail and are converted by small gang or "frame" saws. The operation is carried out in the following manner: No. 1 frame is set up, say, for eight-inch stock; the frame is filled on either side with saws set for ⅜-in. and ½-in. boards, with an eight-inch gap in the centre.

The logs are run through and the stock returned to No. 2, which is set up for two or three-inch, as the case may be, and on the sides of the frame for ⅜-in. and ½-in.

This is the procedure through the entire lot of machines, each alternate machine making stock for the other.

The process is very slow, but the sawing is excellent with very little waste. The boards that require edging are removed to another building, cross-cut to length and edged.

The Linderman, Sanding, Band-re-saws and Printing machinery are grouped in a building by themselves. Here also great care is exercised to avoid waste.

There is a stave plant, planing department, and plant for making paper drum heads, etc.

All sawdust is collected and transferred to the grinding plant and converted into wood-flour, as previously alluded to.

This plant is one of the most up-to-date, consisting of four units, of the disc type, running at a very high speed, which they claim as a much superior method to the use of stones.

This firm have fifteen other operations throughout the country, of varying capacities, but all on the same lines.

At the present rate of exchange they can do a very good business with Great Britain, but as soon as the mark returns to near normal further business will be prohibitive.

At present the ratio of wages and living are about 2.5 times pre-war, while the rate of exchange is about twelve times, so it will easily be understood why Germany can cater to Great Britain in the lumber business.

The country in general is very economically and systematically taken care of. The roads, for instance, have a row of fruit trees on either side about thirty feet apart, they being the only trees growing in the cultivated districts. The absence of fences and hedges is very striking to the stranger, even the railways to all appearances are running through green fields without any protection.

When we consider what this means to a country in the saving of land it makes one stop and think; on the other hand, I am still puzzled how the youngsters are kept out of the apple trees.

The wood railway sleeper is not seen except on some remote side track, pressed steel taking their place. These are made with a three-inch flange around both sides and ends, projecting downward into the ground, giving it rigidity, at the same time preventing any lateral motion.

Everyone is working and to all outward appearances Germany is the most prosperous country in Europe to-day.

Pamphlet on $1,000 Waste Prevention Prize

In the interest of the $1,000 Waste Prevention Prize, the Utilization and Waste Prevention Committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is issuing a pamphlet to be distributed among the members of the National for acquainting them with the purposes and conditions of the contest.

The prize of $1,000 will be awarded for the best new method, new machine or new device which, in practical application or use, will result in an appreciable saving of labor, time, material and expense when applied to present manufacturing processes in the lumber industry.

The purpose of the contest is to promote the reduction and elimination of preventable waste in the production of lumber, and develop more efficient utilization of unpreventable waste in the lumber industry.

It is hoped that the attention of the men both in the woods and the mills or any others, whose daily experiences furnish them with ideas along these lines, will be acquainted with the conditions of the contest and the prize to be awarded.

Wants Amendment in New Freight Rule

R. L. Sargent, manager Transportation Department of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, writes that he has received the revised rules and conditions of carriage to apply in connection with the proposed Canadian Freight Classification No. 17.

In the course of the communication, which has been sent out to the members of the Association, Mr. Sargent asks that everyone should give the revised rules and conditions earnest consideration and send in to him any comment that they may have to make.

Continuing, Mr. Sargent says: There is one section of the rule to which we would more particularly direct your attention, and it is Section 1, which states that when shipment is consigned straight the shipping order and bill of lading may specify the name of a party at the same destination to be notified of the arrival of the shipment. Under this section of the rule, you could not consign a car on a straight bill of lading to John Jones, Montreal, notify John Jones, Ottawa, but would have to consign it to John Jones, Montreal, notify John Jones or some other party at Mntreal. We feel that this would be detrimental to the lumber interests, and it is our intention to ask the Canadian Freight Association to amend this portion of the rule so as to allow the name of the party to be notified to be the name of the party at an address other than that of the destination of the shipment. If you have any comments to make regarding other portions of this rule, will you please let us hear from you promptly?

Rule 34—"Unless otherwise provided:—

"Section 1—The name of only one shipper, one consignee and one destination shall appear on a shipping order and bill of lading. When shipment is consigned straight the shipping order and bill of lading may specify the name of a party at the same destination to be notified of the arrival of the shipment. When the shipment is consigned 'To Order' the shipping order and bill of lading must specify the name of a party at the same destination to be notified of the arrival of the shipment.

"Section 2—(a) The issuing of bills of lading for shipments consigned 'To Order' is prohibited unless the name of the person, firm or corporation to whose order the shipment is consigned, is plainly shown thereon after the words 'To Order.'

"(b) The issuing of a bill of lading for a shipment consigned straight or 'To Order' at one point, with the consignee's address or instructions to notify the consignee or other party, at another point, will be permitted under he following conditions:

"When the shipment is consigned to a point beyond the final carrier's point of delivery; or

"When the consignee or party to notify is located at a prepay station or on a rural free delivery route or in the interior, in which cases the shipment must be consigned to an open station designated by the shipper; or

"When the destination station and the consignee's post office address adjacent to such station are differently named.

"(c) This rule does not prohibit the consigning of shipments to 'Hold for Orders' points, authorized in carriers' tariffs, with the name of the party to notify shown as being located at a point other than that at which car is held."

Fire Made Clean Sweep of Mill

C. Milburn & Son, Desboro, Ont., whose saw and grist mills were destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, state that their loss was $7,000, and that there was no insurance on the property. The firm have not decided to rebuild as yet. They were able to save most of the lumber, but had about 8,000 feet burned, and also a shed containing wagons, sleigh, lumber and other things. The cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Milburn, Sr., states they had been sawing on the Saturday previous in the usual way and when the blaze was first seen the grist mill was burning. The latter had not been used for few years, except the lower floor, which was employed as a planing mill.

The bulk of the sawing done by C. Milburn & Son was custom work for farmers. They manufactured lumber, lath, shingles and dressed stock, and always bought some logs and took out a considerable quantity of their own. Business had been very good locally, but up to the time of the fire shipments to outside points were not brisk.

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EDGINGS

Victorien Lemay is contemplating the erection of a sawmill at Deschaillons, Lotbiniere County, Que. The work will start immediately.

The freighter "C. C. Morse," owned by United States Shipping Board, recently took a shipment of 7,000,000 shingles from Vancouver to New York.

The sawmill and residence of Elzear Bertrand, corner 8th Street and 3rd Avenue, Limoilou, Quebec, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is $10,000.

The freighter "C. C. Morse," owned by the United States Shipping Board, recently took a shipment of 7,000,000 shingles from Vancouver to New York.

Little's sawmill at Terrace, B.C., was recently destroyed by fire. Most of the lumber and logs were saved. No insurance was carried, but the owners will rebuild.

A portable sawmill owned and operated by Lynch & Fournier, near St. Quentin, N.B., on the International Railway division of the C. N. R., was destroyed by fire recently.

S. L. Lambert, lumber merchant of Welland, Ont., intends erecting a first-class hotel and theatre in that city. The hotel will have about fifty rooms, each with a bath.

The shingle mill of George Hughes at Trout Mills, near North Bay, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is about $3,000. Mr. Hughes will probably rebuild the mill this fall.

One of the huge dry kilns of the McNair Shingle Mill at Vancouver, B.C., with its stock of shingles, was destroyed recently by a fire of unknown origin. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

W. G. Gorvett, Arthur, Ont., had his planing mill and one lumber shed destroyed by fire recently. The mill was struck by lightning during a severe electric storm. The loss is $10,000.

Among the firms who have recently joined the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago, are the Export Association of Canada, Limited, Montreal, and the Euphrasia Lumber Co. of Meaford, Ont.

Bush fires have been raging extensively in the northern part of Peterboro County in the vicinity of Deer Bay. For several days very thick smoke hung over the lakes in that vicinity, obscuring the shores.

G. C. Piche, chief forester of Quebec, says that the forest fires in that province are now all under control. The extent of the damage has been exaggerated. Many small bush fires, near railways, gave rise to alarmous reports.

Wireles telephony may be used by forest rangers in their duties of protecting the great reserves in the vicinity of Lesser Slave Lake, according to E. H. Finlayson of the headquarters staff of the Dominion Forestry Branch, Edmonton.

Joseph D. Latno of the James W. Sewall office, Old Town, Maine and Washington, D.C., with a crew of estimators, is exploring about 500,000 acres of land in northern Maine for the State in connection with arriving at a fair valuation of timber lands for taxation purposes.

W. A. Coward, who is conducting a general woodworking business at Hespeler, Ont., is doing hand lathe work at the present time. He intends in the near future to make handles for forks, shovels, etc., and when fully established will specialize in edged tool handles.

Australia is taking measures to conserve forests hitherto regarded as obstacles to settlement. An area of milling timber, estimated at 24,000,000 acres, will, it is said, when put in the new national forestry policy, produce 10,000,000 feet annually and yield a royalty of £2,000,000 a year to the State.

Fire recently destroyed the Gilroy McKay Lumber Mill at Port Alberni, B.C. The loss in the plant alone is estimated at $75,000, while 1,500,000 feet of lumber were burned. The "Canadian Voyager" was berthed at the mill, loading 500,000 feet of lumber for Quebec points Both cargo and vessel were saved.

Fire recently destroyed the Gilroy-McKay Lumber Mill at Port Alberni, B.C. The loss in the plant alone is estimated at $75,000, while 1,500,000 feet of lumber were burned. The "Canadian Voyager" was berthed at the mill, loading 500,000 feet of lumber for Quebec points. Both cargo and vessel were saved.

Application was read recently on behalf of Alfred Ingle for the winding up of Mill Cut Homes & Lumber, Limited, Vancouver, which plant was recently destroyed by fire. The application was dismissed with costs by Judge Murphy, who said he did not want to discourage the lumber business of British Columbia by admitting that it was bad or risky. The majority of the shareholders of Mill Cut Homes & Lum-

ber, Limited, appeared to desire to continue the company in the business for which it was organized, which was a legitimate one, and he thought that it was within his rights.

The forestry branch of the Quebec Crown Lands Department is investigating the origin of a number of forest fires which broke out recently at different points throughout the Province. It is the intention of the department to make examples of any setles or others who have been found guilty of violations of the law.

The Pacific Logging Congress will be held in October in San Francisco. George M. Cornwall of Portland, secretary of the Congress, was recently in Vancouver on a visit. He says there are in British Columbia at the present time 50 logging railroads with a trackage of 510 miles upon which 100 locomotives are in service.

The Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto had an attendance of 55 students during the past session, which was the largest on record. Of the undergraduates, 16 are employed for the summer months by the Dominion Government, 15 by the Forestry Branch of Ontario, and the remainder by pulp, paper and lumber companies. The six graduates of 1921 have also secured excellent positions.

The Star Lumber Co., Limited, of St. Joseph, Beauce County, Que., which was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $45,000, are manufacturers and dealers in spruce and hardwood lumber, lath, railway ties, pulpwood and piling. E. Farrell and T. Pouliot are two of the incorporators of the company, Mr. Farrell being the president. The newly incorporated organization is well and favorably known to the lumber interests of the East.

During the recent hot, dry spell, the value of aircraft as a means of forest fire patrol was amply demonstrated. In several instances the destruction by fire of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable forest products has been averted, according to advices received from Ottawa, by the use of aircraft, both in protective work and carrying fire fighters to the scene of the outbreaks in much less time than would have been possible by other means of travel.

Good headway is being made on the new groundwood pulp plant of the Timiskaming Pulp & Paper Co., which is being erected near Haileybury, Ont. Excavation has been completed and construction is now going on. The buildings will be of steel, cement and interlocking tile, and will be completed this fall when the equipment will be installed. Alex. Fasken, Toronto, president of the company, is well pleased with the progress that is being made.

The consummation of a deal whereby the Powell River Company of Powell River, B.C., will secure nearly 5,000,000,000 feet of timber on the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., is now practically completed. The major portion of this timber is spruce and hemlock, which will be used in the company's pulp and paper plant. It is estimated that with proper care this timber will give a fifty-year cut under normal conditions.

The name of the Campbell River Lumber Co., Limited, near White Rock, B.C., has been changed to the Campbell River Mills, Limited, and the capital stock has been increased from $40,000 to $500,000. H. W. Hunter is president and general manager of the company, which has just built an 1800-foot pier, with a large wharf at the outer end, having storage capacity for 1,500,000 feet of lumber and equipped with a steam driving crane in preparation for doing an extensive cargo business. Lumber is loaded on to large scows and towed to Vancouver for shipment.

The sawmill owned by W. H. Bromley of Pembroke, Ont., and all the lumber and logs in the village of Ruel, a sub-division of the Canadian National Railway in the Capreol District, were reduced to ashes recently. 37 carloads of ties, the property of the C. N. R., also fell a victim to the bush fires, which had gained great headway during the night and were beyond the control of the rangers in the morning. A change of wind resulted in saving the village of Gogama.

Robert Stewart, Limited, Guelph, Ont., whose planing mill and lumber yard were destroyed by fire recently, have been successful in making arrangements for the use of the Bell Organ Company's factory in Guelph. There the firm will have their head office and manufacturing plant. Robert Stewart, Limited, have also been successful in buying the woodworking equipment formerly used by H. Cargill & Sons of Cargill, Ont. The plant has been moved to Guelph and commenced operations recently.

G. H. Prince, chief forester of the Crown Lands Department, New Brunswick, returned lately to Fredericton from a visit to Northumberland and Gloucester Counties. He states that five more lookout towers will be erected in order to connect up with the present chain of towers. Mr. Prince was accompanied on the trip by J. W. Menzies of the Goedetic Survey, Ottawa. An 80-foot collapsible steel tower belonging to the Geodetic Survey and capable of being erected in two hours, transported on a motor truck, was used on the trip in looking for the best locations

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO

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Boxes and Box Shooks
Careful attention given all mill work.

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We Hold Complete Stocks of

Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood
Birch, Etc.
Rough or Dressed
Also **Lath**

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4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¼ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¼ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¼ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¼ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¼ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¼" & 2"

200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.

60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE

500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

"By-Pass" Blower Systems
for green saw dust and wet stringy material

Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.

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The harness which costs the least is that which serves the best and lasts the longest. "Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness will get the most out of your horse power and save you money. It is honestly made of the best materials—by skilled Canadian workmen.

Ask us for particulars.

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P. S. We also make trunks, bags and travellers' requisites.

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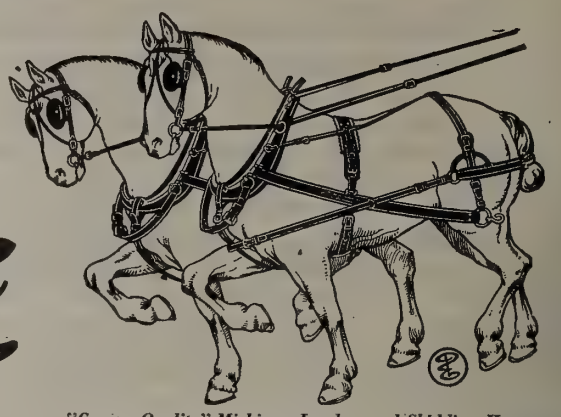


"Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness

Buy Chain by the Pound of *Strength* and *Service*

TWO chains may be identical in appearance, yet one is ten per cent heavier and thirty per cent stronger than the other. Mere inspection can tell little; the use of a scale and a few simple tests will reveal marked differences.

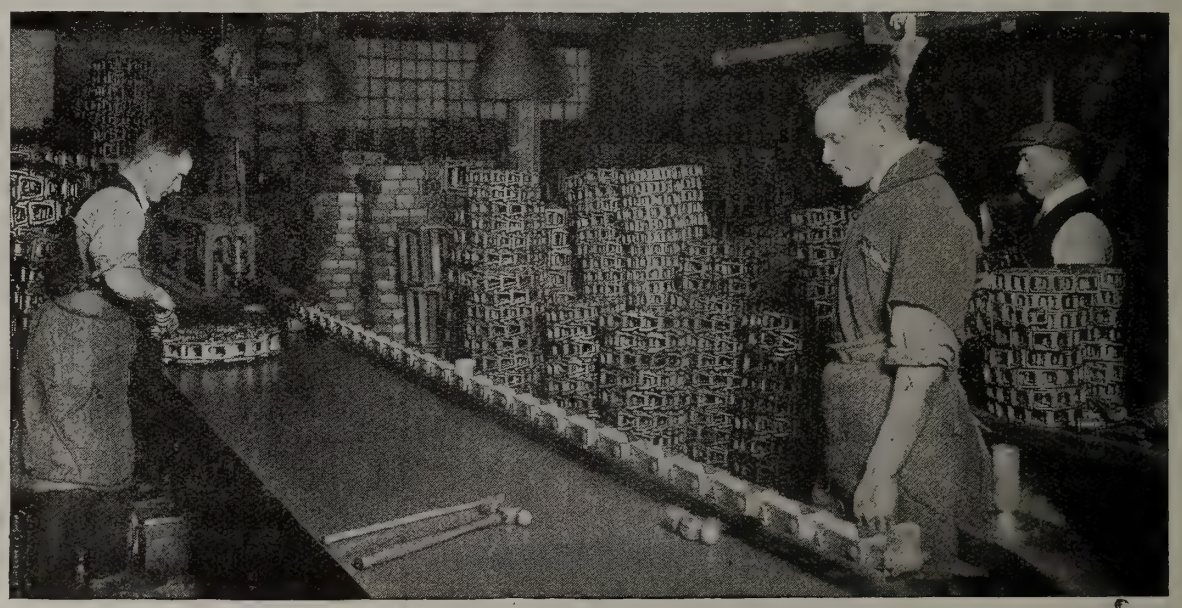
If you lack facilities, a simple bending test with the aid of a vise and a hand hammer will tell you something. Don't buy a chain that breaks short under the hammer, for you want a tough, not a brittle chain.

Subject our chains to the most thorough comparative tests and you will find substantiation of our claim that we give you more pounds of service and units of durability than any other maker. And what is more important, forty years of experience as chain makers have taught us how to maintain the high standards.

We have chains for every type of transmission, elevator or conveyor, and have engineers to assist you in making proper selections.

Write for catalog containing prices and full particulars.

This Trade Mark Identifies Genuine Link-Belt Chains



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These Beltings will solve your driving problems and save you money.

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Weighing 1800 lbs. and occupying space 8' x 9' which rosses wood 2 ft. or 4 ft. long, with a minimum of waste and low cost of upkeep.

Actual Test Has Shown Only 8% Net Loss.

And Capacity 2 to 3 Cords per Hour.

Enquiries solicited.

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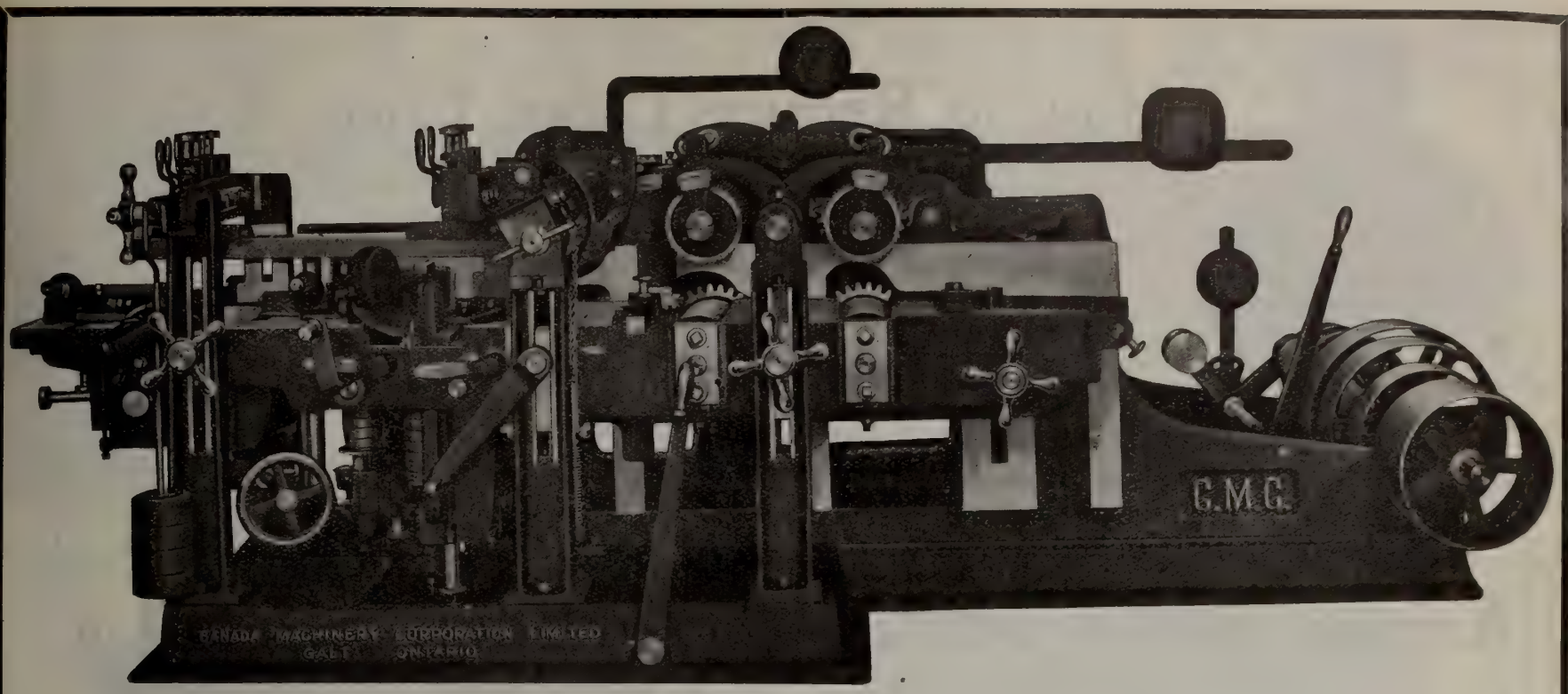

No. 303 Heavy Moulder
Two sizes 10 in. and 12 in.

Does Your Moulding Dept. Pay?

Would'nt a machine suitable for all classes of moulding and capable of turning out the finest work help you out ? The C.M.C. No. 303 Moulder is all of that and more. It saves time, as its adjustments are so convenient it can be set up without the slightest delay.

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LIMITED

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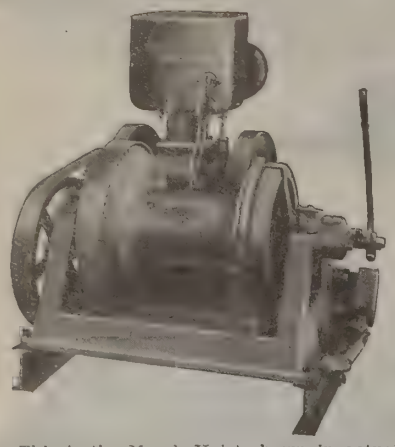

This is the Marsh Hoist shown in actual operation in the other illustration.

How to Reduce Labor Costs

Statistics show that the one item of **LABOR** makes up forty-five per cent. (45%) of the total cost of your lumber, and that this percentage is gradually increasing.

With a **MARSH HOIST** on the job you can materially reduce your Labor Costs. One of these little machines, either Gasoline or Steam driven, will move your logs more quickly, increase your daily output, and at the same time cut a big hole in that Labor Bill.

A **MARSH HOIST** will pull your logs from the stump to the loading ground, load the logs on wagon or car, pull wagons or sleighs up steep hills, move cars or trains of cars, etc.

Write for full particulars—it will pay you.

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited *ESTABLISHED 1846* **Belleville, Ontario**

Sales Agents: **MUSSENS LIMITED, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.**

6 H.P. Single Drum "Marsh" Gasoline Hoist at work in woods.

Arrow Head Saws

In logging camps and mills from coast to coast Arrow Head Saws are doing the hardest work because their wonderful strength and cutting qualities are recognized. Made from high-grade Vanadium Steel, and tempered by a superior process known only to us, they will stand the severest tests and easily outlast ordinary saws.

Arrow Head Saws are 100% Canadian product—made in Canada by Canadians for Canadians to meet Canadian conditions.

Write for our catalogue and price list.

Write for our Catalogue and Price List.

T. F. Shurly Co., Limited

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Put your problem up to us

We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

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Dominion Express Building, : Montreal, Canada

DRYING

THE "PROCTOR" AUTOMATIC VENEER DRYER

makes the user sure of the highest quality drying results. This machine always dries the veneer thoroughly and uniformly; prevents warping and checking; insures lasting flatness and pliability. Automatic—it saves time, labor, space; has an enormous output; cuts costs. Get acquainted by sending for catalog No. 57.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC. Philadelphia, Pa.

Formerly The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.

"Proctor" DRYERS

MADE IN CANADA

POSITIVELY NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES

when using

"FLY TERROR"

the only fly repellant on the market used with satisfaction by all lumbermen and bushmen.

The largest lumbering concerns are providing their men with Fly-Terror during the drive and they all agree to say that it is a "money saver."

Special prices for large quantities—Send your order in advance for spring delivery.

The Fly Terror Manufacturing Regd.

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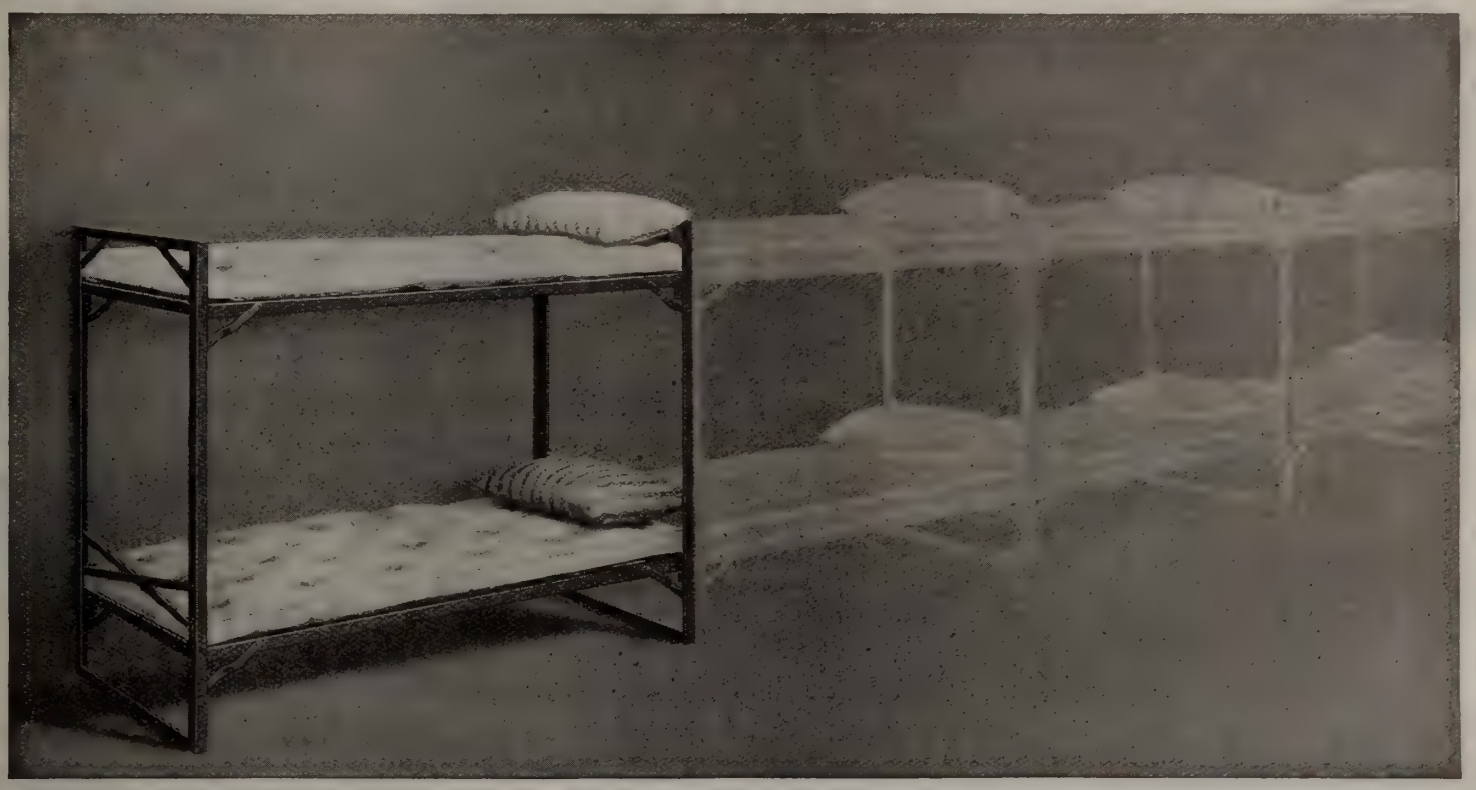

Whether your camp starts with twelve or a hundred units—additions to the Bunk Equipment can always be had quickly, as growth demands—

Simmons Standardized Single or Double Deck

Steel Bunk Units

Employers of labor who have given the subject of *sleep* the attention it deserves are outspoken in their praise and endorsement of Simmons Standardized Bunk Units.

These Bunk Units are made entirely of steel. They are in every detail complete in themselves. They insure the maximum of comfort and sleep, are thoroughly sanitary, are easily fumigated, are practically indestructible and easily taken down and moved.

Where sleeping accommodations must be provided for vast armies of industrial workers, Simmons Steel Bunk Units solve the problem in a practical way.

For Industrial Lumber and Railroad Construction Camps

Whether you start with 12 or 100 bunks, additional units to harmonize in height and character can always be had promptly.

Simmons Standardized Steel Bunks may be ordered in Single or Double Deck Units. They are 100 per cent sanitary, are easily taken down and moved—last indefinitely.

Write today for full information regarding our sanitary, comfortable and serviceable standardized Steel Bunk Units. Complete data, specifications and illustrations of all styles, furnished promptly upon request

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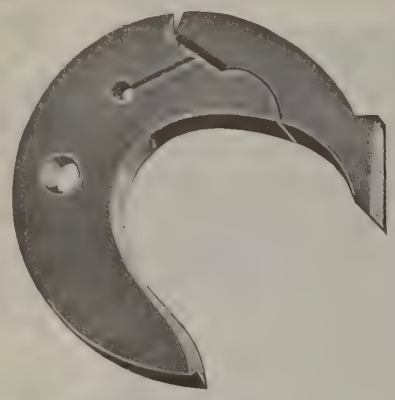
SERVICE STATIONS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

RADCLIFF "Beaver Brand" Saws



are made of best quality steel of crucible quality only. Add to this that they are made by men of lifelong experience in saw-mills and saw factories and you have the reason why they are giving such steady satisfaction.

RADCLIFF SAW MFG. CO., LTD., 1550 Dundas St. W., Toronto

AMBEST

Will pack anything except cold water ends. All out of one can!

PLIBRICO

For lining Furnaces, Dutch-ovens and Wood burners, and a drum or two on hand is a great help in any emergency.

Beveridge Supply Co., Ltd., Montreal

Showing a Moreau Barker at work with the logs being taken direct to the car by means of a chain conveyor

Speed !

- - - a big factor in barking pulpwood.

You will be interested in knowing that the Moreau Barker has established a splendid reputation, both in Canada and in the United States for the speed with which it works.

There is not another machine on the market to exceed it in this respect. Whether the logs being barked are wet or dry, large or small, it does its work in a perfect manner, each log being removed of all bark, knots and lumps.

Write us for illustrated folder.

La Compagnie Manufacturiere F. X. Bertrand

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MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY

MINIMIZE FIRE RISKS

By speedily removing shavings, sawdust and adrasive dust from machines with a REED "SHUR-PULL" EXHAUST SYSTEM, you can reduce fire risks to a minimum.

And, in addition, you will have healthier and more contented employees, better work and increased production.

Think what this means to you, Mr. Mill Owner!! Delays may prove costly—get in touch with our Engineers imediately. They can design and install a system to suit your special requirements.

Our recommendations involve no obligations.

GEORGE W. REED & CO. Limited, MONTREAL

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"MAPLE LEAF" BRAND
Stitched Cotton Duck Belting

Strong Durable Economical True Running

Specially adapted for use in Lumber Mills

We have a good stock of well seasoned belting on hand, and would be pleased to receive your orders. Ask your Superintendent what he requires. The best is the cheapest.

MAPLE LEAF BELT DRESSING

The Best for all Kinds of Belts

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FIRE BRICK
AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel," "St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

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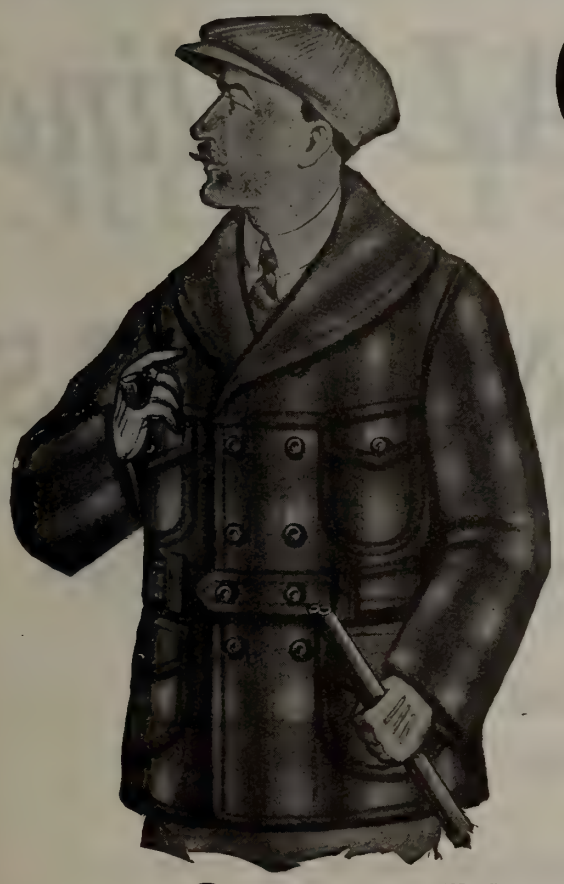

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Let us send you our catalogue, price lists and samples. We are confident that the all round superiority of our line will convince you of the desirability of giving them a place in your stocks.

Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

"Durabil" Waterproof Mackinaw Coats, Pants and Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Mitts, Socks, Moccasins, etc., etc.

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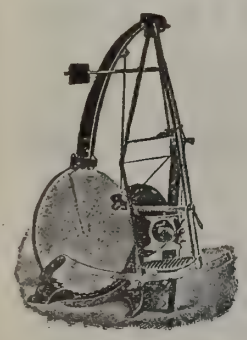

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PRODUCES THE BEST as Well as the Cheapest

Tight or Slack Staves, Headings, Kegs, Barrels and Short Box Shooks

100% to 400% profit in Cooperage Stock today. Be wise and purchase the best Machinery.

Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws.
Cylinder Saws Repaired

Dixie Portable Gasoline Drag Saw

Price with 1 saw blade and dry battery ignition system	$270.00
Price with 1 saw blade and Bosch Magneto ignition system	300.00
Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each	14.00
Price extra 6½ or 7 foot saws, each	16.00

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Established 1854
Cleveland, Ohio

A Coe Automatic Roller Veneer Dryer in operation in the plan of the Breece Manufacturing Company, Portsmouth, Ohio, where the celebrated "Breece Table Top" is made.

They say:—"It is indeed a pleasure to watch this Dryer operate."

It is noted for: —Its satisfactory service; its labor saving; the high quality of its product.

The Coe Manufacturing Company

Painesville, Ohio, U.S.A.

We build all the Machinery for a Veneer Plant

Represented in Canada east of the Rocky Mountains by

GARLOCK-WALKER MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
32 Front Street West, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

The "NATIONAL" line

of guaranteed

AXES & LUMBERING TOOLS

In our large plant we are now making **all kinds** of good axes, cant hooks, peaveys and maple handles. We make nothing but the best and our prices are right. Every article fully guaranteed. We want your orders and we are going to make it to your interest to place them with us.

Our New Axe and Lumbering Tool Catalogue is now ready.

Write us for one, and mention the lines in which you are most interested, and we will quote you our "dull times" prices on them. **Write now.**

THE NATIONAL FARMING MACHINERY LIMITED

MONTMAGNY, QUE.

GOODHUE BELTING

FACTORY TO YOUR MILL

TO the saw mill and woodworking industries we offer an unusually good belting value in our "Acme Waterproof." This belting is specially made from the best hides to run in wet places where only the best quality belt can "make good." If you require any belting you should enquire into the merits of "Goodhue Belts," then you will buy a "Goodhue."
According to the conditions under which the belt has to run, we recommend "Extra," "Standard" or "Acme Waterproof"—each brand the best quality, but each made for a different service

Send for particulars and prices **J. L. GOODHUE & CO., LIMITED, Danville, Quebec**

WINNIPEG AGENTS: Bissett & Webb, Ltd., 151 Notre Dame Ave., East.
VANCOUVER AGENTS: Fleck Bros., Limited, 1142 Homer Street.
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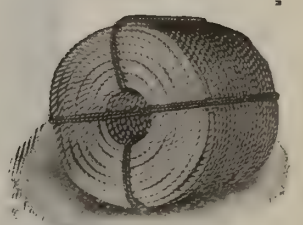
Stop Taking Chances

Always Specify

LION BRAND
CORDAGE, LATHYARN and TRANSMISSION ROPE



Real satisfaction will be yours if you always insist on Lion Brand. That name stands for honest value and quick service. Only the best materials go into our cordage, transmission rope and lathyarn, and skilled workmen and modern equipment are employed.

Give us a trial order today. You will be pleased with the result.

Prices and Particulars on request

Consumers Cordage Company, Ltd.

285 St. Patrick Street, MONTREAL. Que.

MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN, N.B. TORONTO, 11 Church Street

Tees & Persse, Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Fort William
Agents and Stocks at: James Bisset & Co., QUEBEC; Macgowan & Co., Vancouver

The Livelihood of Thousands Depends on Ontario's Forests

THIS is the first of a series of advertising articles to appear weekly in this paper. These advertisements are unusual in that they will deal with the business of every citizen of Ontario. They are intended to enlist your co-operation in a province-wide campaign to prevent forest fires and to put money in your own pocket.

FORESTS of Ontario are the basis for a very large part of the prosperity of Ontario's people.

The lumber industry of Ontario in *camps and mills* alone gives employment to 17,000 men with a payroll of $12,000,000 and an invested capital of $45,000,000. Ontario employs one-third of Canada's lumbermen and produces one-quarter of Canada's total annual cut.

The *sash* and *door* and *planing mills* of Ontario, which depend on the 800 lumber mills and the log-making industry for their raw materials, employ 4,000 persons with a total wage roll of $3,000,000 per year.

Pulp and paper mills employ 8,000 persons, and pay $7,000,000 in wages with over $90,000,000 invested.

In addition, there is the *railway tie* industry, *wood distillation* industry, *cooperage* industry and many others. These are the foundation industries for all that immense number of other industries which use their products, so that if you trace it down, directly or indirectly, every citizen of Ontario is affected.

Save Ontario's Forests
They're Yours

ALL these men, all these pay-rolls, all these industries, depend for their very existence upon the trees standing in Ontario to-day. Tracts of timber, mature and ready to cut, mean *immediate* payrolls for the log-makers, the river drivers, the saw mill men and the pulp mill employees, for the tie makers and other wood workers, and men of other industries using wood workers' products.

Along with stands of mature timber are tracts of trees which will be big enough to cut into saw logs or pulp wood five years from now; others in ten years; still others in fifteen years, and so on down to the very youngest trees. That is to say, all our forests, all our trees, little and big, represent wealth. They mean money right now or money next year or the year after or in the future. They mean pay rolls and employment. They mean men's livelihood. The preservation and the welfare of Ontario's forests affect every man, women and child in the province.

Every stick of timber, little or big, wasted and burned by forest fire, that greatest of all menaces to the forest and wood-working industries, is a direct loss to ***YOU.***

Your co-operation as a citizen is needed to prevent fire and save Ontario's forests.

Ontario Forestry Branch
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

10

PERFECT POWER

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED MONTREAL TRADE MARK

PERFECT Power means perfect transmission and perfect transmission means D. K. McLaren's Genuine British Oak Tanned Leather Belting on every drive. This will eliminate every trace of the stretch and slip menace so common in Mills using inferior belting.

There is no secret about D. K. McLaren's. The reason for its reliability is obvious to anyone who enquires into the process of its manufacture. Nothing but the finest hides—cured and tanned with the utmost care—fashioned into belting by men of experience who know the requirements of Canadian Lumber Mills and factories.

D. K. McLAREN'S

Genuine British Oak Tanned Leather Belting

D·K·McLAREN LIMITED

Head Office and Factory
351 St. James Street, Montreal

ST. JOHN, N.B.
90 Germain St.

TORONTO, ONT.
194 King Street W.

VANCOUVER, B.C.
334 Cordova St. W.

Shoe Packs That Last Longer

There is genuine service built into every pair os Gendron Penetangs. The material and workmanship are the best—the result of over fifty years experience in meeting the needs of lumbermen.

Sporting No. 105
This number is a great favorite with both lumberman and sportsman.

GENDRON PENETANG TRADE MARK REGD

Newly adopted trade mark, 1920.

'If it isn't a GENDRON
It isn't a PENETANG''

Saguenay No. 160
With or without calks

Ottawa No. 171
Same as above in 10 in. height

GENDRON PENETANG SHOEPACK MFG. CO.

PENETANG ONTARIO

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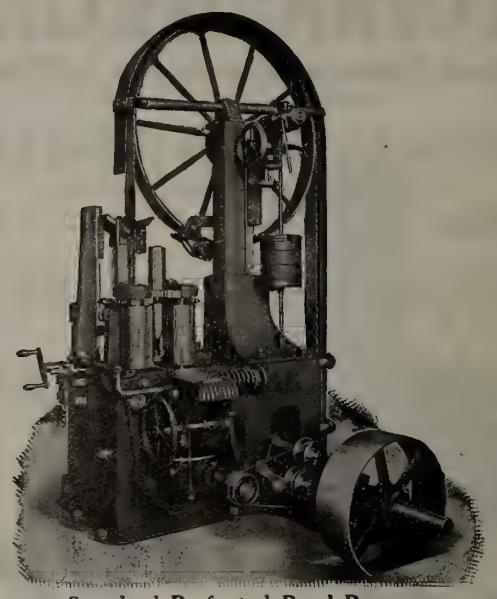

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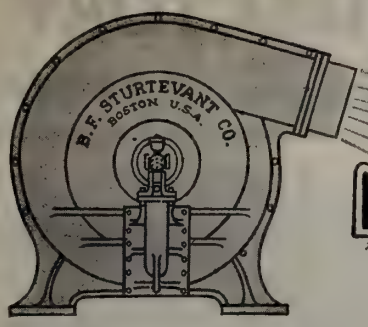

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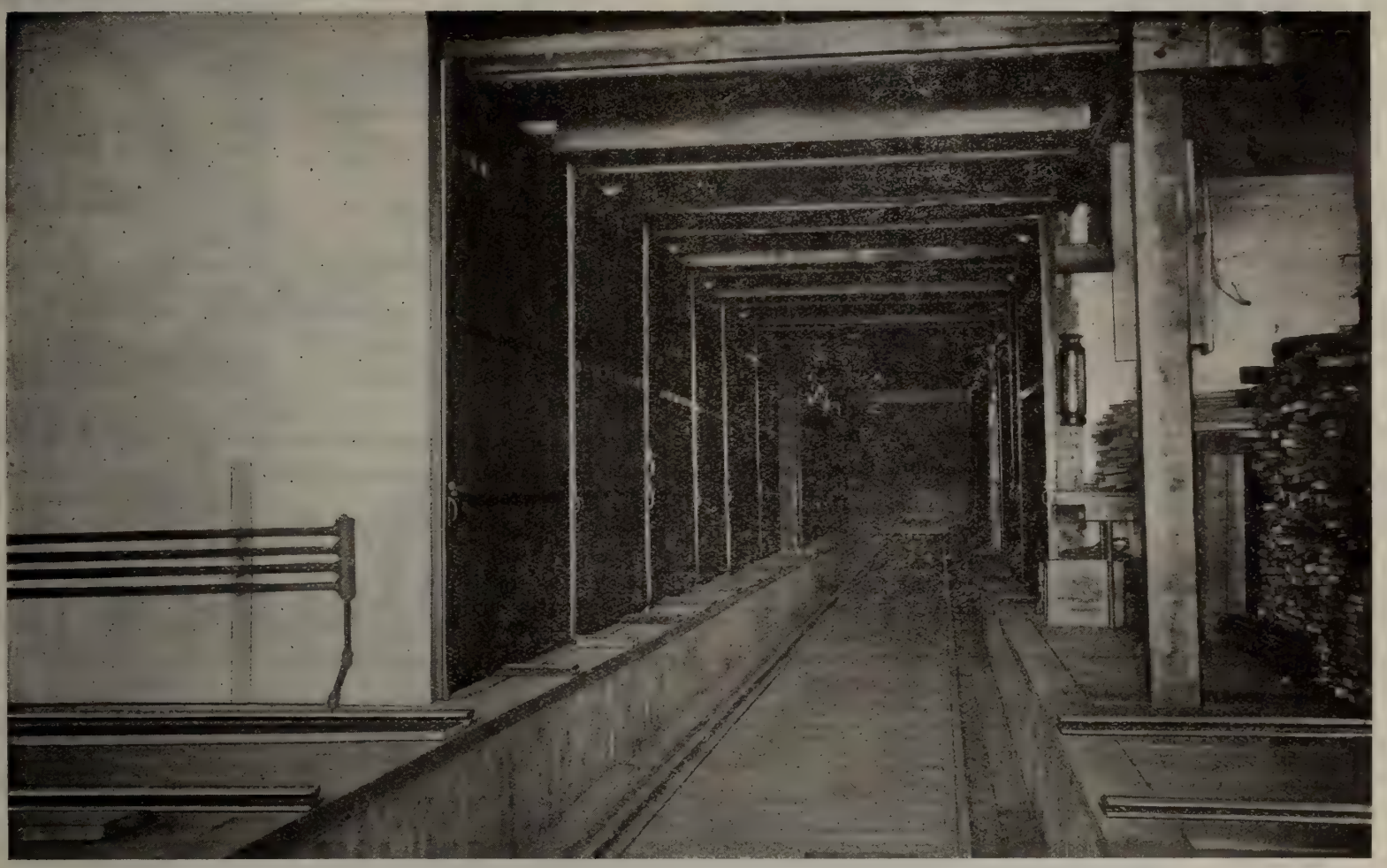

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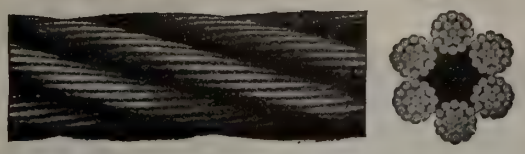

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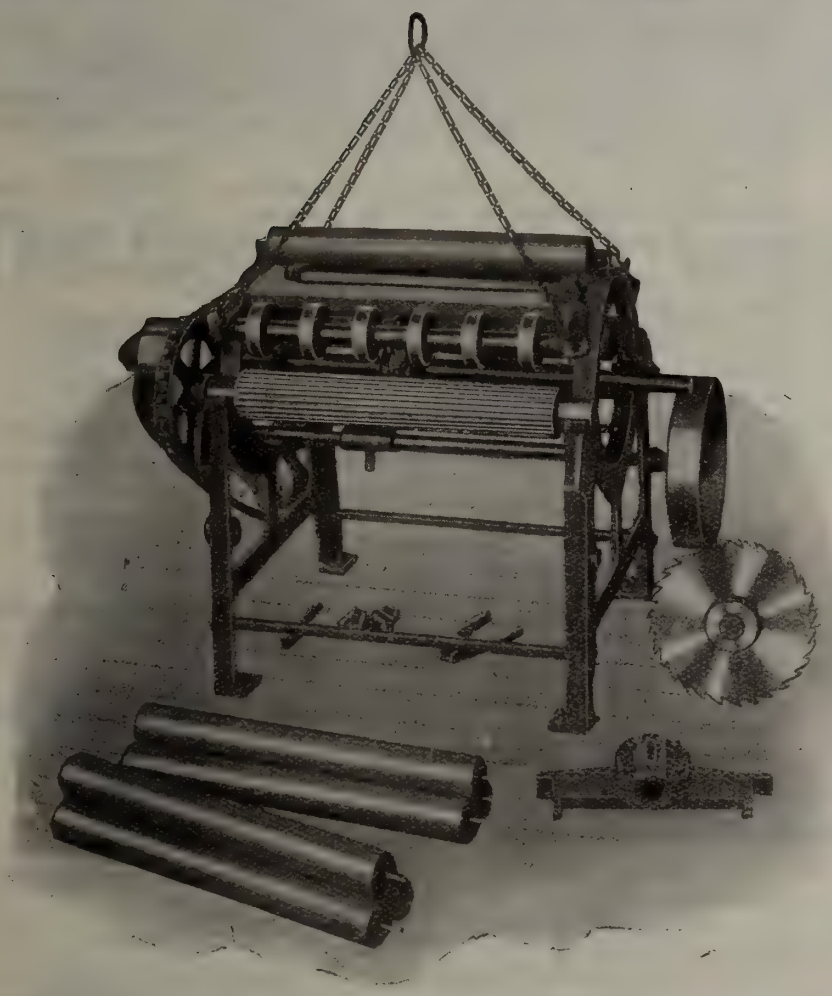

Spcifications

Our new Double Edger is built on entirely new lines, and possesses many features that commend it to mill men. The saving in material alone will soon pay for the machine. The output of a mill with this machine can be increased by one-third. It is best adapted for medium-sized or portable mills that cut from 5,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

SAWS—This Edger is fitted with either two or three saws as required. The saws are 16 in. in diameter, and 10 in. gauge. The greatest distance between saws is:—Two saw machines, 24 in.; three saw machine, 20 in., the least distance between saws, 2 in.

DRIVE PULLEY—The Drive Pulley is 9 in. x 9 in., affording a good belt grip, and is supported by an outside bearing.

SAW ARBOR—The Saw Arbor is made of 2½ in. steel, and has very wide bearings.

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Unequalled stand-up-ability on tough, rough and soft road-beds are the tests that explain the widespread popularity of these sturdy trucks among lumbermen. Cut shows Front Hauling Gear No. 41 coupled to Hind Gear No. 42. One or more Hind Gears may be attached or detached with ease.

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Built to the following specifications:—

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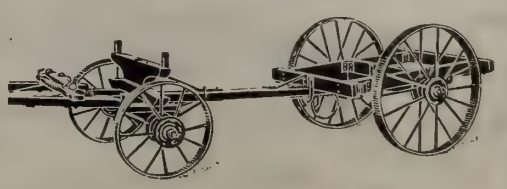
41 Front Gear	1¼" square	4 x ½	26	....	....
42 Hind Gear	1¼" square	4 x ½	42	5 feet	40 inches



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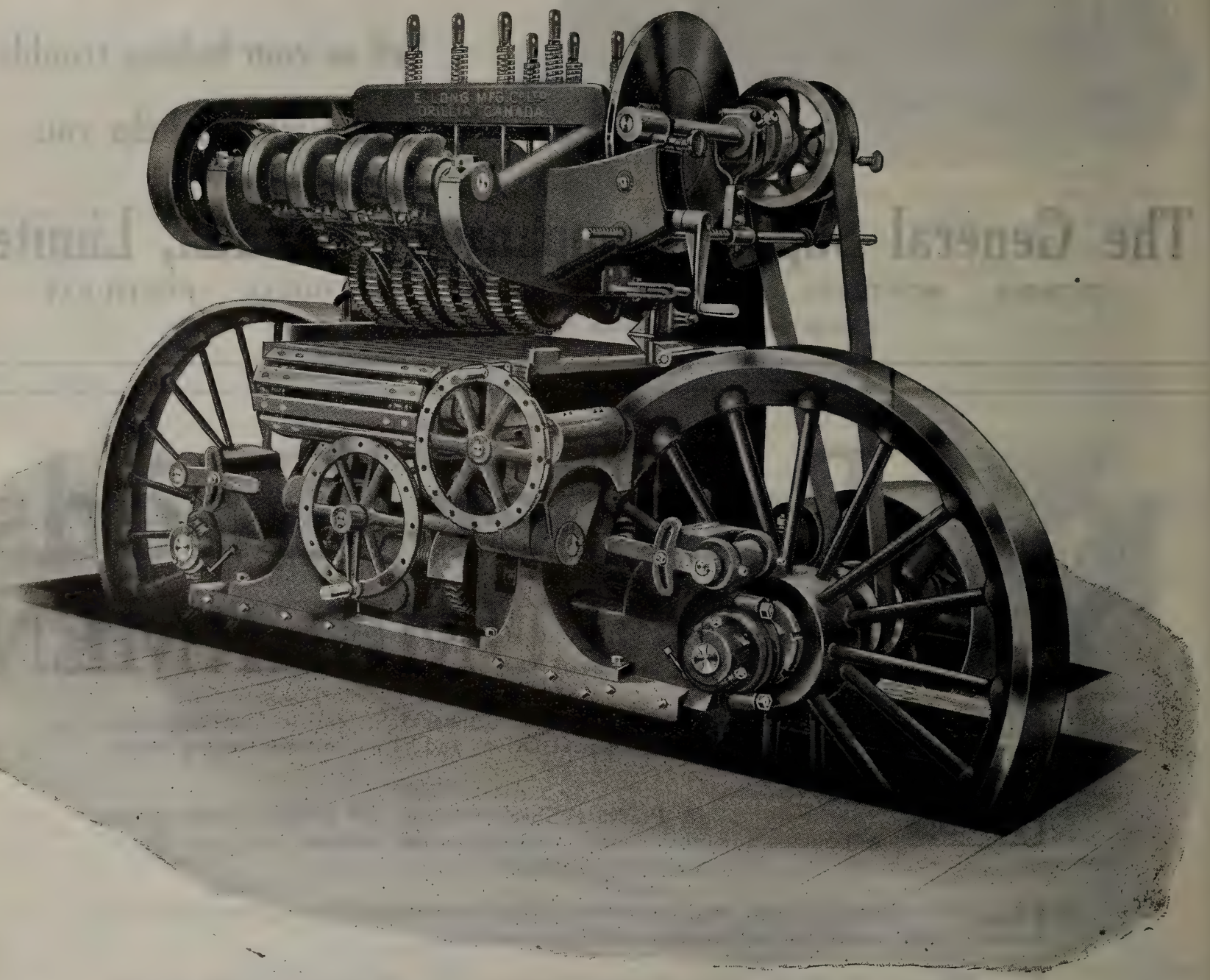

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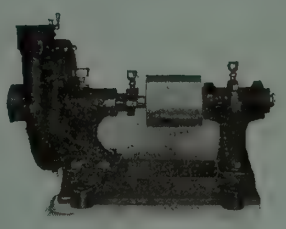

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A one-piece pail, made of Indurated Fibreware, it can never shrink, warp, leak or fall apart.
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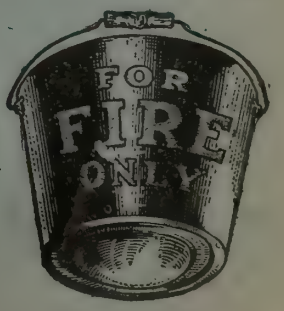

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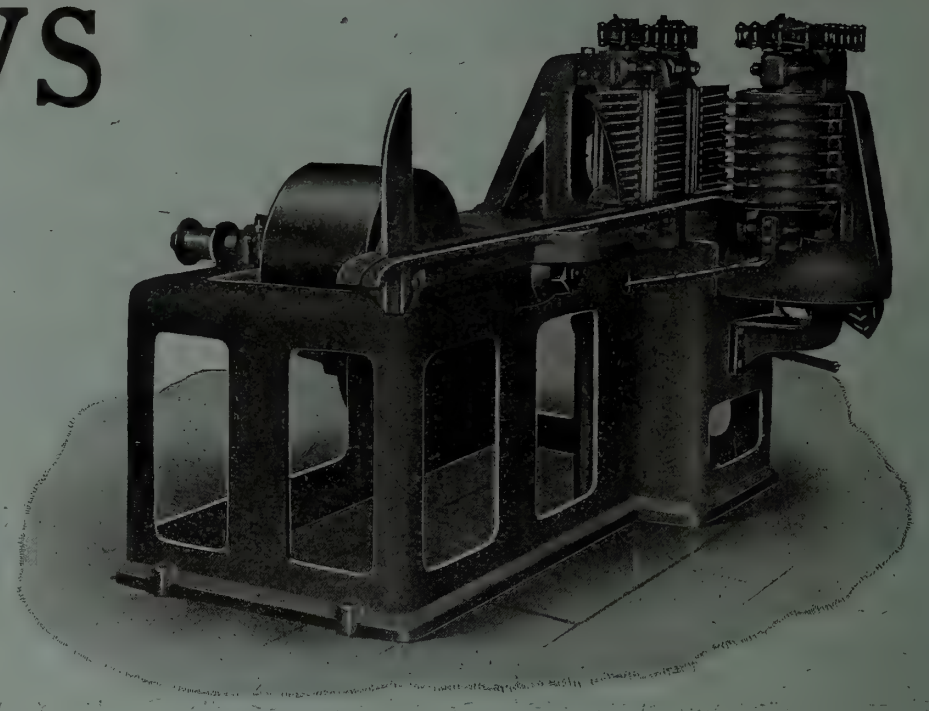

Here is a strong, rigid, well designed machine, specially gotten up for resawing slabs. The feed rolls are carried on a sliding frame that is easily adjustable to cut lumber any desired thickness. The binding or press roll is 13 in. diam., fitted with saw discs and power driven. The saw used is 42 in. diam., driving pulley 18 in. diam. x 12 in. face. Cut shows Left Hand Machine.

We also make this machine with wooden frame, having the mandrel and saw carried on an adjustable sliding frame.

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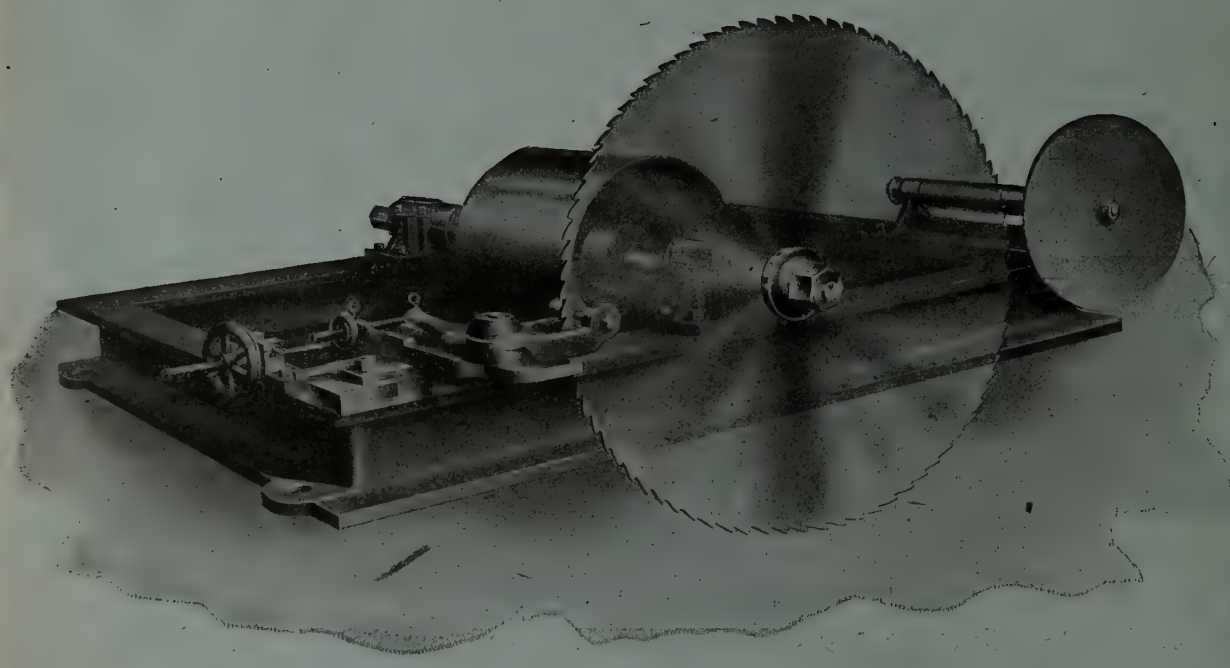

Made in different sizes to suit all requirements. Frames are all of of cast iron, of heavy section throughout, planed on top and bottom, and mandrel boxes lined with high grade babbitt. Mandrels are exceptionally large, of forged steel with forged collar, and the guide is the famous Parkhurst steel saw guide with steel splitter.

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1 x 3	57,000 ft.
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1 x 5	230,000 ft.
1 x 6	78,000 ft.
1 x 7	116,000 ft.
1 x 8	87,000 ft.
1 x 12	300,000 ft.
1¼ x 4 to 10	250,000 ft.
1½ x 12	45,000 ft.
2 x 4	500,000 ft.
2 x 5	350,000 ft.
2 x 6	127,000 ft.
2 x 7	110,000 ft.
2 x 8	58,000 ft.
2 x 9	36,000 ft.
2 x 10 & 12	150,000 ft.
3 x 4	60,000 ft.
3 x 5	125,000 ft.
3 x 6	250,000 ft.
3 x 7	450,000 ft.
3 x 8	267,000 ft.
3 x 9 & up	470,000 ft.
⅝ x 3 & up, mill run	150,000 ft.
3 x 4 & up, 5ths	300,000 ft.
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5 cars—1 x 4 T&G.
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1 car ½ x 5 & 6 Clear White Pine Bevel Siding. This stock exceptionally fine grade, well manufactured.
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1 car ½ x 6 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding.
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2 cars Clear Birch Flooring KD.

3,000,000 Merchantable ft. B.C. Douglas Fir Timbers, sizes 8 x 8 to 24 x 24, lengths 10 to 81 ft. All can be re-sawn to your specification.

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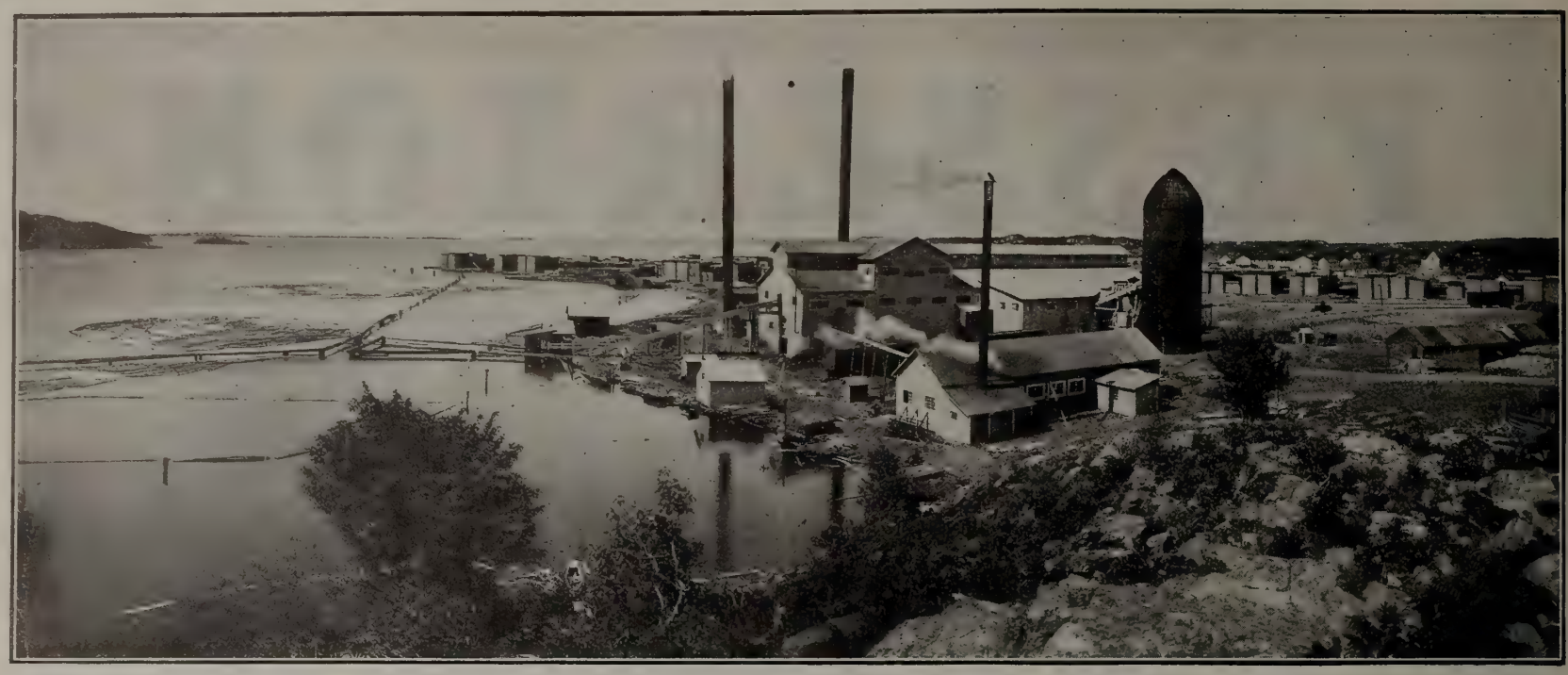

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We emphasize particularly **SHOP** and **NUMBER THREE** and **FOUR COMMON** Grades.

Prices decidedly interesting. Try a car.

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High Grade White Pine

1 in. x 4 in. Mill Run White Pine
1 in. x 5 in. Mill Run White Pine
1 in. x 6 in. Mill Run White Pine
1 in. x 8 in. Mill Run White Pine
2 in. x 4 in. Mill Run White Pine
2 in. x 6 in. Mill Run White Pine
2 in. x 8 in. Mill Run White Pine

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Red Pine
Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

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701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

Canadian Hardwoods

Dry Stock in Quebec for Quick Shipment

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78,000′	4/4	1sts & 2nds
192,000′	4/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
29,000′	5/4	1sts & 2nds
41,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
105,000′	6/4	1sts & 2nds
111,000′	6/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
92,000′	8/4	1sts & 2nds
90,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
148,000′	10/4	1sts & 2nds
80,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
42,000′	12/4	1sts & 2nds
39,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
19,000′	16/4	1sts & 2nds
8,000′	16/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
320,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.

BASSWOOD

135,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
106,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

HARD MAPLE

97,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
42,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
36,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
38,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

BEECH

12,000′	6/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

SOFT ELM

36,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

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SOFTWOOD		*For sale at first cost.*	HARDWOOD	
10	cars 1 x 4 up w. pine.		3	cars 4/4 s. elm.
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2	2 x 6 up spruce.			12/4 s. elm & maple.
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50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V S., Kingston, Ont.

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100 M	-	-	2 x 4—10/16 ft.
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150 M	-	-	2 x 6—10/16 ft.
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Mostly 16 foot

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Snappy weather should mean
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We're well equipped to serve you from our wide range of

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White and Soft Pine—Spruce—Fir—Cedar—Hemlock—Shingles

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Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
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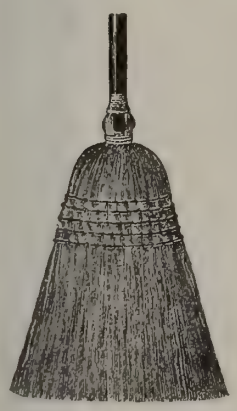

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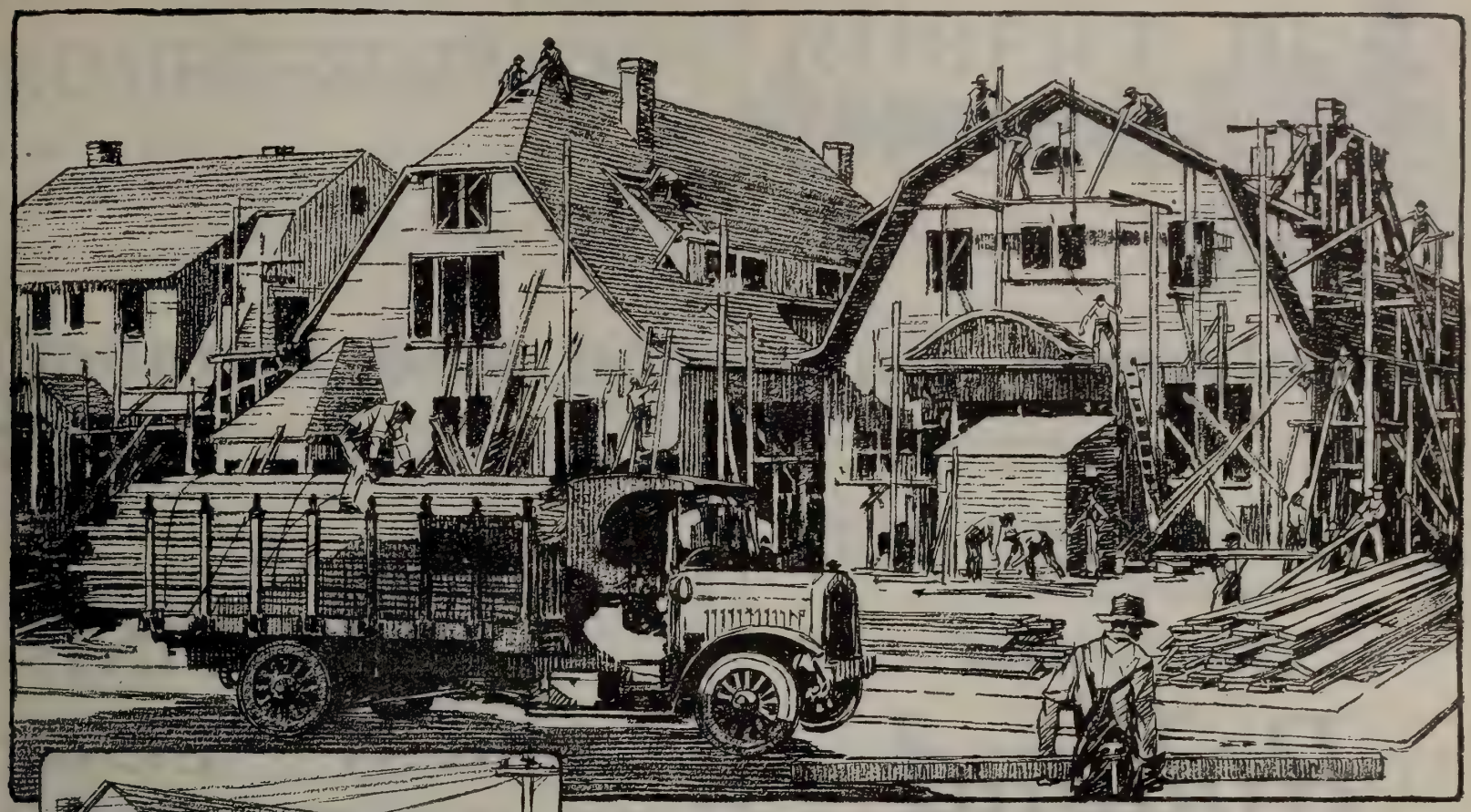

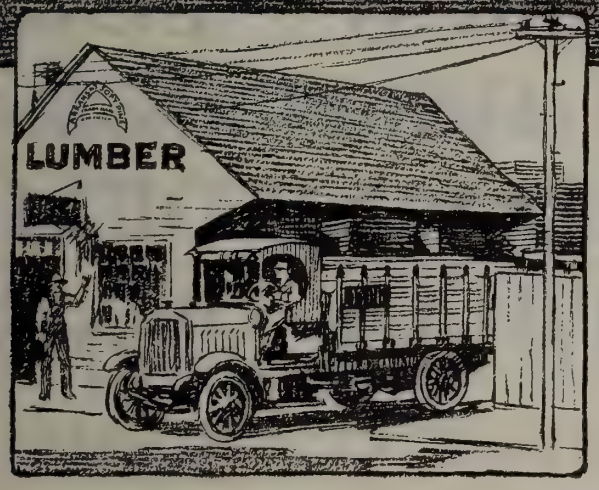

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Arkansas Soft Pine

makes homes that satisfy. Framing lumber which carpenters like to work—interior finish that meets the most exacting demand of the owner and his wife. Nationally advertised—nationally famous as the "Satin-like Interior Trim."

Write the mills for prices—the Bureau for samples, hand book and home building literature

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White Pine and Spruce

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HARDWOOD for AUGUST DELIVERY

1920 CUT.

1 Car 6/4" Beech No. 2 C & B
2 " 12/4" Maple No. 2 C & B, 10% No. 2
6 " 8/4" " No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
5 " 6/4" " No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
1 " 5/4" " No. 1 C & B
2 " 4/4" " No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
1 " 6&8/4" R. Elm No. 2 C & B

1921 Cut

1 Car 16/4" Maple No. 1 C & B
12 " 12/4" " No. 1 C & B
20 " 8/4" " No. 2 C & B
4/4, 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4" Basswood in all grades

2 Cars 12/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B, 10% No. 2
6 " 8/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
1 " 4/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B
2 " 12/4" S. Maple No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
2 " 4/4" S Maple No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
1 " 8/4" Can. Oak No. 1 C & B
1 " 4/4" Can.. Oak No. 2 & 3 Common

5 Cars 10/4" S. Elm No. 1 C & B
10 " 6/4" " " No. 1 C & B
20 " 4/4" " " No. 2 C & B
10 " 4/4" " " No. 2 & 3 Common
Crating in all sizes.

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SPRUCE AND JACK PINE
4th Quality and Better

76.000—Ft.	1" x 3" x 6/13'
150.000—Ft.	1" x 4" x 6/13'
19.000—Ft.	1" x 5" x 6/13'
23.000—Ft.	1" x 3/up 6/13'
27.000—Ft.	2" x 3" x 8/16'
254.000—Ft.	2" x 4" x 8/16'
281.000—Ft.	2" x 5" x 8/16'
273.000—Ft.	2" x 6" x 8/16'
185.000—Ft.	2" x 7" x 8/16'
107.000—Ft.	2" x 8" x 8/16'
38.000—Ft.	2" x 9/up 8/16'
153.000—Ft.	3" x 3" x 8/16'
38.000—Ft.	3" x 4" x 8/16'
42.000—Ft.	3" x 5" x 8/16'
45.000—Ft.	3" x 6" x 8/16'
32.000—Ft.	3" x 7" x 8/16'
7.000—Ft.	3" x 8" x 8/16'
13.000—Ft.	3" x 9/up 8/16'
25.000—Ft.	3" x 3/up 8/16'

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE
Mill Run (D.C. Out)

40.000—Ft.	5/8" x 3/up x 6/13'

POPLAR
Mill Run (D.C. Out)

228.000—Et.	1" x 3/up x 6/13'

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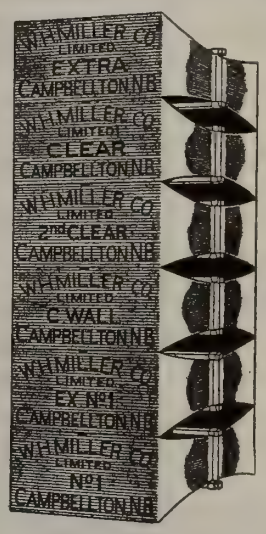
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The days for using thin, flat grain shingles as roofing material are rapidly vanishing. It does not necessarily follow that the thin and cheap grades of shingles are not being manufactured and that there is no proper use for them. On the contrary, architects and structural engineers, as well as practical builders, are awakening to the fact that thin shingles for sidewall covering offer tremendous possibilities.

It has been proven that shingles are a great deal cheaper than practically any other sidewall covering, and in addition to this strong point, it has been demonstrated that they constitute a covering which is cool in summer and warm in winter.

In every section of the continent great development is taking place in shingle homes. An interesting competition will shortly take place throughout the country to secure photographs of homes where shingles have been used entirely for sidewall and roof covering. Cash prizes in the amount of $1,000.00 will be offered for photographs of the most attractive shingle homes. These photographs will be utilized in preparing an attractive booklet containing building suggestions. The lumber and construction trade will await this competition with considerable interest.

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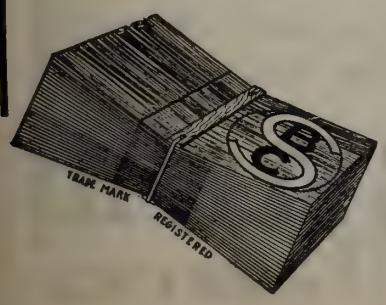

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Edge Grain up to 16" in width.
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DOTTED over 100,000,000 acres of forest, 1,000 men, organized in the employ of the Government of Ontario, are, this summer, passing back and forth over the canoe routes and along the railways, watching out for the tell-tale smoke which is the sign of fire. Regardless of hot weather, black flies, mosquitoes, discomfort, loneliness or monotony, the Fire Ranger makes his rounds, preventing, quenching or fighting fires in Ontario's forests, paying his own living and traveling expenses, and receiving $3.00 per day for his services.

All in all, the Ontario Fire Ranger is entitled to the help and co-operation of everyone. He deserves all the support the people of Ontario can give him. His work is of vital importance. Heed his warnings. Do what he asks.

Save Ontario's Forests
They're Yours

The Ontario Fire Ranger, during the danger period of the dry summer, is constantly on patrol to catch fires while they are small. He cannot prevent them starting, as a rule. He is at the mercy of all types of carelessness. Thanks to his vigilance, however, two-thirds of the forest fires in the last four years did not spread beyond five acres and of these, half did not exceed one-quarter acre.

Most of Ontario's Fire Rangers are northern woodsmen. Contrary to common belief, only five per cent. of them are students, and these are experienced Fire Rangers or returned soldiers.

Rangers travel chiefly by canoe and in pairs over a definite "beat", the length of which varies according to the degree of danger from fires.

Others travel up and down the forested railway sections on hand velocipedes, following trains to put out fires set by steam locomotives. In all, 2,100 miles of railroad are patrolled steadily all summer.

Two men devote their whole time to examining locomotives to see that screens and ashpans will not permit the escape of sparks and live coals. In the clay belt, a large force of Rangers supervise settlers' fires in land-clearing operations.

Don't blame the Fire Ranger if he asks you to be careful. Don't think he is too particular. He knows the risk. Ontario is poorer by untold millions of dollars through forest fires in the past. Help the Fire Ranger save the increasingly valuable forests that remain.

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200 M.	2 x 4	"	"	"	
50 M.	4 x 4	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 5	"	"	"	
400 M.	2 x 6	"	"	"	
350 M.	2 x 8	"	"	"	
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	"	"	"	Sound Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	"	"	Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	6 x 8	"	"	"	" "
30 M.	8 x 8	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	"	"	"	"

100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.
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C.P.—206887 shipped July 27th, containing 215M 8 in. and Better Clear Butts 5/2-16 in. B.C. Cedar Shingles.

G.N.—16509 shipped July 16th, containing 31,000 ft. 1 x 8 No. 2 Fir Shiplap ¾ in.

G.N.—15473 shipped July 15th, containing 32,000 ft. 1 x 6 No. 1 Hemlock Shiplap.

C.P.—152550 shipped July 11th, at Cartier to-day, No. 1 Common Cedar Boards, dressed one side 13/16.

2,840 ft. 1 x 6	9,255 ft. 1 x 10
9,441 ft. 1 x 8	2,376 ft. 1 x 12

C.P.—42374 shipped July 11th, at Cartier to-day, No. 1 Common Cedar Dimension, dressed one side and one edge 1⅝ in.

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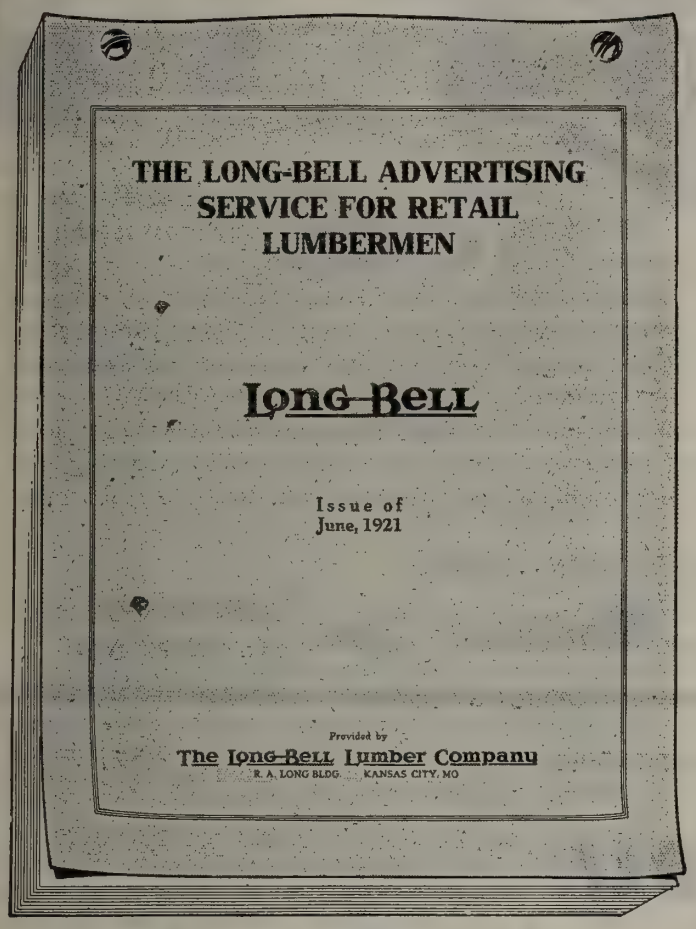
THE LONG-BELL ADVERTISING SERVICE FOR RETAIL LUMBERMEN
Long-Bell
Issue of June, 1921
Provided by
The Long-Bell Lumber Company
R. A. LONG BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO

Dealers in Long-Bell products have been supplied with a copy of the new LONG-BELL ADVERTISING SERVICE FOR RETAIL LUMBERMEN. Lumbermen and advertising men have pronounced it a most important contribution to lumber selling. Yet—

This book is of no value to you if you do not use it.

These days you must use every effective selling weapon you can muster and, next to personal salesmanship, the business world has not yet found a sales weapon to equal ADVERTISING. Hundreds are using this Long-Bell advertising service and finding it effective. We want every dealer in Long-Bell products to enjoy the same benefits.

Don't let this important sales assistant become valueless. Use it. And use it now.

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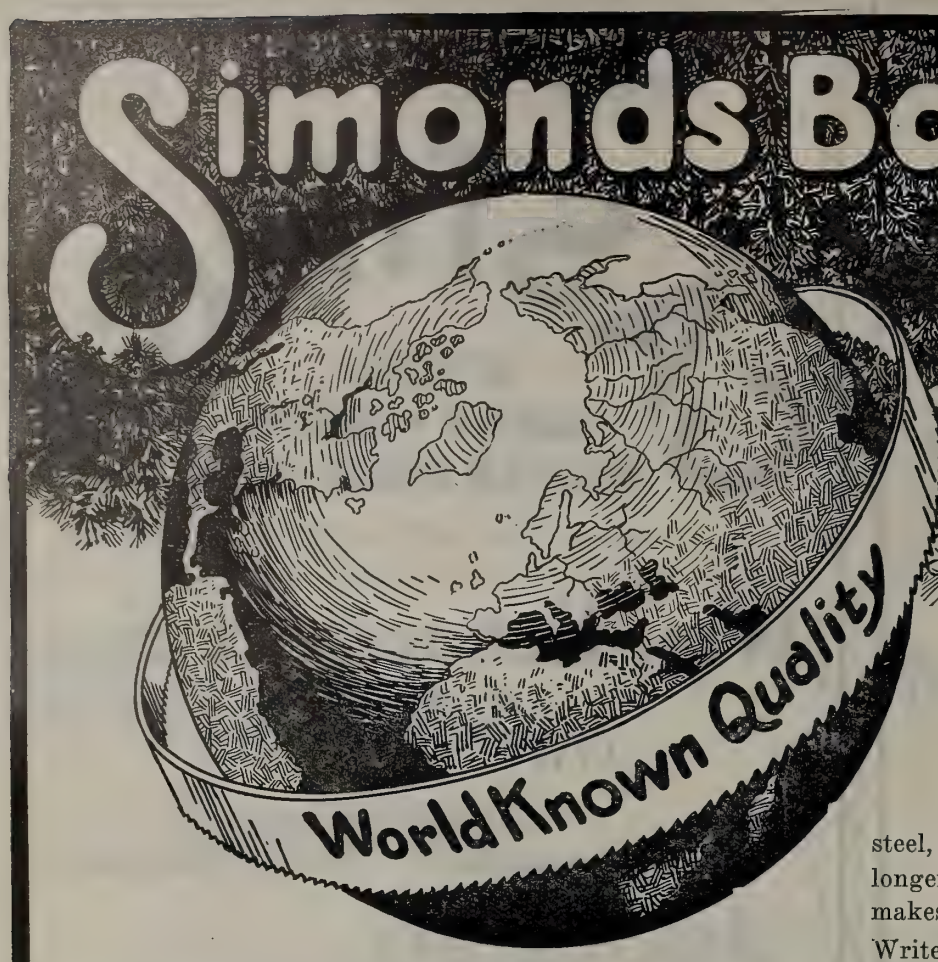

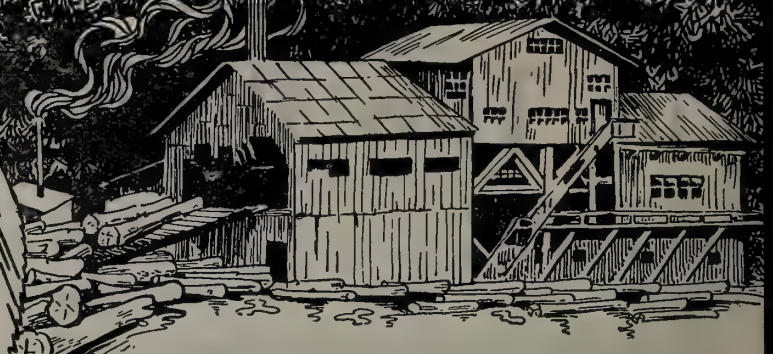

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TORONTO

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Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

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Revival of Trade Urgently Needed

To use a colloqual expression, "passing the buck" seems to be a popular pastime in the present state of comparative quietude in the building line. One organization or trade is blaming the other for the lull in structural activity. Some declare lumber is the cause of persons not going on with contemplated constructions, while others proclaim that it is the agitation of labor, the high wages of workmen, the price of brick, cement, plumbing, etc. Others declare the fault is to be laid at the door of the banks and loan companies, and not a few allege that greedy, grasping landlords are a menace in the present stagnation. Thus the lumberman blames the contractor and the contractor chides the raw material man and the raw material man reproaches labor and labor reprehends the loan companies. The tenant censures the landlord and the latter arraigns the real estate man, the manufacturer the wholesaler or the money loaner. There is a painful lack of co-operation and confidence, and a spirit of recrimination is evidenced on all sides.

In the general condemnation the railways have not escaped, and it is declared that, if the carrying charges were lower, there would be some incentive to probable home-builders to buy lumber and go ahead with the campaign of "owning a home." Lumbermen declare that if the advance of 40 per cent., which went into effect in September last, was taken off, it would mean a difference of $2.00 to $4.00 a M. in lowering the price of lumber, and this would result in many prospects proceeding wth the projects which they have had in mind for some years. It is affirmed that abnormal freight rates are the last straw whicl broke the lumber camel's back. The manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of forest products have all reduced the price of lumber so that stocks are now much below the cost of production, and it is also known that many concerns are taking a loss in order to get rid of the quantities that they have in hand.

It would seem, however, that one disturbing factor which is constantly cropping up is the report heard on all sides that within a few weeks there will be a substantial reduction in freight tariffs. Hon F. B. Carvell, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, has declared that lower freight rates are inevitable. In a recent interview he pointed out that the commission had advanced the freight rates some month a go because it was shown that labor and material costs had increased to such an extent that an increase was necessary. Now that wages are being reduced, it is inevitable that carrying rates must also come down. It is further added that applications and resolutions urging a radical reduction have been received by the board, some of a sweeping character and others of a helpful, constructive nature.

One organization, it is learned, has asked that the rates be reduced approximately to what they were in July, 1920. Others have made suggestions of one kind and another, but a practical, clear-minded and direct resolution forwarded is that passed by the Montreal Board of Trade, which sets forth all the facts in a cogent manner and leaves the decision with the board. The resolution reads as follows:

> Whereas the Board of Railway Commissioners in its General Order No. 308, effective 13th September, 1920, granting the railways permission to increase freight rates, generally forty per cent. in Eastern Canada and thirty-five per cent. in the West (since reduced to thirty-five and thirty per cent., respectively), advanced as one of the principal reasons for allowing such increases the fact that, following the Chicago Award granting very considerable increases in the wages of railway employees in the United States, Canadian railways had, of necessity to apply the same wage scale, thereby adding greatly to their operating costs, and
>
> Whereas, in conformity with the downward trend of wages and commodity prices, a reduction of some twelve per cent. in the railway wage scale became effective 16th July, thereby, to the extent of the said reduction at least, removing the necessity for the continuation of the present abnormal freight rates, and
>
> Whereas, in addition to such reduction in labor costs, there have also been appreciable reductions in the prices of many of the commodities used by the railways, such as fuel, steel, lumber, etc.
>
> Therefore, Resolved, That the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade which, believing that conditions at that time justified said increases in freight rates, declined to join in the general opposition thereto, now asks the Board of Railway Commissioners to reconsider forthwith the whole question of railway freight rates with a view to ordering such reductions as may be warranted by the facts herein set forth, being convinced that a general lowering of rates would have the effect of encouraging business and so contribute to the urgently needed revival of trade.

The Broadening Influence of Association

It has often been stated by certain men that they are too busy to take a holiday, that they cannot separate themselves from the activities of their business long enough to enjoy a vacation, see new scenes, meet new people and broaden their acquaintance with their own particular line of industry. Such a conception is one that is not only shortsighted, but n rrow-minded, for it has been noted that the biggest men in practically every calling are those who mingle most with their fellows, who join associations, take part in the deliberations of representative assemblies and visit other plants and towns to find out what is going on in their own particular sphere.

It is well to learn the viewpoint of the other fellow and to gain some idea of how he does things and masters the various problems which confront him from day to day. Many valuable pointers and timely suggestions may be picked up by personal intercourse and close association.

The annual midsummer educational trip of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association is not a mere junketing tour, as a few stay-at-homes might suppose, but is of real value and instruction to those who participate. Many plants have been visited in the past and the processes of handling, producing and distributing have proved a revelation to the retail dispensers of forest products in showing them that all the trials and obstacles encountered in the lumber business are not alone in the retail line, but that the manufacturer has his perplexities and troubles to overcome, the same as those in any other department. Such an outing is enlightening in its effect and uplifting in its ideas and ideals.

Then the dealers from one town gets acquainted with brother members from another centre, and the exchange of thought and opinion is beneficial all around. The spirit of friendship, co-operation and good-will is one which cannot prevail to too large an extent among those engaged in the same calling, and it will generally be found by rubbng shoulders and coming in close contact with the other fellow that he is not such a bad chap after all. We all have our human side, and the reason of misgivings, jealousy, prejudice or suspicion is because we do not know and understand one another better.

The midsummer excursions of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association are always enjoyable, successful and well patronized, and this year's trip to Byng Inlet, where the members were the guests of Graves, Bigwood & Co., proved to be no exception to the rule. The reception accorded the visitors, the splendid arrangements made for their entertainment and the satisfactory results from every standpoint, educational, social, recreational, etc., will not soon fade from the memory of those who had the pleasure of joining in the proceedings.

The Western "Tree Planting Car" of the Canadian Forestry Association has secured thus far in the 1921 tour audiences aggregating 39,000 people.

On the left in front of the dining room is Mrs. Alex. Hudson, who ably supervised the "eats". Next is the summer lodge of John Haystead, of Graves, Bigwood & Co., where cooling beverages were served to the visitors. On the right are two heavyweight members of the party ready for a mid-day dip.

Lumber Dealers had Jolly Time at Byng Inlet

Spent Several Days Under Canvas and Enjoyed Splendid Fishing—Life in the Open was Thoroughly Appreciated—Graves, Bigwood & Co. Fine Hosts

Encamped on the granite boulders overlooking the Magnetewan River, between fifty and sixty members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association spent several delightful days on their midsummer excursion. The trip, which has become an annual affair, is always held on the last two or three days of July and the first couple of days in August, as this date seems to fit in admirably for all concerned.

The objective points of the outing and its associations differ each year, as the members believe in variety and unconventional procedure. Four years ago the members took a steamer trip down the noble St. Lawrence to Montreal and Ottawa, where they were splendidly entertained. The following year they went to Midland, Penetanguishene and Parry Sound, and their welcome at all these places was most cordial. Last year the visit to the mills at North Bay, Callendar and Cache Bay was a memorable one, while the sail up Lake Nipissing to the French River will live long in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to be present. This year the proceedings were more diverse, and only one sawmill was visited, while more time was spent in fishing, motorboating, swimming and exploration of the wilds of nature.

In special sleeping cars reserved for the party the excursionists from Toronto and other outside points left the Union Station at seven o'clock (standard time) on the evening of Thursday, July 28th, and made the run of 193 miles north to Byng Inlet over the C. P. R. Arriving there safely, the two sleeping cars were detached and by a special locomotive drawn over a spur line into the town of Byng Inlet. There the party awakened on Friday morning, July 29th, and got their first glimpse of Graves, Bigwood & Company's attractive sawmill, well laid out yards and piling grounds, busy planing mill and box shook factory, large dormitories and boarding-house, comfortable homes, amusement halls, churches and all the other facilities of modern and industrial life.

After the excursionists were aroused from their slumbers the first item on the busy programme of the day was breakfast at the boarding-house of the company. The tempting repast had been prepared by Alex. Hudson, superintendent of the dining accommodation of the company. W. E. Bigwood, head or the organization, was on hand, and cordially greeted the visitors, being assisted in carrying out the welcome by several officials of the company.

After the appetites of the visitors had been abundantly satisfied, E. M. Barrett of Ottawa, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, who presided, called upon John B. Reid of Toronto, honorary president, for a few words. Mr. Reid spoke of the pleasure the trip had given him and of the enthusiastic reception accorded the party in Byng Inlet. It was, indeed, a great privilege to be the guests of Graves, Bigwood & Co., and if the character of the splendid repast which they had just partaken of was any indication of the hospitality which was to follow, he felt certain that their stay would be most enjoyable in every way.

Thomas Patterson of Hamilton seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Bigwood for the excellent menu provided, and was sure that all present joined in the expressions of well wishes for the prosperity and success of the firm.

W. E. Bigwood responded in a few appreciative words remarking that it was, indeed, a privilege to entertain such a representative body as the progressive retail lumber dealers of Ontario, and he hoped that thir stay might be both profitable and pleasant.

Warm Welcome Extended to Visitors

The company had provided the visitors with blankets, tents and a dining hall, about six miles down the Magnetewan River, and he trusted the camping ground would be found a suitable spot for a few days' recreation. Mr. Bigwood extended to the guests the freedom of Byng Inlet, and told them to wander about the mill, ask all the questions they liked and learn everything they possibly could regarding the manufacture of lumber.

In order that the visit to the different departments might be expedited, it was necessary that the visitors should break up into parties of ten or twelve, and these were placed in charge of representatives of the company.

Previous to starting upon a tour of the mill and yards, a programme committee was appointed to arrange for the various features of the entertainment down the river. The committee consisted of W. B. Tennant, chairman; Chas. McCabe, Chas. Lawson, T. A. Paterson, M. H. Eaton, representing the O.R.L.D.A., and H. L. Graswell and S. C. White of Graves, Bigwood & Co. A. E. Jordan, John Haystead, Robert Reid, Daniel Wilson and others did everything in their power to

A glimpse of the artistic decorations at the entrance to the camping ground of the retail lumbermen.

make the inspection of the extensive plant interesting and instructive. The whole forenoon was spent in visiting the various departments of the sawmill, planing mill, box shook factory, yards, docks and shipping facilities, a more extended description of which appears in another column.

Motorboating to Camp Ground

At 12 o'clock the retail lumbermen left by special motor launches for the camping ground known as "Haystead's Point," which is six miles down the Magnetewan River, near where that stream enters Georgian Bay, and about half a mile this side of the summer home of W. E. Bigwood, and ample preparations had been made for the reception of the sojourners. The camp ground scene, as it hoved in sight, was gay and inviting. Flags were flying, bunting was displayed, tents were pitched and every accommodation provided. At the improvised

A portion of the company assembled on the rocks after a hearty dinner. To the extreme left of those standing is Secretary Boultbee, and in the same line may be noticed W. E. Bigwood [wearing white linen hat]. John B. Reid in white shirt and trousers is next anb another figure in the line is W J. Smith in white shirt sleeves and bare head. In the front row at the left, the gentleman with the white whiskers and straw ha is James Harriman of Niagara Falls, the doyen of the party, and in a kneeling posture is T. A Paterson of Toronto, one of the champion fishermen.

dock was a fluttering streamer with the magic word "Welcome," while flags and pennants floated merrily in the breeze. A force of men had been engaged for several days erecting the dozen tents, which were safely anchored by means of heavy stone ballasts, and inside were pallets of hay, over which were thrown heavy woollen blankets in ample numbers for the comfort of the lodgers. Some of the tents accommodated four, others six, eight, ten and twelve persons. The party was subdivided so that all were well looked after without being crowded, and as soon as the luggage had been disposed of under canvas the dinner horn sounded and the hungry picnicers tripped jauntily to the dining pavilion on a large scow tethered to the shore. On this had been erected a wooden super-structure, the sides of which were equipped with curtains so that with rain or wind the diners could partake of their repast in comfort. The culinary arrangements were under the direction of Mrs. Hudson, and the variety, abundance and palatableness of the meals require no extended reference.

The Haunts of the Gamey Bass

After dinner fishing tackle and poles; in fact, angling paraphernalia of every kind, was brought into play, and, under competent guides, the majority of the members set out in large motor boats, a fleet of which was placed at their disposed by Graves, Bigwood & Co. for the haunt of the gamey bass and other piscatorial prizes in the Georgian Bay waters. Each launch held three or four rowboats in tow, and as soon as it was thought a suitable spot had been reached, the members got into the smaller craft and spread out in various directions. Others, who were not devotees of fishing, found much to take up their time and attention in divers pastimes. They were taken for motorboat trips out in the bay, to Byng Inlet, for a run up the still river, the coal chutes of the Canadian Pacific Railway at North Byng Inlet, where huge steamers carrying six or seven thousand tons of coal were being unloaded, or wherever fancy dictated. To give a detailed description of the doings, sayings and actions of the party would be repeating a story of enjoyable days and delightful evenings.

The fishermen were well satisfied with their luck, and all returned from any jaunt laden with the spoils of the waters. Bass abounded, but a number of pike and perch were also captured. Some of the larger specimens of bass weighed 3 lbs., 3½ lbs. and 4 lbs., the leaders in landing these beauties being T. A. Paterson, Horace Boultbee, Alex. Rhind, C. S. Coates, John B. Reid, David Golden and others. Each man, of course, put forth a claim to being the champion piscatorial performer, but it was difficult to tell who was the real winner in the various competitions which waged from day to day.

Around Campfire in the Gloaming

In the evening campfires blazed upon the rocks, and many sat around reminiscing, enjoying some of the funny stories of bush life related by John Haystead, who has been thirty-one years with Graves, Bigwood & Co., or listening to the quaint philosophical utterances of Alex. Rhind, who is always the life of any party. Others visited Byng Inlet in the evenings to attend the movng picture entertainment or take a stroll about the town.

On Saturday night, July 30th, a big rainstorm came up and raged with great violence for an hour, but the tents were well anchored and not a drop came through the canvas surface. All the holiday-makers were as comfortable as if they had been in their own homes.

Another feature of the three days' stay was a five-innings ball game with the Maple Leafs of Byng Inlet and the Ontario lumber dealers. The former won by a good safe margin, and some of the lumbermen played brilliantly. The twirling was done by Charlie McCabe and Horace Boultbee, while Marshall Eaton received. Harry McDowell, at second base, made a number of clever catches. Others on the team showed that, with proper training, prolonged practice and infinite coaching, they might become National League stars.

Breaking Camp for Return Home

On Sunday evening, July 31st, about half the party, who could not remain over Monday, left for Byng Inlet and there caught the midnight train for Toronto, while others remained over until Monday night, getting back to their home towns on Tuesday, August 2nd. A special sleeping car was run up to Byng Inlet each night to accommodate the travelling lumber dealers.

There was much to see hear and do during the whole trip. There were many features and incidents of note. Everyone got acquainted with everyone else and the spirit of good-fellowship and fraternity reigned supreme. The men from the East got to know those from the West. In quiet groups they discussed trade problems, the outlook for business, lumber prices, building prospects and other topics which naturally crop where wood products men assemble. The great majority reported that on the whole business had been very fair.

Living out in the open, enjoying the fresh, clear air, sleeping under canvas and wearing "sneakers" and khaki breeches, minus neckwear, and adorned with "cow breakfast" chapeaux, all the sojourners presented a rough and ready appearance, but it was getting close to nature and nature's heart. The novelty, not to say uniqueness of the

The floating, open-air "dining hall" where the picnickers enjoyed three square meals every day.

situation, left its impress upon those who were fortunate enough to be present at the annual midsummer outing of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. The fellows who did not or could not attend will have to chalk down on the debit side of the ledger of life a lost chance, neglected opportunity, or large liability.

Byng Inlet and Its Big Mills

Byng Inlet, an arm of the Georgian Bay, is located 193 miles north of Toronto, near the mouth of the Magnetewan River, and has been the scene of sawmill activities ever since 1868. Some 28 years ago the Holland-Emery Lumber Co., which had been operating various plants in Michigan, and had acquired 500 square miles of timber rights in that section of Ontario, decided to erect a sawmill adjacent to the limits. Hauling the logs all the way across the Great Lages to be cut up for the American market, was an expensive and tedious process.

The Holland-Emery Co. afterwards became Holland & Graves, and subsequently Graves, Bigwood & Co., whose mill was visited recently by the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers. In the development of events the decision was reached that it would be more economical and productive to bring the mills to the logs than to take the logs such a long distance to be converted into lumber. At that time W. E. Bigwood, president of Graves, Bigwood & Co., had charge of the woods operations for the Holland-Emery organization. In the early 90's two large sawmills were erected at Byng Inlet, which were equipped with all the latest installations and had a daily cutting capacity of 450,000 feet. Ten years ago a small fire broke out in the yard late one afternoon from an unknown cause and spread with such rapidity that the sawmills were completely wiped out, in spite of the most strenuous efforts to check the flames. The work of rebuilding was started at once, and early in 1913 the new plant was put in operation by Graves, Bigwood & Co., which firm is composed of W. E. Bigwood, A. C. Manbert of Toronto, Henry I. George of Buffalo and others. Luther D. Graves of Buffalo, senior partner, passed away in 1917, when Mr. Bigwood became head of the firm.

The capacity of the mill is from 175,000 to 200,000 feet a day, and the principal timber cut is white pine wth a sprinkling of red pine and spruce. In 1912 a well-equipped planing mill and box factory were added. All kinds of box shooks were turned out from the smallest size up to the largest. The planing mill and box factory are steady all-the-year-round enterprises, and afford employment to many men, a number of whom, with their families, have been residents of Byng Inlet for the last quarter of a century.

Prosperous and Contented Community

The town itself has grown into a prosperous and contented community, with schools, churches, water works, electric light and other facilities of modern life. Through the generosity and foresight of Graves, Bigwood & Co. every attention has been paid to the physical, moral and intellectual welfare of the people.

Opposite the mill, which is located on the south bank of the Mag netewan River, are the coal docks of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thi being the distributing point for coal on the Toronto-Sudbury Divisio of the line. Huge steel steamers may be seen at the dock every week and the average amount of coal unloaded daily is between 3,000 an 4,000 tons. Graves, Bigwood & Co. employ some several hundred i their sawmill, planing mill and box shook factory during the summe and in the fall and winter there are between 500 and 600 perso located in their camps. About 75 per cent. of the logs are towed Byng Inlet across Georgian Bay, but some come in by rail. The c pany have a spur line connecting Byng Inlet with the C. P. R., every modern facility in the way of track accommodation for the shi ment of lumber. Previous to the opening of the Sudbury line, twelve years ago, it was necessary to make all shipments by water, but the advent of the railway changed all this and injected new life and energy into the transportation problem. Mr. Bigwood well remembers when he had to drive fifty, sixty and even seventy-five miles in the dead of winter to visit the mill, coming in from Parry Sound, Burke's Falls and other places. To-day the town can be reached from Toronto by means of a six or seven-hour railway ride, several passenger trains passing up and down the line each day.

The sawmill proper is 215 feet long, 80 feet wide at the west end, 62 feet at the east, and the lath and picket department is 40 feet wide by 80 feet long. The mill is painted in chocolate and cream, is neatly kept up and presents a pleasing appearance from every standpoint. It is a frame structure, with steel trussed roof, which eliminates all posts on the second floor, and is covered with fireproof material. The floor in the basement is concrete, and the pillars are set in the same material, with the butts resting on bed rock. The outside foundation is a solid wall of concrete. The mill is a two-sided one, with two single-cutting band saws 45 ft. long, 12 in. blades, revolving over eight-foot wheels; two gang-saws, two resaws, two double edgers, etc., together with all the accompanying accessories. The equipment was supplied by Giddings & Lewis Co. of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, with the exception of the smaller resaw, which was furnished by Wickes Bros. & Co. of Saginaw, Mich. The installations in the lath and picket department were manufactured by the P. Payette Co. of Penetanguishene, Ont. The mill handles on an average of 3,000 to 3,500 logs in ten hours.

Converting the Logs Into Lumber

After ascending the jack ladder, the small logs are automatically kicked to the right and the big ones to the left, and are conveyed on the log deck to the loaders by skids or transfer cables. There is very little slope to the decks and one man is able to look after the feeding of both of the steam-feed and steam-set heavy duty carriages. The log deck skids save considerable labor at this point, as many mills feed the carriages by having the logs rolled down to the loaders with canthooks. The smaller logs going to the right side of the mill have a slab taken off each side and then proceed on live rolls to the smaller gang, which has a gate of twenty-five saws 6 in. wide by 31 in. in length. On the left side of the mill all clear logs and defective ones are generally all cut up by the single band-saw. Ordinary sound, common logs, after being slabbed, are sent to the big gang wth its gate of 40 saws, 16 in. cut and 18 in. stroke, while the smaller gang-saw has a cut of 12 in. in height and a 14 in. stroke. The smaller gang operates at 250 strokes to the minute, while the big gang does 240 strokes. The width of the saws in the latter is 7 in. and their length 37 in. The thick slabs from the band-saws and also those from the resaws are conveyed along to the slash table, which has seven saws, but if it is thought some good lumber can be secured from the slabs (as is frequently the case) the slabs then go through the resaws; in fact, everything that can be cut down to as small as 1 ft. x 4 ft. and 6 ft. in length is sent through the resaws, as the stock is valuable for the box factory.

There are in the mill two double edgers, each 62 in. wide, and equipped with four saws. All the stock goes through the edgers, except the flitches from some logs, which are handled separately and used up later for box shooks. All the slabs and edgings, after leaving the slasher, go to the main conveyor below the sawing floor of the mill, and then come up through the lath and picket department, where the material suitable for laths and pickets is utilized. There is another

General view of the sawmill, extensive tramways and a portion of the yards of Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ont., where the retail lumbermen spent pleasant and profitable hours in an inspection of the various departments.

main conveyor at right angles which carries all waste to the burner after the edgings are picked out and bundled for wood. It may be stated that these edgings are then piled and loaded and taken out into the yard. Along the conveyer are eight hoppers, from which the edging and other material suitable for wood, are dumped into wagons and carts. The burner, which is 38 ft. in diameter and 126 ft. to the top of the hood, is lined with fire-brick up to the height of 80 ft.

Picket Department is Very Busy

This year the company are not manufacturing lath in the lath department, but are converting all suitable material into pickets, as many as 40,000 to 50,000 pieces a day being turned out in various lengths from 16 in. to 48 in., and mostly of 1 in. size. All the 4 ft. slabs that come from the slasher are put through a new Moreen-Johnson horizontal resaw, with 50 in. wheel and 8 in. wide saw. This machine saws up the short, clear slabs for pickets, and the balance goes to the box factory to be converted into shooks. All the waste travels to the conveyor and thence to the "hog." The material suitable for pickets is then run into a picket bolter and next into a picket trimmer, which automatically trims and saws the pickets into various lengths by a system of shifter blocks. The different lengths are then tied in bundles of 25 and piled in the yard ready for shipment. The edgings from the various boards first go to a new Payette picket machine and then to an automatic picket trimmer, while the waste material is conveyed by carriers to the burner.

The machine which trims the pickets and drops them into the various compartments, is the invention of A. E. Jordan, who has been with Graves, Bigwood & Co. for over a quarter of a century, and is a practical millwright. Associated with him is H. L. Grasswell, who has been with the company several years.

As stated, all the material from the lath mill on the main conveyor goes toward feeding the "hog" and is ground up and automatically blown into the boilers. The "hog" is cylindrical, 48 in. in diameter,

with 12 knives, the combined revolutions of which reach 1,000 a minute.

In the mill are two sets of trimmers, each equipped with ten saws, all operated by compressed air and set to trim lumber from 2 ft. to 20 ft. in length. The trimmer ends fall into a conveyor and all from 12 in. up in length are picked out to be used in the box factory. They are conveyed into a hopper and are taken in carts to the yard. The residue goes through on the main conveyer and eventually into the burner.

The sorting shed is 300 ft. long, with tramways on either side, and the loading devices are quick and effective. As it is graded and sawed the lumber is loaded on rollers, the outside one being a live roller. As soon as an apron or dropboard is let down, the live roller causes the load to move out on the car and the transfer is speedily made. The cars are then driven by a cable transfer and taken out to the main trams, where they are hauled to whatever part of the yard is desirable. The material from the first sorting shed desired for the box factory is carried along on transfers for 1,000 ft. to another sorting shed, where it is checked and hauled out on trucks into the yard, and there it remains until required.

The power house of the mill is well equipped. There are 9 boilers 16 ft. long with 60 in. shell, fed by Dutch ovens and the "hog." Propulsion is supplied from two orliss engines, and the machinery is belt-driven from large fly-wheels 16 ft. and 14 ft. in diameter. The larger one drives the two band-saws, the two resaws, the smaller gang and the slasher, trimmers, etc., while the smaller one drives the big gang-saw, the edgers, lath mill and picket machines and two main conveyers. The mill is amply protected in the matter of fire appliances, there being two fire pumps, hydrants throughout the yards and eight stand pipes in the mill proper, equipped with an ample supply of hose.

The box factory possesses all the latest installations and has 14 sets of cut-off and rip-saws for making box shooks of any required length and thickness. The planing mill is also well equipped with matchers, surfacers, moulders, resaws, etc. The town and the mill buildings are all electrically lighted. An "Ideal" machine, consisting of an engine and dynamo direct connected, supplies the town, while a smaller machine lights the mill.

Byng Inlet is one of the busiest, contented and happy communities in the lumbering districts of the North, and most of the skilled help has been with Graves, Bigwood & Co. for years, and find steady employment the year round in either the factory or the mills.

Some Sidelights on the Midsummer Outing in the North

Chas. S. Anglin, of Kingston, was one of the eastern visitors who fully lived up to his name in his fishing exploits.

The 1921 outing of the Ontario Retail Lumbermen was a hummer and every participant will exclaim "Right O."

President Barrett and Secretary Boultbee were on the job from start to finish and kept everything operating expeditiously.

A number of visitors from Byng Inlet came down to the camp on Sunday in motorboats and enjoyed a few hours at the "tented city."

Chas. Lawson, of Hamilton, isn't exactly a skeleton either in or out of his bathing suit. He did more swimming than any other in the party.

Everything about the camp ground was well laid out, while every convenience was provided. Graves, Bigwood & Co. certainly know how to cater to their guests.

E. W. McCulloch, Brampton, was another new man on the excursion. He is already making inquiries regarding the date and destination of next year's annual outing.

Marshall Eaton, Toronto, says that the hardwood flooring that he sells is much more uniform than the big rock on which he slept during the first night of his stay in camp.

A. Henderson, of Cheltenham, can cure more "sick" gasoline engines than many of the so-called experts. His services were frequently in demand and cheerfully bestowed.

The way some of the chaps did eat after coming in from the fresh air fishing expeditions demonstrated that, in a gastronomical sense, they were easily one hundred per cent. efficient.

Some of the boys remained over for a week's fishing, among them being T. A. Paterson, T. E. Rathbone, M. H. Eaton, Horace Boultbee and others. They had good luck during the remainder of the week.

Hall Bros., Limited, wholesale lumber and timber merchants, 300 Crown Office Building, Toronto, remembered all the excursionists with handsome aluminum match boxes, which proved a most acceptable gift.

R. J. Press of the Alliance Lumber Co., Hamilton, is an enthusiastic baseball magnate and one of the backers of the Hamilton team in the Michigan-Ontario League. Rarely does he miss seeing a game when at home.

W. J. Smith head of the historic firm of John B. Smith & Sons, Toronto, which has been established for 70 years, kept all entertained with his interesting stories of early days in the lumber line. He is always a welcome guest.

Some firms had as many as four representatives in attendance. The retailers were all able to relax, for there was not a single wholesaler or a lumber traveller around anxious to sell them a mixed car lot or dispose of some culls.

John B. Reid was not able to hold his famous religious service, the same as he conducted on Sunday evening at the Alabama Hotel, French River, just a year ago. Mr. Reid was quite willing to preside, but, unfortunately, there was no suitable place for convening.

Several of the excursionists enjoyed an informal talk relating to where they should go next year. The opinion was expressed by a member that in 1922 the ladies should be invited and a lake voyage enjoyed. The suggestion that one of the Northern Navigation Company's steamers be boarded at Sarnia for a trip to Duluth was favorably received. This would mean a week's delightful sail on the Great Lakes.

W. A. Nichols and Alfred McNeely of Carleton Place had not been on any previous outings of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and, needless to add, they will not miss any one in the future, for they enjoyed every minute of the pilgrimage.

Some of the retailers gazed with longing eyes upon the splendid admirably graded lumber piles of Graves, Bigwood & Co., who have about 18,000,000 feet on stick in their various yards. This is a somewhat less quantity than usual, as the mill did not start running until quite late in the season.

John Campbell, Cornwall, is not only a retail lumberman but a sawmill owner as well. He has for over a year now been operating

W. E. Bigwood, Byng Inlet, Ont., who welcomed the visitors.

President E. M. Barrett, Ottawa, who kept an eye on "the boys"

a plant capable of cutting 15,000 or 20,000 feet a day, and has worked up a good connection in the custom line and is taking out hardwood in the neighboring bush.

James Harriman of Niagara Falls, who is 76 years of age, was about the most active man in the party. He was on the go all the while, and took the keenest interest in each day's programme. Mr. Harriman possibly did more motorboat riding, more walking and more sight-seeing than any other member of the group.

Graves, Bigwood & Co. sawed 25,000,000 feet last year at Byng Inlet, and about 20,000,000 feet the year before. Their output of lath for 1920 was 8,000,000 feet, and in 1919 7,000,000 feet. This year all the material which formerly went into lath is being converted into pickets. The firm expect that their cut of lumber during the present season will come up to the record of 1920.

One of the tents blew down during a windstorm and gave the

occupants a bad fright. However, willing hands came to the rescue and it was soon re-erected. James Harriman of Niagara Falls, who was one of the inmates, slept soundly through it all, and was not aware that anything out of the ordinary had happened until apprised of the fact the next morning. John Watt of Toronto, another of the lodgers, was almost certain that the end of the world had really come.

W. E. Bigwood paid a number of friendly visits to the camp and received a hearty reception. He was indefatigable in looking after the comfort of the picnicers and was ably assisted by John Haystead of Graves, Bigwood & Co., who has been with that organization for 31 years. Mr. Haystead was here, there and everywhere, and was ready to supply every want.

THE ROSTER OF THE PARTY

Among those who took in the excursion were:
John B. Reid, honorary president O.R.L.D.A.
E. M. Barrett, Ottawa, president O.R.L.D.A.
Thomas Patterson of Hamilton, former president O.R.L.D.A.
H. Boultbee, Toronto, secretary-treasurer O.R.L.D.A.
Miles Bennett (T. H. Hancock), Toronto.
Arthur W. Bowden (Frank A. Bowden & Sons), Toronto.
Frank G. Bowden (Frank A. Bowden & Sons), Toronto.
H. S. Bissell (R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.), Toronto.
H. M. Clubine (Schultz Bros. Co.), Brantford.
C. S. Coates (A. Coates & Son), Burlington.
John Campbell, Cornwall.
P. J. Doyle (P. G. Piggott Lumber Co.), Chatham.
Marshall Eaton (Seaman-Eaton Co.), Toronto.
James T. Gilchrist (James T. Gilchrist Lumber Co.), Toronto.
John C. Gilchrist (John C. Gilchrist Lumber Co.), Toronto.
A. E. Goulds (Schultz Bros. Co.), Brantford.
David Golden (Watt Milling & Feed Co.), Toronto.
John F. Hillock (John Hillock Co., Limited), Toronto.
Wm. H. Hillock (Frank Hillock Co., Limited), Toronto.
S. C. Hadley (C. & J. Hadley ,Limited), Chatham..
E. Hutton (Schultz Bros. Co., Limited), Brantford.
A. Henderson, Cheltenham.
James Harriman, Niagara Falls.
Emil Kalbfleisch (Kalbfleisch Bros.), Stratford.
Chas. C. Lawson (Alliance Lumber Co.), Hamilton.
J. A. Matthews, Orangeville.
E. W. McCulloch, Brampton.
Alfred McNeely (Wm. A. Nichols), Carleton Place.
Chas. McCabe (St. Clair Construction Co.), Toronto.
Harry McDowell (R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.), Toronto.
Wm. A. Nichols, Carleton Place.
T. A. Patterson (Mickle, Dyment & Son), Toronto.
R. J. Press (Alliance Lumber Co.), Hamilton.
T. A. Pounder (Pounder Bros.), Stratford.
Alex. Rhind (Simpson Planing Mill), Toronto.
E. E. Richardson (Kingston Road Lumber Co.), Toronto.
W. J. Smith (John B. Smith & Sons), Toronto.
A. R. Sanders (Sanders & Bell), St. Thomas.
Reginald Shunk (Watt Milling & Feed Co.), Toronto.
Robert Small (Watt Milling & Feed Co.), Toronto.
C. M. Smith, Aylmer.
W. Bert Tennant (John B. Smith & Sons), Toronto.
Percy Turner (St. Clair Construction Co.), Toronto.
John Thomson (Thomson Bros.), Port Credit.
Andrew Wise (Henry Wise Lumber Co.), St. Catharines.
John Watt (Watt Milling & Feed Co.), Toronto.
James Free, Mimico.
T. E. Rathbone (George Rathbone, Limited), Toronto.
Chas. Irvin (Irvin Lumber Co.), Toronto.
J. H. McGibbon, Sarnia, Ont.
Chas. S. Anglin (S. Anglin Lumber Co.), Kingston.
G. B. Van Blaricom ("Canada Lumberman"), Toronto.

Well-Known Firm Changes Its Name

The Canadian Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, Limited, of Bridgeburg, Ontario, and Montreal, Quebec, has changed its corporate name to Horton Steel Works, Limited, according to an announcement made by C. H. Scheman, general manager of the company.

The new name has been selected in honor of the late Horace E. Horton, who founded the organization in the United States in 1865. The Canadian organization was first incorporated in 1913 and the plant at Bridgeburg, Ontario, was constructed in that year.

Mr. Horton was one of the pioneer engineers of North America. Starting with a timber bridge at Orinoco, Minnesota, in 1865, Mr. Horton developed a large business in the design, fabrication and erection of bridges, steel tanks, etc. In the early nineties he revolutionized the steel tank business by inventing the hemispherical-bottom elevated steel tank of which thousands are now in use throughout the world. A few years ago his son, Mr. George T. Horton, now president of the Horton Steel Works, Limited, invented the elliptical bottom tank with riveted steel riser which was a further advance in the art of steel tank building.

The corporation has supplied the railroads and many industrial organizations of Canada with plate metal products. The company has a tried organization with its own operating officials, a complete plant, erection forces and contracting organization. In addition to Mr. Scheman, Mr. G. S. Sangdahl is district sales manager at Montreal, Mr. C. C. Gregory is manager of plant, and Mr. F. E. Gregory superintendent of erection. The main office and works are at Bridgeburg, Ontario.

Aerial Patrol of B. C. Forests

The Provincial Government of British Columbia set aside $20,000 to be used for patrol protection of forests by aeroplane. The machines will be used in the first instance for locating the exact position of the fires, and will then be employed to rush fire fighters and chemical apparatus to the scenes. The aeroplanes will be equipped with wireless telephones. The valuable belts of Douglas fir will be the first areas to be safeguarded by aeroplane.

A New Day—Begin It Well

Finish each day and be done with it.

You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can.

To-morrow is a new day, begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense.

This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear, with its hopes and invitations, to waste a moment on the yesterdays.

—Emerson.

Why They Lost Their Jobs

Why men fail to fill their jobs is different in different lines, but when the reasons are dug up in any one line it is instructive to all. A New York departmental store has compiled a record for the past year. Many of the reasons for the employee's discharge are peculiar to counter selling, but many of them are universal. Here is the table of percentages:

30 per cent. of employees were dismissed for lack of industry.
20 per cent. failed to follow instructions.
12 per cent. were lacking in tact and courtesy.
8 per cent. failed in sticking qualities.
7 per cent. lacked confidence.
7 per cent. would not, or could not, learn their goods.
7 per cent. could not cope with customers' objections.
4 per cent. went stale.
5 per cent. failed because of miscellaneous causes.

The Swarm of Bees

By Dr. Frank Crane

There is a swarm of Bees. If you attend to them, they will make you the honey of success. And if you neglect them, you are apt to get stung:

Be polite. Politeness will get you out of more difficulties, climb you more hills, cut you more barbed wires, find you more smiles, than any other quality you can acquire.

Be sure. Don't guess. Don't suppose. Find out exactly. Know. And if you don't know, ask.

Be clean. Water and whiskbrooms are cheap.

Be honest. Even when nobody's looking.

Be on time. People that have to wait for you don't like you.

Be patient.

Be cheerful. And if you can't be cheerful, look cheerful anyhow.

Be considerate. Don't be officious, nor meddlesome, nor a nuisance, but—you know—be considerate.

Be careful. Better be careful one hundred times than get killed once.

Look out for these bees.

How Progressive Windsor Concern Has Grown

Modern Plant, Splendid Facilities and Admirable Office Arrangements of the Windsor Lumber Co.—Aggressive Policy Which Has Resulted in Great Expansion

The Windsor Lumber Co., Limited, of Windsor, Ont., is a live institution in the Border Cities, which began operating in April, 1914, on a piece of ground at the foot of Cameron Avenue, comprising a little over six acres. They have two private sidings running the full length of the propert y, one connecting with the Michigan Central Ry. and the other with the Essex Terminal Ry. or Belt Line, which links up with all other roads entering the city. The yard is laid out so as to enable the company, by the use of gravity rollers, to unload the bulk of their lumber and flooring direct from car to pile or shed, thereby keeping yardage expense to a minimum. In addition to this, they have ample up-to-the-minute sheds located along the sidings for protecting all their dressed lumber and factory stock.

The company have also a modern planing mill for dressing and sizing and also moulders installed for manufacturing interior finish. Adjoining the mill is a complete factory fully equipped with the latest machinery suitable for making all kinds of frames, sash, doors, stair material, cabinet work, etc., such as comes to a yard of this character. All the machinery is Hydro-Electric driven.

For their general trade, however, the company buy in carload quantities frames, sash, doors, hardwood flooring, etc., and stock the same in their steam-heated warehouse which adjoins the main office.

The office building is a large brick structure of the centre hall type. At the rear of the reception hall is a counter, back of which is the main office. The counter is in the foreground and at the left are the desks of the members of the wholesale department. On the opposite side of the room are similar desks, which constitute the retail department. At the rear of the wholesale department and in the background is the accounting branch, which lies directly to the left of the main entrance. The private office of Mr. Scofield, general manager, is just opposite the accounting branch on the right side of the main entrance.

The moment a customer enters the office he is in full view of the manager's department on the right, the accounting department on the left, with the retail and wholesale departments in front of him behind the counter. The first two, however, are separated by plate glass partitions. This arrangement has a dual purpose: first, the customer on entering has a full view of the working forces, and secondly, it furnishes the different sections information as to who is entering, and enables the customer to get in touch with the department desired with the least possible delay.

The accounting department located, as it is, enables its staff to scrutinize everyone coming in, which at times is of considerable assistance in aiding them to keep watch over their collections. In addition to this, the shipping department is handled from the rear of the office entering the sheds.

Behind the office on the same floor the hardwood flooring bins, which are filled by gravity rollers direct from car. The entire second floor is used for storing doors, sash, etc., all handled direct from car.

The Windsor Lumber Co. do not contract direct, but furnish estimates only on lists supplied by the contractors. Their deliveries are made both by horses and wagons and motor tractors with trailers.

The principal business of the firm is retail, but they are working up a nice distributing trade to less than carload buyers in Beaver Board, Vulcanite roofing, Beaver Brand flooring, etc., as well as a through carload business to the manufacturers and large contractors of the Border Cities, all of which is handled by different departments.

J. C. Scofield, president and general manager, is a natural lumberman, being the son of the late F. B. Scofield, who in the early days had charge of the celebrated white pine mill then located at Eastwood, Ont. During his administration he had the honor of installing the first flooring machine in what was then known as Upper Canada. They hauled the product of this flooring machine by wagon as far east as Hamilton, and west to London. F. B. Scofield subsequently located in Woodstock, Ont., where J. C. Scofield was born and secured his early

Private office of J. C. Scofield, president and general-manager of the Windsor Lumber Co, Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Mr. Scofield, who is seated at his desk, is vice-president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association

training. Leaving home in 1890, he located in Toledo, Ohio, where he spent ten years in connection with strictly wholesale white pine business, and in 1900 moved to Pittsburg, connecting himself with a large retail firm for four years. He then accepted the sales managership of hardwood doors for the Paine Lumber Co. of Oshkosh, Wis., and left Pittsburg to open an office in Detroit for the same people, super-

Pamaornic view of the yards of the Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. In the foreground on the left are the office, warehouse and dressed lumber shed. On the right is the woodworking plant.

intending the sale of their product in the State of Michigan. At the same time he introduced the famous Klimax door into Canada. This broad experience gave him a splendid knowledge of the lumber industry and sources of supply. Realizing the great future in store for the Border Cities, he conceived the idea of starting the Windsor Lumber Company. The rapid growth of the firm goes to show that he made no mistake. From the beginning of his career in Windsor, Mr. Scofield has always taken an active part in civic affairs, particularly in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, having been a director ever since it was organized. He also took a prominent part in organizing the Ontario Lumber Dealers' Association, and now has the honor of being vice-president of that alert organization.

Part of the main office of the Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Two members of the staff are seen seated at their desks, this space being the wholesale department of the company.

Mr. Scofield is ably assisted by Capt. Wm. Griesinger, secretary and treasurer, who has been associated with the company practically ever since its inception, except for a period while he was overseas, leaving Windsor as Lieutenant in the famous 99th Battalion of Essex, and returning a full Captain with Military Cross honors, being decorated by the King for bravery displayed at Vimy Ridge.

The business of the Windsor Lumber Co., as previously stated, is divided into departments under the following management: Capt. Wm. Griesinger, manufacturing and carload; J. D. Branch, retail and jobbing; Geo. H. Arnott, mill and factory; Thos. O'Brien, yard and delivery; R. D. Down, auditing and finance.

The personality and individuality of every member of the staff is shown by the cordial reception tendered everyone entering the office, which has undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the splendid expansion of this progressive organization.

The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers will meet in Ottawa early next year, but it is expected that the 1923 gathering will convene in Windsor, where a fine, large hotel is being erected, and in the natural course of events, Mr. Scofield will be the next president of the association.

Directors May Weather Present Crisis

The Kaministiquia Pulp & Paper Co., Port Arthur, Ont., may reopen their groundwood pulp plant. The company is capitalized at $1,500,000, made up of $500,000 in 7 per cent. mortgages, gold sinking fund bonds and $1,000,000 of common stock. The bonds are secured by a deed of trust which constitute a first mortgage on all fixed assets, present and future, and a l oating charge on all the other assets of the company. A groundwood mill was completed some time ago at Port Arthur to manufacture about 20 tons a day, but the company had not much more than beg n operations when the industry was closed owing to financial trouble, and the dull state of the pulp market. It is stated that the bondholders subscribed only a small portion of the issue of $250,000 of preferred stock, which was lately offered, when it became necessary to defer payment of the semi-annual interest, due July 1st, on the bond issue floated last August. A new stock issue would have been about sufficient to meet arrears of bond interest and other obligations as well as to provide the necessary working capital to reopen the mill.

Personal Paragraphs

H. R. Macmillan of the H. R. Macmillan Export Company, Limited, Vancouver, has returned to that city after a business trip to England. He was a passenger on the "Melita," and made a short stay in Montreal after landing.

Edward Reid of Reid Bros. Co., retail lumber dealers, Niagara Falls, Ont., was recently married to Miss Ethel Henderson, daughter of J. T. Henderson, Niagara Falls. Many friends will extend congratulations.

E. M. Barrett of Barrett Bros., Limited, Ottawa, who is president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, spent the first two weeks in August enjoying a pleasant holiday at Old Orchard Beach, Maine. He was accompanied by Mrs. Barrett.

John Watt of the Watt Milling & Feed Co., wife and family, Toronto, are spending the month of August camping at Haystead's Point, on the Magnetewan River, where the picnic party of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association enjoyed a few pleasant holidays recently.

Wm. Barratt, who is a well-known lumber salesman, has been appointed Canadian representative of the Memphis Land & Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn., and has moved his office from 316 Bloor Street West to 413 Crawford Street. Toronto.

W. S. Tilston, transportation manager of the Montreal Board of Trade, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital after an operation for strangulated hernia. He was ill for three days. Mr. Tilston frequently represented lumber interests in connection with railway rates before the Railway Commissioners.

The Transcontinental Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, have been appointed representatives for Eastern Canada, including Ottawa, for the Germain Company, Pittsburg, Pa., and New York, manufacturers of yellow pine and B. C. fir. C. W. Cantrell, the vice-president of the Germain Company, was a recent visitor to Montreal.

Edward Beck of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal, who has been spending several weeks in Scandinavia and writing a series of most interesting and instructive articles on forestry and the methods pursued in order to ensure a perpetual supply of trees, has returned home.

Henry Knight, 38 Yates Street, St. Catharines, Ont., formerly of Burk's Falls, was recently married at the Church of the New Jerusalem, College Street, Toronto, to Miss Dorothea Nina Egerton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Knemeyer, 136 Stinson Street, Hamilton. Mr. Knight is a well-known lumberman, and many friends will wish him and his bride every happiness.

B. F. Harris, sales manager of the Ladder Lake Lumber Co., Prince Albert, Sask., was in Chicago recently. In an interview in that city he stated that as a result of the bumper crop he expected a marked building activity all through his district during the coming fall. Mr. Harris is a member of the Rotary Club of Prince Albert, and while away attended the weekly meeting of the Chicago Rotary Club.

W. I. Ewart, who was a prominent timberman of the Pacific Coast for twenty years, died recently in Vancouver after a long illness. He was 64 years old, and is survived by his widow and three brothers. The remains were taken to Seattle, where they were cremated. Mr. Ewart s me fifteen years ago was instrumental in conducting the deal whereby the Weyerhaeuser interests acquired timber along the northern Pacific. He then became interested in the Cashmer Lumber Co., Cashmer, Wash., and finally went to Vancouver.

W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N.B., and Lieut.-Col. Matthew B. Edwards of St. John, have been named as members of the New Brunswick Fire Prevention Board by the Provincial Government, under the auspices of the Fire Prevention Act, which was passed at the last session of the legislature. The board will consist of five members, one of which will be named by the Union of Municipalities. The New Brunswick Fire Prevention Act is similar to that which has been in force in Nova Scotia for several years. Administration of the act will be in charge of a fire marshal, who will soon be appointed. Mr. Snowball's many friends in the lumbering industry will congratulate him on his appointment to the board, and are confident that he will render faithful service.

H. L. Hebard, representing Ritchie, Halstead & Quick, hardwood lumber manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio, spent a few days in Toronto recently, calling upon a number of friends in the industry. He was for some time inspector for the National Hardwood Lumber Association, with headquarters in Toronto, and is well known through the province.

Morden C. Lighter has opened an office at 427 Transportation Building, Montreal, under the name of the Great Eastern Lumber Company, wholesale dealers in lumber.

R. L. Sargant, transportation manager of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, was in Toronto recently attending the funeral of W. S. Tilston, transportation manager of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Golden Wedding of Retail Lumber Dealer

Richard Sanders.
St. Thomas, Ont.

In a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman" referred to the golden wedding of a wholesale lumber dealer in Toronto in the person of Mr. George Gall. In this edition it is a pleasure to record the celebration of a similar event in the history of Richard Sanders, a well-known lumber dealer and woodworking manufacturer of St. Thomas, Ont. Mr. Sanders is the head of the firm of Sanders & Bell, Limited, and father of A. R. Sanders (secretary-treasurer of the firm and a former president of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association). Mr. Sanders is enjoying excellent health, and is able to attend regularly to business. He was married on July 23rd, 1871, at Paddington Chapel, Marylebone district, Middlesex, England, to Miss Eleanor J. Edmonds of London. Mr. Sanders was then a resident of Lifton, Devonshire. A few days after the nuptial event the bridegroom and his bride sailed from Liverpool on the S.S. "Prussian," arriving in Quebec on August 10th, 1871. They proceeded at once to St. Thomas, which was then a small struggling village in place of the flourishing and prosperous city it is to-day.

Mr. Sanders has played no small part in the growth of the Railway City, and in his early days worked as a carpenter, when he undertook a general contracting and building business for himself. This he conducted alone for twenty-six years, when he went into partnership for a year wth Samuel Howes. In 1900, with the late James A. Powers, he formed the firm of Sanders & Powers, which continued until the death of the latter in 1906; then Mr. Sanders kept the business going alone for a couple of years when his son, A. R. Sanders, who for years had been engaged in banking in the West, joined him. The following year Sanders & Bell, Limited, was organized, F. C. Bell becoming vice-president of the company.

Mr. Sanders has carried out several large contracts in St. Thomas, a number of the most substantial and attractive buildings being erected by him. A man of public spirit, for sixteen years he was a member of the municipal council. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Sons of England and Knox Presbyterian Church. The family consists of two sons, Edward C. Sanders and A. R. Sanders of St. Thomas, and Miss Ada E. Sanders, who lives at home.

The fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Sanders was a glad occasion, and five grandchildren joined in the festivities.

The firm of Sanders & Bell, of which the subject of this reference is the head, have their offices and mill at the corner of Ross & Amelia Streets, St. Thomas, and manufacture sash, doors, mouldings, etc., as well as deal in lumber, lath and shingles. They are also widely-known builders and contractors.

Trying to Collect on Old Transactions

From advices received by the secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, it appears that a representative of the Department of Inland Revenue recently visited the offices of a couple of members of the association in Eastern Ontario and went through their account books. He has stated that these men, in spite of the fact that they collected and paid taxes to the Government last year in strict accordance with the sales tax, they must now pay further so as to cover all sales, whether of manufactured or unmanufactured material. The two members in question have been assessed an additional $500.00 each.

It would seem that a grave error has been committed here, as the latest ruling in 1920 on the sales tax sent out by the Department of Inland Revenue was that, where a lumber retailer sells any portion of his stock in exactly the same condition as he received it, whether sold to a contractor or a consumer, there is no tax. These men, who have been notified of an additional $500.00 assessment, declare that it is on rough lumber which they bought and sold to contractors in exactly the same shape as the stock was received. There was no further processing of the lumber, so that the retailer could not be considered as a manufacturer.

The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association are taking this matter up with the department, and expect that a reply will soon be received admitting that their representative made a mistake. In the letter sent out to members of the O.R.L.D.A., Secretary Boultbee says: "In the meantime the situation is a serious one and we wish to warn all our members that if such a representative visits them they should not pay the additional tax until they have referred the matter to us in detail. If necessary, our association will take the matter up in the courts in order to establish the fact that the Sales Tax Act exempted them from collecting the tax on lumber which they sold in exactly the same condition as they bought it."

The notice further says: "If this department official visits you, it is of great importance that you should explain to him carefully that the greater part of your sales are to consumers, not to contractors, because the department seems inclined now to treat a sale to a contractor as a wholesale transaction and, therefore, subject to a tax. Lumber retailers are advised to postpone making any such payment of taxes if a demand is made by the Department of Inland Revenue."

The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association intend to take a strong stand in this important matter and believe in their attitude they are quite within their rights.

One of Worst Fire Seasons on Record

The enormous damage caused by the forest fires calls for more stringent measures to protect one of the most valuable sources of Canadian wealth. This season the fires have been Dominion-wide and of unusual severity. At the meeting of the advisory board of the New Brunswick Department of Land and Mines, held at Fredericton, it was stated that the present season has been one of the worst on record in the number of forest fires. The department has fought upwards of 300, and the expenditure has been heavy. Two of the fires required an expenditure of $6,000.

The board discussed the question in all its phases. The value of the lookout towers, which have been constructed at various points of vantage throughout the province, was recognized by the members of the board. It was decided to proceed with the erection of four additional lockout towers as soon as possible. The department will cooperate with the Geodetic Survey of Canada and private owners.

Chief Forester G. H. Prince was authorized to purchase additional speeders for railway patrol. On account of the number of fires occurring this season as the result of carelessness on the part of fishermen, it was decided to press for legislation requiring every angler entering the woods in the fire period to have a permit. The legislation required will go so far as to make it possible absolutely to prohibit anglers entering portions of woodland which may be menaced by fire. It was generally recognized that several forest fires had been incendiary.

The spring burning of brush is to be discouraged, and if possible done away with. Fall burning is to be encouraged. A penalty for a member of a fire fighting crew leaving his work without the consent of the foreman is to be provided.

Vancouver Lumberman's Big Invention

(By E. B. B. Reesor)

Three new machines have been invented by Captain W. L. Barton of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, that will simplify and decrease the cost of high leas logging systems to a great extent.

These inventions will be shown at the Vancouver Fall Exhibition, in Hastings Park, Vancouver, early in September, but in the meantime they have been viewed and examined by Geo. M. Cornwall, Editor of The Timberman, Portland, Oregon; by High Gilmour, of the Workingman's Compensation Board; by A. J. Hendry, of the British Columbia Mills Trading Company, and between twenty and thirty of the leading loggers of the Pacific Coast Mainland, who were all astonished at the degree to which simplification is carried, and declare the invention revolutionary in its scope and practically a new method of high line logging that is almost fool-proof, yet more rapid, and will, wthout question, prove more economical than the present system.

The British Columbia's Lumber Journal goes on to say that the engineer, who requires only a fraction of the power now in use, tightens and raises his high line, locks it in place, and "balances" two lines operating the carriages by the use of only two levers. The locking is affected by the application of an entirely new principle, so simple that those who saw it were amazed that it had never before been thought of by logging experts. That it works without a hitch was shown repeatedly when a mass of iron weighing 1,700 pounds was rasied to the bottom of the car and held there as long as desired, the power being supplied by a toy engine that could be carried in a small suitcase.

Captain Barton says that his new inventions will be quite as revolutionary as the first operations of the high line and carriage.

The inventor is the Captain Barton who manufactured the first lot of aeroplane lumber in British Columbia and, by so doing, opened up a great industry. That was when he was operating a small sawmill in Port Clements, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Pacific Ocean.

Better Protection Against Starting Forest Fires

By R. S. P. Smyth, Montreal

In writing on the subject of better protection against starting forest fires, we do not pretend that our views are original as to remedies, and the fact that a great many limit holders hold the same views leads us to hope that at the next meeting of the Fire Protective Association, when the matter will be brought forward in due form, this article will help prompt cohesion for action.

The Government of Quebec sells areas of standing timber by auction, collects stumpage and charges yearly rental. The purchaser ought to have, not only the right to protect his purchase in every way possible, but also receive the fullest assistance from the Government in the interest of both.

The purchaser, or limit holder, has not the right to protect his property, either against fire or destruction of timber, because any man, native or foreigner, can enter upon the property in question without the slightest interference from the limit holder. The Government issues leases to fishing clubs, who engage whom they please to watch their fish, making use of the limit holder's property to and fro.

So much for the lack of power to protect ourselves, speaking as a limit holder. We are not attempting to elaborate all the dangers this open door system is liable to, because every lumberman that reads this knows all the details.

The Government annually notifies the limit holder that, if he does not appoint approved fire guardians, the department will. This is all right as far as it goes, but, in the majority of cases, this is as far as it goes as applied to the limit holder that does not belong to the Fire Protective Association.

For the Fire Protective Association limit holders the association manager notifies the department what men are being appointed and that settles the question for association members. The non-association member is depending on the association organization largely to protect him, without being liable for proportion of dues. We have in mind limit holders, non-association members, whose property is surrounded by association members' limits, who have spent actually nothing for fire guardianship; but we believe it did cost them something to put out fires that, fortunately, threatened their own holdings more than their neighbors, this year so far; but that is no surety for the future.

It does not seem possible that any man or men with brains enough to run a lumber or paper business would be so careless of their greatest asset. but they exist, nevertheless.

We have touched upon the abuses existing that endanger the limit holders' property, over which he has not control. What can the Government do further to give the limit holder protection?

Our answer to this is that the Government have the following regulations put in force:

First—That every individual having business in the woods, such as fishermen, guides, hunters, trappers and logging foremen—say, from the 1st of April to 1st of December—be obliged to take out a Government license, and, in the issuing of the license, the individual be sworn in as a fire guardian without pay.

Second—That every individual with license who has actual reason to be in the woods during above named period must register in and out with the regularly appointed association guardian, posted at the proper spot to receive such registry.

Third—That regular appointed association guardian be empowered to refuse entry to anyone he has reason to object to from the point of view of fire protection.

Fourth—That the law be made sufficiently severe by fine and imprisonment for violations of these regulations to be a real preventative.

Fifth—That the Government, when road-making, repairing or any other works in proximity to forests, oblige their contractors or employees to burn the slash where such result from work being done.

Sixth—That infractions of the law as to permits to burn by settlers be punished so severely that it will deter—not merely a matter of calculation, as at present.

Seventh—That the Government actually compel non-association limit holders and railways to properly patrol their properties, consistent with the association patrol neighboring.

We lumbermen can do more to protect ourselves by cleaning up the slash along tote roads, more or less travelled by workmen and toting teamsters, and having ample clear space around our camps and all exposed places.

Fell the old dry pine tree, even if it is not fit for logs—but which is a great temptation for lightning.

Absolutely prohibit workmen smoking at work in the woods, or to and from work.

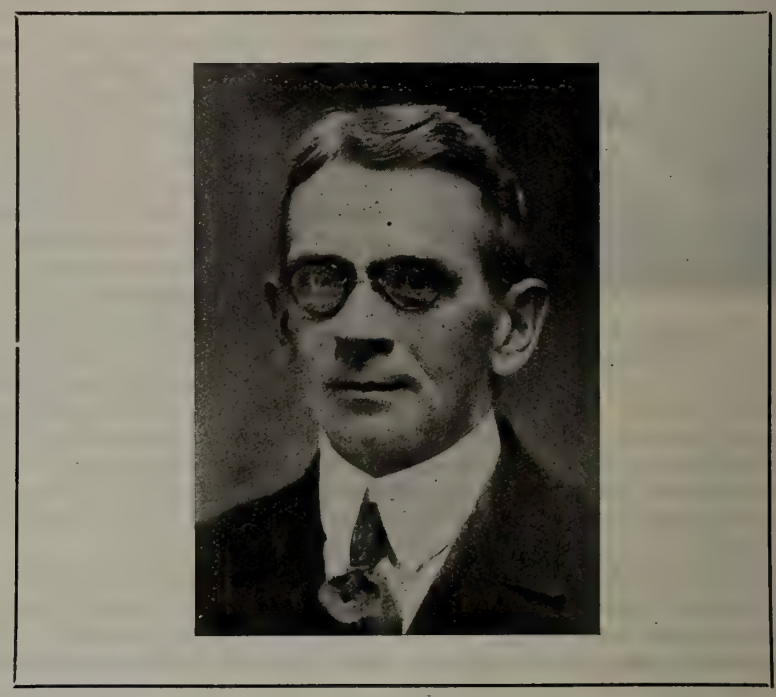
Brush out the tote roads at least twenty feet, which makes a great fire break, and, if the fire is running, it is almost always possible to get through, back or forward of fire, with less delay.

Get the watch tower idea strong. You know our attitude toward the association in 1920. Well, we are perfectly consistent when you give it a little thought.

Mr. Norton Assumes New Position

Edward Norton, a well-known lumber salesman in Toronto for some months past, has joined the selling staff of Mason, Gordon & Co. of Montreal, and will look after the firm's interests in Ontario, specializing in B. C. forest products. His office is at 39 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

Mr. Norton is favorably known to the trade and is an energetic and aggressive representative. He has had a quarter of a century's practical experience in all branches of the lumber and timber business in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, and is conversant with



Edward Norton, Toronto.

every operation from the logging end to the sale of the finished product. Mr. Norton started with the North Pacific Lumber Co. in Portland, Oregon, in 1895, and was later with the Fraser Mills in British Columbia for several years, when he branched out for himself into the manufacturing line, which he continued for some time. During the war he was on the Inspection Board, which supervised the purchasing of spruce and shipbuilding materials, and subsequently had charge of one of the mills of the Dominion Lumber Sales Co. in the West. Mr. Norton is thoroughly familiar with all Western forest products, and many friends will wish him every success in his new sphere as Ontario representative of Mason, Gordon & Co.

Fire at Rockland Burns Millmen's Houses

The town of Rockland, Ont., where the well-known W. C. Edwards & Co.'s sawmills, now belonging to the Gatineau Co., are located, was visited by a disastrous fire recently. The flames destroyed thirteen houses of the millmen and a restaurant, and rendered dozens of persons homeless. The origin of the blaze, which at one time threatened to destroy a section of the town, is unknown. As far as known, little insurance was carried on the properties burned, which were valued at $30,000. All the citizens turned out to assist the brigade in their strenuous task, and did splendid work fighting the flames. Some six years ago a similar fire visited Rockland and nearly wiped out the town.

Lumber Company Will Build Houses

Kaministiquia Lumber Co., Fort William, Ont., announce that, after careful consideration, they have decided that this is the time to build houses cheaply. In a large advertisement in the daily press they say that they are going to begin almost immediately to erect twenty five-roomed houses, with basement and furnace. Wages are lower now and men more willing to work. Each house will be equipped with modern conveniences and will sell for a price between $2,500 and $3,000 on easy terms. By building in lots of twenty at a time, it is believed by the officials of the company that a saving of 25 per cent. in structural costs per house can be effected.

A competition recently took place in Minneapolis among 400 architects, and arrangements have been made by the Kaministiquia Lumber Co. to use the house plan which was adjudged the winner in the contest.

The Kaministiquia Lumber Co. conclude: "With the new crop prospects, prosperity for Canada is right ahead, and prices will tighten up, so we must now build to do it at bottom costs. See us early for one of these houses."

How Lumber Retailers View Building Outlook

Reports Show Considerable Structural Activity in Various Centres, with Fair Outlook for the Fall Months—Other Places Report Construction Quiet

What is wrong with the building situation at present? What are the prospects for fall? What has caused many undertakings in the structural line to be held up? Is lumber chiefly responsible; if not, what is? The agitation of labor, the general business depression, the unsettled financial outlook, declining prices, the policy of sitting down and waiting, a general strike on the part of the public, high rate of wages, etc.; if not these, then is it the cost of bricks, plumbing, glass, hardware, masonry, etc.?

With a view to obtaining some idea of what is going on in the building trade in various centres of Eastern Canada, and enlightenment on certain questions which have cropped up from time to time, the "Canada Lumberman" communicated with a number of representative retail lumber merchants. Such men are good business barometers and know exactly what is transpiring in their own line. The opinions of the dealers in the different towns and cities are well worth perusal, as they shed considerable light upon the present situation.

Barrett Bros. of Ottawa say that there has been very little new work going on in that city this season, but considerable has been undertaken in the way of repairs. As a general rule, when there is a strike on, the firms find that the men hustle around and get their friends to do a certain amount of repair work. This creates a reasonable amount of business. This has now all been cleaned up and the only thing to be looked forward to is new work. There are quite a few foundations going in; in fact, more than was expected. A new civic hospital, a new school and a couple of other jobs of fair size are also proposed. Barrett Bros. say that they believe there has been more work going on in the city of Ottawa than elsewhere, that is, when population is considered, but the outlook for this winter is not bright. The jobs which are under construction now will be completed and the large jobs, such as the hospital and school, will scarcely be advanced far enough to carry on regularly during the cold months.

Feel Building Investment Would Depreciate

The Houston Co. of Tweed, Ont., report that local building trade is very small, and they do not see any better prospects for fall. The cause for delay is, they think, not so much due to present high prices, but rather to the feeling among customers that an investment now would depreciate in value if there was a drop in prices. They do not know what the price prospects of lumber are, and all they say that this is a question which everyone would like to find out, if at all possible.

Berhalter Lumber Co. of Thorold, Ont., which is a busy pulp and paper town, and also has a number of other industries, say that the amount of building there is small at present, but has been up to what they expected. The prospects for fall trade are not bright. Lumber is not so much blamed for the present quiet state of affairs as labor, plumbing, masonry, etc.

Kalbfleisch Planing Mill of Stratford, Ont., say that building operations have been rather quiet in the Classic City, and not much new work is in sight. A great many people are waiting to build, but it is the candid opinion of the firm that they will put it off until they are sure prices are at the bottom. E. K. Kalbfleisch does not believe that the lowest prices have yet been reached in lumber.

Cannot Believe Their Own Statement

Taylor & Wells of Paris, Ont., report there have been practically no new buildings in Paris this year. A few garages and an odd house or two completes the list. There has been a lot of talk about a rink and a hospital, but these structures have not yet materialized. Taylor & Wells state they have advertised in their town paper that lumber prices are at the bottom, but that quotations to-day on shingles and spruce are the lowest they have had in a long time, but they are beginning to disbelieve their own statement, in view of the fact that such a small amount of business is developing.

Jones Bros. of Apohaqui, N.B., declare that building in their district is up to the average and all kinds of material are much lower in price than a year ago. The only drawback to more undertakings being carried out is that carpenters, painters and other mechanics are still demanding more wages.

A dealer in builders' supplies in the Petitcodiac, N.B., district says that operations in the construction of new buildings rather than barns, have not come up to expectations this season, and the prospects for activity in this line the coming fall are not bright. An average amount of repair work and new barn construction is going on. Both lumber and labor costs have been greatly reduced, and the dealer is of the opinion that the former has touched bottom and the latter nearly so. Some lines of building material have not been materially reduced, but it is believed that there will be further reductions in the East. In conclusion the speaker said: "We have very little to complain of in regard to the present prices of building material, and it does not appear to us that the structural restriction in this locality is due to that cause. It would seem to us to be the low prices being received for farm products and the prolonged drought which seriously affected the hay and root crops. There is not much evidence of pessimism among the people, and the general impressions seem to be that condtions will be better within a year, but that a difficult winter is going to be faced."

Building Has Come Up to Expectations

M. Wood & Sons, Limited, of Sackville, N.B., say building in their town and in the surrounding country exceeds their expectations. Several new buildings, including numerous residences, are in process of construction. Considering present world-wide conditions, the firm add that times are exceptionally good, and they attribute the building activities to the growth of the town and the absolute need for the structures, as nobody is building who can possibly avoid it, and will not do so until lumber and wages have come down more.

Wallaceburg Lumber Co. of Wallaceburg, Ont., say that, owing to harvesting of crops by the farmers, business has been a little quiet for the past few weeks and that buildings under construction, additions and repairs seem to be about the average.

Pellow & McMeekin of Hearst, Ont., say that building operations have come up to their expectations. Practically all their rough spruce will be sold out locally, and since they have installed a planer they have been converting all their 1 x 3 and 1 x 4 into tongue and groove. The firm say they have orders on hand at present for 50,000 feet of this class for local demand. It is their opinion that lumber has reached the bottom price. They have not had any complaints about prices and think that the prospects for the district in and around Hearst are very good for the balance of the year.

Trade Conditions Better Than Looked For

Wm. Shirton Co., Limited, Dunnville, Ont., take a hopeful view of the general building situation in the following letter: "Without appearing too optimistic, we are of the opinion that conditions have improved during the last few months. Some people have the idea, apparently, that prices of lumber have reached bottom for this year at least, while many others are of the opposite opinion. It is from the former class that we are drawing a fair amount of customers, and we believe that time will show that they are right in their contention. Our trade consists of about 50 per cent. rural customers, and it is from this section of the population that we are obtaining orders for barn and house material. There are a few dwellings being erected in our town and a considerable amount of repair work. Altogether, we would say that trade conditions are not so bad and much better than we expected at the beginning of the year."

H. Hazen, Tillsonburg, Ont., reports that he has been exceptionally busy so far this season, both with town customers and those from the surrounding country, and is lookng forward to as busy a season in the fall. He believes that lumber prices have practically reached the bottom and that the remainder of this year will see the erection of many houses and buildings.

Public Think Prices Will Go Lower

Laird Bros., Dresden, Ont., say that up to about two weeks ago their business was about the usual volume of last year, but since then there has been a slackness, due to the busy season on the farms, the crops ripening much faster than at other seasons. There is also another cause, viz.: that while prices of lumber have been reduced, labor in connection with building has not taken the drop in accordance with the other things. The public are holding off to a great extent, expecting that in another year prices in everything will be materially lessened.

J. R. Robertson of Madoc, Ont., says that building operations in his district are at a standstill. The prices of the lower grades of lum-

ber have decreased, but the higher grades are not procurable, except at slightly reduced rates. Persons contemplating building are holding off, expecting the better ends of lumber to be lower in price another year. Mr. Robertson also states that builders are looking for a further decline in the rates of wages. Wholesale lumber dealers are quoting No. 1 and No. 2 Shop, white pine at $160.00 to $200.00 per M. feet. These prices deter prospective builders from proceeding with the erection of buildings. Mr. Robertson does not expect to see any structures going on in his vicinity this coming fall.

Lower Prices Started Many Building

J. D. Campbell of Cornwall, Ont., says that building in his town and vicinity has exceeded expectations this year and will continue fairly well during the rest of the summer and fall. In the early part of the season people said that lumber prices were too high, but when they found them lower than last year they started building. Mr. Campbell thinks that lumber is as low now as it will be this year, but as woods labor will be cheaper this winter and logs will not cost as much to take out, quotations will be lower next year. At the present time there would be more building if the carpenters would come down in their demands for wages. Mr. Campbell is also of the opinion that brick and cement are too high.

Wm. J. Campbell, North Sydney, N.S., says business has not been very brisk in and around his district. There have been some new dwellings put up and others will be erected later on in the year. There are a few new business blocks talked of, but these are not likely to materialize this year. The price of lumber has dropped about 30 per cent. from last year's values, and no doubt the reason there is not more construction work is on account of the Steel Works practically closing down. On the North Sydney side of the river there is a considerable falling off in shipping and quite a lot of unemployment in labor ranks.

Cannot See Any Lower Values

W. Saunders of Dutton, Ont., says that building is very quiet in his district. He does not think it will improve this fall. He declares there is not a new dwelling house going up either in the village or the township, but that considerable has been done in the way of repairing, verandahs, kitchens, porches, etc., receiving attention. Mr. Saunders adds: "People have the notion that everything will get cheaper, and are putting off new constructions till some time in the future. As to the cost of building, I do not see how lumber is going to be much cheaper. All other material is coming down slowly."

A Moncton, N.B., firm say that building in that city for this year has been up to expectations, but no great activity in the construction line is expected this fall. "In regard to the prices of lumber, we have not been able to find out just what are the prevailing quotations today, and, therefore, in our opinion, it would be impossible to state whether they have reached bottom."

A leading firm in Chatham, Ont., say that the amount of building in that district is below expectations, and they do not expect any great activity this fall from the fact that few new buildings are being started. The feeling seems to be that general conditions and lumber is not wholly blamed. There appears to be a sentiment that prices in gneral hav not yet rached the bottom, and until people are satisfied as to this there will not be the building activity that there should be. "We are located in a farming community, where the prices paid for farm products have a great deal to do with our prosperity, so that the unusually low figure now being paid for grain, live stock, garden stuff, etc., is to some extent accountable for the inactivity in the structural arena. "With regard to values, it seems impossible that they can go much lower, but with good prairie crops and the strengthening of Western prices there will no doubt be a beneficial effect felt on general lumber conditions in the southwestern peninsula."

Many Repairs to Farm Buildings

J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown, Ont., states that the volume of business has been as much as he expected, and the prospects are for a normal amount during the fall months. Farmers in the Georgetown district have good crops and there will be a lot of repairs made to buildings. Regarding prices and whether or not they have reached bottom, Mr. Mackenzie adds: "One man's guess is as good as another's, and mine is that quotations will go lower. The cost of production will not mount any more. In the agricultural line at the present time everything that the farmer is selling is at half price or less. Skilled labor is also more plentiful now and wages are being reduced."

Fewer Accidents in Lumbering Line in Ontario

Review of Conditions During the Past Year—Total Income from All Sources was $693,358.05 and Total Expenditure $640,335.74—Ontario Rates Low

By S. Price, Toronto, Chairman of Workmen's Compensation Board

The accident experience in the lumbering industry in Ontario during 1920 was some improvement over that for 1919, which was very bad. The previous accident experience in the lumbering industry had been comparatively good.

The compensation in the lumbering industry for the year 1920, including estimates for cases not finally disposed of, amounted to $524,674.03, and the cost of medical aid to $93,865.46, making the total benefits to workmen for the year $618,539.49. The total assessments for the year, including estimated adjustments, amounted to $686,854.23. The total income for the year, including interest and a balance of $2,850.77 carried forward from 1919, amounted to $693,358.05, and the total expenditure, including cost of safety association, proportion of administration expenses, and one per cent. set aside for disaster reserve, amounted to $640,335.74, leaving a provisional balance of $53,022.31. These figures are for adjusted rates of assessment, the rate for 1920 having been reduced from $2.25 to $2.00 on logging operations and from $3.00 to $2.75 on sawmills.

A statement of the total receipts and expenditure for the lumbering industry for each year since the commencement of the Act may be interesting. The figures are as follows:

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
1915	$199,137.43	$135,933.37
1916	171,333.52	151,626.37
1917	162,461.62	193,490.30
1918	220,226.94	260,308.61
1919	513,878.77	522,828.86
1920 (provisional)	690,507.28	640,335.74
Totals for 6 years	$1,957.545.56	$1,904,523.25

These figures show a very heavy increase and the explanation will naturally be sought. The factors accounting for the increase are increased wage expenditure and increase in the benefits provided for by the Act, and the amount is always controlled by the accident experience of the industry.

How Wage Expenditure Has Jumped

The wage expenditure shows very great increase since 1915. The following are the figures for each year:

Year	Estimated Wage Expenditure
1915	$10,480,917.37
1916	10,383,849.64
1917	16,246,162.00
1918	15,730,495.43
1919	19,576,334.09
1920 (provisional)	29,368,850.44

As compensation is a percentage of the workman's earnings it automatically increases with the increase of wages.

The benefits to workmen under the Act have been increased since 1915 by the addition of medical aid and by increasing the percentage of allowance from 55 to 66 2/3 and by increasing the payments to widows and children. These increases will be reflected in the rates, but a comparison of the rates for the different years since the commencement of the Act will show that the increases have not been startling. The rates have not increased at all in the same proportion as the amount of compensation or the amount of wage expenditure. Following are the rates of assessment for logging and sawmills for each year:

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Logging	2.00	1.80	.90	1.20	2.25	2.00
Sawmills	1.80	1.50	1.10	1.60	3.00	2.75

Since the beginning of 1920 mixed operations in which the usual

annual pay roll does not exceed $10,000 have been put in a separate group at a flat rate, and for 1920 and also provisionally for 1921 this rate has been made the same as the sawmill rate, being a little more than is charged wher the logging pay roll is segregated from the sawmill pay roll.

Ontario Rates Are Still Low

Compared with adjoining States, the Ontario rates of assessment are still exceedingly low. The rates in adjoining States for 1920 were as follows:

	Michigan.	Ohio.	New York	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.
Logging	5.38	3.35	12.20	4.67	4.14
Sawmills	5.06	5.40	10.19	4.00	5.01

The Ontario rates of assessment in the lumbering industry have, however, increased in somewhat greater proportion than the average rates in Ontario industries generally. The average rates for all industries are as follows:

1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
1.27	1.09	.99	1.09	1.22	1.25

There are few expenditures of any kind that have increased in so small proportion during the same period.

The accident experience in the industry must, however, always be reflected in the rates. This is the chief cause for the large increase in the rates in the lumbering industry in 1919. As has been elsewhere suggested, the unsettled conditions prevailing in recent years are probably largely responsible for the many accidents that have happened. Greater efforts should, therefore, be made to prevent them. I am sure that a very large proportion of the accidents which we have had need not have occurred.

Another thing that may have had some bearing upon the accident experience is the fact that in the last few years there has been in the lumbering industry a large increase in the proportion of workmen of foreign allegiance as compared with those of British allegiance, though in industries in the Province generally the proportion of foreign wage earners has been decreasing.

Malingering Charges Not All Justified

It is sometimes charged that malingering is a cause of increase in compensation cost. While malingering is a thing to be guarded against with the greatest possible care, the writer has never felt that the loose allegations of malingering that are often made have been justified. When such statements are made to the Board every effort is made to obtain particulars and to investigate the facts, but in very few cases is the charge found to be substantiated. Nevertheless, employers should always promptly advise the Board in any case where they know or suspect that the workman is off work unnecessarily or is not returning to work as soon as he should. In this connection it is of the utmost importance to see that reliable doctors are retained for compensation cases. It is for the workman and the employer jointly to agree upon the doctor, and if there is any dispute it can be referred to the Board. Special care is necessary where workmen go to doctors outside of the Province. Experience has shown that the Board is not justified in relying upon the reports that come from such doctors unless it knows that the doctor is thoroughly reliable. The Board, therefore, in the case of accidents happening in Ontario, where Ontario doctors can be obtained, refuses to accept the services or the reports of outside doctors unless previous approval has been given.

In an article recently appearing in the "Canada Lumberman" the question of "Reserves" is mentioned. This is a matter as to which it is feared some of the lumbermen are under a misapprehension. With the exception of the very small fund known as the Disaster Reserve, consisting of one per cent. of the assessments laid aside each year to form a fund which is drawn upon when anything occurs to cause the death or injury of a large number of workmen, there is no reserve of any kind properly so-called.

What is referred to as a reserve is the pension fund, which is made up of the capitalized values of pensions which have been awarded for accidents that have already happened. It consists only of the amount which will be necessary to pay these pensions so that employers in future years will not have to be called upon to pay for accidents that have happened in their own or in other employers' operations in previous years. The cost of accidents is considered an item of working expenditure. The matter has been fully discussed in an article in the Report of the Board for 1916, at page 39, of which a copy can be obtained from the Board by anyone desiring it. What is being done in Ontario is the same as is being done under all similar laws in Canada and the United States. It is not felt that any other course would be proper.

Charles Duff of Renfrew, Ont., was in Toronto recently, calling upon the trade.

Mr. Booth Pays Visit to Old Quebec

An interesting visitor recently to Quebec City was J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, "Canada's lumber king." He was given a cordial reception in the "Ancient Capital" and was a member of a deputation of timber limit holders who waited upon the Provincial Government to request a reduction in the present stumpage dues, on which an increase was put into effect a year ago. Mr. Booth is now in his 94th year and his legion of friends in the lumber world declare that the older he grows the more active he becomes. Among the other members of the delegation waiting upon the provincial authorities were W. Gerard Power, president of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association, and former president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; Dan McLachlin, of Arnprior, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; Paul G. Owen, secretary of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association, and others. The deputation was received by Premier Taschereau, Hon. Messrs. Mercier, Minister of Land and Forests, Hon. J. E. Caron, Hon. A. Galipeault, Hon. J. E. Perrault and Hon. W. G. Mitchell.

W. G. Power briefly outlined the object of the deputation in waiting upon the Government, and was followed by J. R. Booth, who, in concise language, requested the Government to reconsider the tax levied on stumpage, pointing out the present dullness of lumber business and the export of lumber from Canada. He said that if the cutting of timber and manufacture at the mills were to be encouraged during the coming winter, that would cause employment of labor, the Government would have to reduce its prices of the stumpage, etc.

Premier Taschereau, speaking on behalf of the Government, said the request would be taken under consideration.

A number of the Quebec timber and lumber merchants went to the Chateau Frontenac to pay their respects to the veteran lumber merchant, Mr. J. R. Booth. Among the callers were Lieut.-Col. Sir William Price, Arthur Price, J. Leonard Apedaile, James McCarthy, Paul G. Owen and others. Mr. Booth descended the main stairway of the hotel to receive and greet his visitors, and looking hale and hearty, chatted on various matters with the buoyancy of a man of 60. He expressed his delight in the pleasure it gave him to see the younger generation of the Quebec merchants he did business with more than a half century ago, and young men whose fathers he knew as the early captains of the Canadian lumber and shipping trade.

After Mr. Booth had said au revoir to Sir William Price and the other Quebec gentlemen, he expressed a desire to W. G. Power to pay a visit to the coves to visualize scenes of his younger days, and at the same time inspect some timber he owned and had stored in the John Burstall and Co. care. Mr. Power motored the distinguished visitor out along Champlain street and along the Coves road, passing the former Blais Shipbuilding yard, the John Dinning Shipbuilding yard, the late John Roach and the Sharples Co. properties, likewise the Dobell and Burstall Coves. On reaching the latter, Mr. Booth alighted with the agility of a young man, and proceeded to walk over the timber in storage.

W. G. Power, telling the story of the marvellous vitality of Mr. Booth, said: "I never was so proud and so surprised in my life. Mr. Booth, without the least hesitation or difficulty, walked over the floating stacks of lumber, taking observation of their values, and after spending more than a half hour at this work returned to the automobile smiling with satisfaction, saying it put him in mind of times long ago.

Abitibi Company Secures Good Contract

The Abitibi Power & Paper Co., of Montreal, recently signed a contract with the Hearst organization, New York, for what is said to be in the neighborhood of 120 tons a day of newsprint, or about 36,000 tons a year. It is understood this paper was being supplied by several other Canadian mills. Some time ago F. H. Anson, president of the company, stated that when the three new machines were in operation he would have customers, not only for the old machines, but also for the new equipment as well, and the recent contract would seemingly go far to help the president make good in his declaration. The present output of the company is running over 350 tons a day, and before the end of the present month will be 450 tons, and ere September passes the daily production will reach over 500 tons. The landing of the new contract set afloat some rumors that there might be rivalry established between the various Canadian mills to secure the available market in the United States, and that price-cutting might result, but any possibility of this is denied. The production of newsprint in Canadian mills for the month of June totalled 54,215 tons, or 62.5 per cent. of the maximum shipment of the best three months of 1920. Production for the six months ending June 30th totalled 373,988 tons, against 435,112 tons for the same period of 1920, or 77.7 per cent. The decreased production during the last quarter is attributed to the fact that during May, and for the first ten days in June, many mills were closed down as a result of the strike.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber— —Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Sawdust Wanted

WANTED—One hundred carloads of Dry Srpuce Sawdust. Quote price per car of not less than fifteen ton. L. B. Clark & Company, P.O. Box 242, Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A. 14-17

Spruce Lath Wanted

I am in the market for 4-ft. spruce lath. John F. Burke, 1130 Aeolian Bldg., 33 W. 42nd St., New York. 16tf

Wanted

Lath—32 inch and 48 inch in car lots. Answer, stating fully what can offer. Box 642, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16.

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

50 M. ft.8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M .ft. 10/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
20 M. ft. 14/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M. ft. 6/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Hard Beech.
15 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm.
30 M. ft. 4/4 Log Run Basswood.

For further particulars apply to Box 639, Canada Lumberman. 15

Machinery Wanted

Wanted to Buy

Lath trimmer and a binder. Write full particulars. D. I. Warren, Warren, Ont. 16.

Machinery For Sale

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Machinery for Sale

One Three-saw Double Edger, complete with rollers. One Two-saw Lumber Trimmer, complete. Also saw mill engines and boilers for sale. Levy & Westwood Machinery Company, King and Tecumseth Streets, Toronto. 16

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Experienced Salesman with first class connection in Ontario and Maritime Provinces. One well posted in Coast Stocks preferred. Apply with references and salary required, which will be treated confidentially, to Box 620, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-1

Pacific Coast Representation Wanted

Commission lumber firm, well established, with Montreal office and good connection with the best trade in Quebec Province, is desirous of making a British Columbia Products connection. Will only consider good reliable and dependable firm. We can furnish best of references. Box 400, Canada Lumberman; 119 Board of Trade, Montreal 16-17

Situations Wanted

LUMBER SALESMAN covering Eastern Ontario, fifteen years' experience, open for immediate engagement; good connections, reasonable salary. Box 638, Canada Lumberman. 15-16

WANTED—Position as Band Saw Filer. No job too big. James Sillars, Route 1, Box 79, Withee, Wis. 15-19

Energetic aggressive young man, 22, desires position with Fibre, Pulp, Lumber or Millwork concern. Five years' experience various departments Lumber and Millwork offices in bookeeping, payrolls, costs, orders, sales, correspondence and typewriting. Excellent credentials. Prefer town. Box 643, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16

Lumber Salesman, thoroughly familiar with districts east of Toronto to Napanee, and west and north of the Toronto, Stratford, Sarnia line, also having covered, to a less extent, southwestern Ontario, U. S. border cities; open for immediate engagement; willing to work either straight salary or salary and commission. Box 647, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16

Business Chances

Farm and Timber For Sale

150 acres, about half cleared, balance first-class timber. For further particulars apply, J. M. Overholt, Woodstock, Ont., R. R. 5. 16-19

Miscellaneous

For Sale

A limited quantity of mill wagons, dump carts, dump wagons and mill trucks, all new. Apply Alexander Barr, Pembroke, Ont. 14-15

Timber Limits and Sawmill For Sale

$12,000.00 will buy sawmill and timber limits, on T. and N. O. Ry., in New Ontario. Mill now running, lack of capital reason for selling. Apply Box No. 629, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

THE SUCCESS FAMILY

The father of Success is Work. The mother of Success is Ambition.

The oldest son is Common Sense. Some of the other boys are: Perseverance, Honesty, Thoroughness, Foresight, Enthusiasm, Co-operation.

The oldest daughter is Character.

Some of the sisters are: Cheerfulness, Loyalty, Courtesy, Care, Economy, Sincerity, Harmony.

The baby is Opportunity.

Get acquainted with the "old man" and you will be able to get along pretty well with all the rest of the family.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION

Cleveland, Ohio, Housing Company, founded by Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, but operating independently, reports that by buying materials on a large scale, and using labor-saving machinery wherever possible (as by installing power saws), it was able to reduce the cost of construction by $800.00 to $900.00 a house below the cost of the average contractor.

Keep your temper—nobody else wants it!

We have three kinds of local salesmanagers: Those who do not do as they are told; those who do as they are told ;those who do not have to be told.

We still may be what we might have been.

We have known managers who were optimists, and some who were pessimists, and the failures always come from the ranks of the pessimists.

The man at the top is usually some one who has been in the habit of going to the bottom of things.

SAVAGE & BARTLETT
FOREST ENGINEERS
Timber Estimates, Maps, Topographic and Boundary Surveys
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

All Kinds of Insurance for LUMBERMEN
H. B. WARREN Registered
232 St. James St Montreal

Modern Marine Machinery
Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic, Freight Hoists, etc. Grey Iron and Brass Castings. Special machinery built to order. The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

Timber Estimating
Reports and Maps
Philip T. Coolidge
Forest Engineer
BANGOR - MAINE
Preliminary Reconnaissance
Detailed Surveys

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE
We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Numerous Newsgraphs on Trade Topics

A Forestry Convention will be held by the Canadian Forestry Association at Vancouver and Victoria in September.

A charter has been granted the Wiarton Lumber Co., Limited, of Wiarton, Ont., with a capital stock of $200,000 to carry on a general lumbering, sawmill and timber business. The new company is authorized to acquire the business and assets of the Wiarton Lumber Co. The incorporators are Wm. Eldridge and Orlin L. Smith of Wiarton, C. F. Beumer of Guelph and George Eldridge of Amabel Township.

A Federal charter has been granted to the Edwards Lumber & Pulp, Limited, of Ottawa, with a capital stock of $2,500,000. The company are empowered to sell and deal in timber licenses, timberlands, standing timber, and to erect, operate and deal in mills and factories for the manufacture and production of mechanical and groundwood pulp, sulphite pulp, sulphate pulp, paper, cardboard

At a recent meeting of the N. B. Forest Advisory Board at Fredericton a delegation consisting of N. H. Tufts, of the Pejepscot Pulp & Paper Company, accompanied by Dr. J. B. M. Baxter, was heard with respect to the exportation of bud worm affected lumber. Certain recommendations authorized by legislation in 1919 will be made to the Governor-in-Council.

Capt. Graham of McLachlin Bros.' boom camp, Arnprior, gallantly rescued ten prominent young ladies who had been drifting about near Norway Bay summer resort for several hours at night in a gasoline launch. When a short distance from the shore the engine refused to work and the party were caught helpless in one of the worst electrical storms of the season in the midst of Chats Lake. Graham noticed their craft drifting toward the rapids and brought it to safety.

A meeting of the New Brunswick Cabinet was held last week, when a delegation representing the lumbermen of New Brunswick waited upon that body to discuss with the members of the Government the matter of stumpage dues which the limit holders wish reduced. Another matter which came up for attention was a memorandum which had been addressed by the Minister of Labor to all the Provincial Governments, pointing out the seriousness of the present industrial and employment situation and the necessity of combined action and co-operation.

The Strathcona Paper Co. of Strathcona, Ont., who are manufacturers of building papers and light board, say that trade with them has been very quiet for some time, with the result that they shut down and will not put this department in operation until there is a prospect of improvement. The company recently started up their new machine for making boxboard, and are now furnishing boxboard to the trade. The former Camden Paper Mills, located at Camden East, Ont., are now run under the name of the Specialty Paper Mills Co., Limited, and are turning out newsprint and wrappings,

Stanley Douglass,. Limited, has made extensive improvements to his lumbering plant at South Devon, N.B., and has installed a resawing and planing mill. A new building has been erected, located near the railway siding, and facilities for dressing and finishing all kinds of lumber coming from the sawmill are now all that could be desired. It is understood that Mr. Douglass intends later on to manufacture hardwood flooring. Some $25,000 have been expended by the firm in the recent improvements and installations.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Co. of Chicoutimi, Que., has undertaken an important work in the matter of reforesting its timber limits. The services of the Quebec Forestry Department have been obtained to make a general survey of the limits of the Chicoutimi Company, together with the most up-to-date method for their exploitation. Already the outline of the plan has been agreed upon and a representative of the company has gone to Europe to study the latest methods employed in France, Finland, Sweden and Norway.

The new plant of the Canada Creosoting Co., Toronto, which is located on the Copper Cliff road, near Sudbury, commenced operations recently. This is one of the largest and most important industries of the North. The creosoting plant covers 160 acres and will treat ties and bridge timbers for the C.P.R., giving employment to about 300 men. At the present time about 200 men are on the pay roll, while the C.P.R., acting independently from the company, have over 200 men at work unloading and piling ties.
up in smoke.

An elaborate ceremony was held at Ralston Red Cross Hospital (England) for crippled soldiers and sailors a few weeks ago, when the gift of John Coughlan of Vancouver and Capt. John C. Black was placed in position on the hospital grounds. Many months ago Capt. Coughlan shipped a magnificent flagpole to England by one of his ships, the pole being donated by himself and Capt. Black. It is the second largest pole in Great Britain, the tallest being in Kew Gardens, the gift of British Columbia. The Ralston "toothpick" was secured by Mr. Coughlan after a thorough search of the forests of British Columbia for a perfect tree, when he found one 230 feet long and weighing 10 tons.

Build Now

WHY NOT?

$350.00 A Year Ago Would Buy Only 1,000 Feet Oak Flooring

FOR $350.00 TO-DAY

We Will Furnish

1000 ft. Oak Flooring
1000 ft. Bill Stuff
1000 ft. Sheathing
1000 ft. Cove Siding
1000 XXX Shingles
1000 Lath
2 Outside Door Frames and Doors
5 Window Frames and Sash complete

BUILD WITH WOOD AND SAVE MONEY

SEE US

Windsor Lumber Co., Limited

Cameron Avenue **Phone 2900**

How an alert firm in Windsor, Ont, is driving home the fact by well-displayed newspaper advertising that prices of lumber are greatly reduced and that now is the time to build. This kind of publicity is instructive, forceful and convincing.

Fire recently did damage to the roof and contents of one of the two dry kilns of the Dominion Cedar & Shingle Company's plant at New Westminster. The loss amounted to about $15,000, and was partially covered by insurance. About a year ago a blaze destroyed the dry kiln of the shingle mill so that it had to be rebuilt. On that occasion the loading shed and platform and two cars of shingles went

Losses, estimated at millions of dollars, are said to have been sustained by the Province of Quebec during the recent forest fires. It is learned from a reliable source that in the Abitibi region alone, where forst fires were not so extensive as in some of the immediate northern sections, over $800,000 of forest resources had been destroyed, of which about $300,000 is covered by insurance.

A well-known firm of forest engineers states that an investor would do well to hang on to what timberlands he has at present because lumber is bound to advance again, and when quotations ascend, timber values will do likewise. It is stated that the production of lumber cannot long endure at a loss to the operators, and that the turn must come sooner than expected. When it does arrive there will be an ascension in the worth of timberlands.

The Georgian Bay Stave & Shook Mills is the name of a concern recently organized in Owen Sound, Ont., to manufacture barrel and keg staves, heading and boxes. N. E. Bumstead and W. E. Theaker are the proprietors of the new company. A building formerly used by the Grey & Bruce Cement Co. has been taken over and the necessary equipment is being installed. It is not expected that the plant will be in operation in time to cater to the apple industry, but several orders have been secured for kegs for nails, iron, etc.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

August is invariably a quiet month in the lumber industry, and is showing no exception in 1921 to the general rule. The demand for Western stock has fallen off considerably and retailers have allowed the quantity of material in their yards to run low and are only doing a sorting-up trade. A number, however, expect that there will be good autumn building and general repairs, and it is anticipated trade will revive to a certain extent in September. Farmers are now busy harvesting and rural trade is, therefore, quiet. While in many centres there has not been considerable building going on, still the amount of renovations and alterations has been considerable, causing the volume to reach very respectable proportions.

The demand for white pine is rather quiet at present, and buying is proceeding cautiously. Apparently there are no stable values and prices are largely a matter of barter or arrangement. One firm reports that the recent drop has not gone any deeper, and it would appear as if quotations have about struck bottom.

Hemlock is in fair requisition and all sorts of prices are being quoted. Laths are a little stronger and quotations are holding fairly firm. The demand for shingles is about normal for this season of the year.

The chief interest in the trade centres in what will be done in the logging camps during the coming winter. Usually at this period firms are getting crews ready to go into the bush and are planning on the number of camps they will operate, the supplies they will require for the winter and the amount of timber they will take out. So far little or nothing has been done in this direction, and what is likely to develop is a mere matter of conjecture. Much will depend upon the fall demand for lumber, the trend of prices, the employment situation and the general economic outlook. On the whole, it may be said, though, that the amount of dry stock in the hands of the mills is larger than usual at this season, and if some of it is not moved in large quantities before many weeks it is likely that logging activities will be materially reduced this winter.

Speaking of the outlook, a leading operator said: "I am no pessimist, but just at present I do not see any good in going ahead and manufacturing lumber to be sold at a loss. If we cannot get the cost of the logging and manufacturing, as well as a small profit out of the timber which we take out, then there is little sense in proceeding with an operation. We are confident that the market will come back, but just how soon it is impossible to tell. In the meantime, we are taking a heavy loss and until the public buys more freely and is willing to pay for lumber what it is worth, there is no valid excuse or reason in converting the raw material into the finished article. We do not want the runaway, auction market of a year ago, and, on the other hand, we do not care for the demoralized, give-away, hold-off conditions of the present. As soon as stabilization asserts itself or a base price is agreed upon, the better all around. As it is now, very few are buying upon a falling market, except for immediate and urgent requirements, and the more material that is offered at a declining price, the more the buyer is disposed to hold aloof. If there is an early resumption of industrial activity and a greater feeling of confidence asserts itself, there is no reason to despair of the future of conditions in the lumber arena. We are simply passing through a crisis, and I believe that the worst of it is over. We are, however, not yet out of the woods, and it is not advisable to make predictions, but, with the conservative policy which most are adopting and the increasng confidence shown, there is hope of a much better condition ere many weeks pass."

Ther is little doing in the hardwood arena and the recent closing of large agricultural implement works will have a rather depressing effect upon the trade. While some improvement is seen in the demand from furniture factories and the slightly better indications of buying by automobile interests, this improvement has been largely offset by reduced buying on the part of millwork and flooring interest. The net result is a falling off in the volume of business, although a number of encouraging inquiries are being received.

Canadian travellers, who recently returned from the United States, declare that steadily increasing optimism is characterizing the state of the lumber market, and that some large orders may be expected in the near future. Generally, though, there has been no marked augmentation in demand as yet, but more big buyers are becoming "interested." They will listen to what a salesman has to say now regarding lumber, whereas a few weeks ago they wanted to talk about nothing but the weather, the prize-fight, baseball, motoring and other kindred topics.

In a number of centres considerable lumber purchasing is going forward under the spur of broken retail stocks, and there is a fairly active demand for building purposes. A more extended reference to what is being done in the structural line will be found on another page of the "Canada Lumberman" in interviews obtained from a number of representative dealers in various parts of the country.

The building permits issued in Toronto during the month of July showed a total of $2,147,000, as compared with $2,600,000 in the corresponding month of 1920, and $2,779,000 in June of the present year. The majority of structures going up are residences of moderate cost, but lately a few permits have been taken out for industrial extensions, which is an encouraging omen.

Montreal Reports Slight Improvement in Conditions

In certain directions there is an improved tone to the Montreal market. It is nothing to boast about, but it is refreshing to find that there are indications of brighter conditions. The market has been so long in a position of receding values and comparative stagnation that any improvement is more than welcome.

One wholesaler stated that he had done more business during July than in any similar period for many months, and that at prices which showed a distinct hardening. Other wholesalers report more inquiries and also more satisfactory prices for the contracts made. Against this may be set statements that trade is still very dull, so that it looks as if the market is spotty.

There is a reported shortage of wide descriptions of spruce and pine, with an upward movement in these classes.

The building situation is fairly satisfactory. Prices of various materials have again been reduced, which should stimulate construction. Investors have long been waiting for lower costs, and now that these are a reality, schemes which have been held up will probably go ahead.

During July the Montreal building permits totalled $1,722,503, against $1,105,785 in the corresponding period last year. The total for the year up to date is $9,142,681, compared with $9,660,029 in the seven months of 1920.

St. John Market Conditions Are Not Brisk

The last four weeks has seen nothing but a weakening of prices in St. John. Random, which four weeks ago was selling at Boston at $35.00 per M., has reduced to $31.00 to $32.00, delivered Boston, for the narrow stocks of spruce, such as 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 7, while 2 x 8 is being sold as low as $35.00 per M. This, with exchange added, will only leave the shippers at St. John from $23.00 to $25.00 per M. f.o.b. St. John, for narrow random, and not over $28.00 per M. for 2 x 8. The American market is absorbing a liberal quantity of spruce from the provinces, a good number of cargoes by water having been sold at New York around $30.00 per M., delivered N. Y. ports. Vessels are receiving at around $5.50 per M. on long lumber to New York, but there is a shortage of ships of small tonnage, such as 150,000 to 200,000, while vessels of 600,000 feet or over are quite plentiful. Exchange still hovers around 11 per cent. to 12 per cent. premium. This is the only help the Canadian shippers have towards an increased price.

Laths are netting $5.50 to $6.25, St. John, according to the points to which they are shipped and the weights. There are no laths at St. John for shipment, and certainly very few in the interior of the country. It is expected that a good price for laths during the fall and winter will be forthcoming. At present they are netting $6.50 per M. alongside vessel, St. John. No British trade is offering. Practically no inquiries are coming from overseas, and any shipments being made are netting for scantling about $16.00 per M., with deals at around $20.00 f.a.s. St. John.

The drop in English deals, f.o.b. has been caused by the slump in British Sterling, which is only netting around $4.00, Canadian funds. The large reduction in exchange has come within the past month. It is certainly useless to ship at present, and operators who have any desirable sizes should hold them to help sell any narrow or undesirable sizes, of which there are enormous quantities yet to dispose of. The British market is overstocked wth Government stocks, which is literally "trash," some of it four years old, worm-eaten and sap-rotten, black and worthless. As a matter of fact, the buyers of this stock both in England and Canada, are just getting it into consumption and the parties who are using it are making kick after kick, finding practically no desirable sizes, and before long will have to seek

View of Mills in Sarnia.

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the market for the sizes which they need, the mills having broad and long specifications, will be able to obtain sales at much better prices than now pertaining.

No mills are running at St. John, with the exception of the plant of Murray & Gregory, who have been sawing largely American sizes and for local consumption.

Shingles are dull and prices sagging from month to month. Retail prices at St. John range at the following: Extras, $6.50; clears, $6.00; 2nd clear, $4.75; extra No. 1, $3.00; but if shipped they would not net over $1.00 per M. less.

Positively no plans have been talked of for next winter's logging, and unless conditions change no mills at St. John will get out any logs for 1922. It would simply be ruinous under present conditions. The only solution to the present conditions appears to be sell off all the old stocks and manufacture not a log until the time comes when the costs of the log, the manufacturing and getting a small profit can be obtained by the millman. At present this is impossible, and disposing of lumber below production costs cannot go on indefinitely or the whole industry would be destroyed—and this is not going to take place. The banks are still reasonable, and are taking care of the lumber trade and not forcing it into liquidation, in which condition there would be nothing but very heavy losses for the financial institutions. It would seem as if the bottom of the market had been reached, and from now on improved conditions from month to month should be witnessed.

Think Prices Have Touched Bottom

United States wholesale lumber dealers are of the opinion that prices have reached bottom. In the recent statement issued by them in response to a request from the National Federation of Construction Interests, it is pointed out that in the lumber industry it has been possible to reduce costs rapidly, and in spite of the fact that production costs are on a minimum basis, the downward price trend has brought mill prices on numerous items lower than in 1913. Prospective builders must not overlook the fact that even though all wholesale lumber prices at the mills were at their pre-war levels, the existing higher freight rates would result in a correspondingly higher selling price at consuming centres.

Declares Freight Rates Hold Up Building

Mr. Arthur Campbell of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, in a letter to The Montreal Star deals with the question of freight rates on lumber. Also referring to the losses made by farmers, manufacturers and wholesalers, Mr. Campbell states: "The building trade, which is a vital industry to the country, is being held up by high freight rates, the high price of union skilled labor, and the cement monopoly. For instance, lumber could be supplied from Drummondville to Montreal up to 1916 for $1.59 per thousand feet; to-day the rate is $3.25 per thousand feet. Up to 1916 the freight rate on lumber from Campbellton to Montreal was $3.37 per thousand feet; to-day the rate is $6.37 per thousand feet. Previous to 1914 lumber could be shipped from Ottawa to Montreal by rail for $1.50 per thousand feet. The freight rate to-day is $3.50 per thousand feet, figuring dry lumber to weigh 2,500 lbs. to the thousand feet.

By these increases you will see how the building trade is handicapped by the high cost of transportation. Something will have to be done to get the high-priced railway wages reduced so that the freight rates can come down again to something like pre-war level."

Budget of Briefs From Busy East

A fire broke out on August 1 in the lumber yard of the Victoria mills, owned by the Fraser Companies, Ltd., of Fredericton, and a couple of piles of deals were destroyed before the blaze was extinguished.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Metabetchouan Sulphite & Power Co., Limited, wth a capital stock of $1,100,000, and head office in Montreal. The company is empowered to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in groundwood and sulphite, pulp, sulphate pulp, paper, etc. The incorporators of the company are James J. Steele, John E. Grivell, John A. Mann, K.C., and others of Montreal.

Scowmen at the port of St. John are out on strike. Some time ago dealers announced that their wages would be cut one dollar a day and they refused to accept the cut. Later the dealers agreed to hire them by the hour. The men then decided to the cut in preference to the new offer. Recently the longshoremen held up work on a number of vessels in port, claiming that the lumber in scows had been handled by non-union men. The scows were changed and the work of loading continues. There is no change in the scowmen's situation.

A sawmill located on the St. John River, between Evandale and Oak Point, which was owned and operated by Adam McPherson, was destroyed by fire recently, together with about 100,000 feet of manufactured lumber.

A few weeks ago at the Victoria Mills, Fredericton, N.B., 16,407 logs went through the mill and were manufactured into 76,405 sawn pieces, all being cut into one-inch boards. Nineteen men did the entire work, including the marketing.

The planing mill and boiler plant of J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., was destroyed by fire at Chatham, N.B., recently. The fire started in the planing mill and spread quickly. Strenuous efforts on the part of the fire fighters saved the large sawmill.

Two new fire stations have been located in New Brunswick, one at Green Mountain, five miles from Green River, and another at Cameau Ridge, on Little River. From Green Mountain the greater part of the counties of Madowoska and Restigouche can be seen.

Several thousand dollars' worth of peeled pulpwood was wiped out recently when fire swept through three-quarters of a mile of woodland on Eastern Island, which is situated a short distance from Grand Manan, N.B. Lumbering operations were being conducted by E. H. Hanson & Sons.

A gigantic forest fire a few days ago swept down the coast of Nova Scotia, wiping out the hamlet of New Haven and the village of Neil's Harbor. Over 400 people were trapped between the forest and the sea and suffered considerably from the heat and smoke before taken to places of safety in motorboats.

Arthur Curtis of Kedgewick, N.B., aged 45, was drowned recently in the Restigouche River. He was en route down river to bring his men, who were fighting a forest fire, back in a scow. As he did not reach his destination a search was started, and the body was discovered quite near the shore. Mr. Curtis was one of the fire wardens of that district, and is supposed to have met death while trying to ford the river.

One of the most disastrous fires along the Miramichi for some years occurred recently in the lumber yards of D. J. Buckley, near Newcastle, N.B. The blaze was first discovered in a deal pile in the yard and the fire department summoned. For seven hours the men fought the fire, which at times threatened to wipe out the entire district. It was estimated that approximately seven million feet were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The semi-annual meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association was held in the city of St. John recently. The reports were not very encouraging. The mill yards are piled high with lumber, the river banks and streams crowded with logs, the market was reported still dropping, with no demand, and as a result the producers declared there was little encouragement in the situation. One was quoted as saying: "I never believed the lumber market could drop to such a level as it has reached. It means that many small men in the business may go to the wall and the life of the big fellow will depend upon his strength with the banks." The lumber in the yards was said to stand there at the highest figure known in years, and to-day's prices for the manufactured article would not cover the cost of the logs.

The Richards Mfg. Co.'s mill at Richardsville, N.B., was also destroyed by fire, but the lumber piles were saved. The fire, which originated in the vicinity of the lath department, made rapid progress. The loss is a heavy one, being about $125,000, while the insurance is placed at $90,000. The burned mill was built shortly after the Campbellton fire some years ago. It was one of the most up-to-date plants in the district and during the past spring its capacity had been nearly doubled by the installation of additional equipment. About two hundred men were employed there. Fortunately for them and the prosperity of the community, the upper mill of the Richards Mfg. Co. at Campbellton was ready to run, and W. S. Richards, the manager, had it put in operation at once.

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Cargoes of B. C. Fir Arrive East by Boat

On June 20th the "Canadian Carrier," one of the fleet of the C. G. M. M., left Vancouver with a cargo of lumber for Eastern ports. The route was by way of the Panama Canal, the vessel being the first steamer, we understand, to make the trip to Quebec ports via the canal. The "Canadian Carrier" arrived at Three Rivers on July 26 with a cargo of nearly two million feet of B. C. fir, about half of which was unloaded at Three Rivers for the construction of the Three Rivers Pulp & Paper Company's mill. The balance was destined for Sorel and Montreal, on account of the Canusa Export Company, Limited, Montreal. The latter company's stock was shipped by the H. R. MacMillan Export Company, Limited, Vancouver. The "Canadian Voyageur" of the same line is en route with a similar cargo.

Will Not Erect Big Pulp Plant

It is understood that the Three Rivers Pulp & Paper Co. of Three Rivers, Que., have abandoned the idea of establishing a large groundwood plant in that city, owng to the rapid drop in the price of groundwood pulp. When the project was first spoken of over a year ago, mechanical pulp was then commanding $150.00 a ton. Now it is almost a drug on the market at $25.00 a ton, and it cannot, it is said, be produced for that price. It is understood that those behind the company will build a two-machne newsprint mill instead at Three Rivers, and use all the groundwood and sulphite they manufacture for the making of paper. It is not likely, however, that anything definite will be undertaken until the financial situation is more buoyant and the outlook for newsprint more encouraging.

Forestry Schools Doing Effective Work

As announced in a recent issue, the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., has created a new chair in forestry. Since the department was established some thirteen years ago there has been but one technical forester in the employ of the university. The demand for foresters has been so heavy in recent years that a second instructor has been appointed, and it is hoped that still further development will come in the near future. Albert V. S. Pulling has been professor of forestry for some years in the university, and is widely known in the eastern provinces for his interest and enthusiasm in the work.

Bertram E. Claridge has been appointed professor of forestry engineering and starts his work in September next. He is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School and the Yale Forest School, and is the winner of one of the much-coveted Swedish fellowships. He recently returned from a year's study in that country.

It is a tribute to the work of the department of forestry of the University of New Brunswick that the provincial foresters of both New Brunswick and British Columbia are graduates of the New Brunswick school, and other graduates are holding responsible positions both in and out of the Dominion.

Exhibit Car Attracted Big Crowds

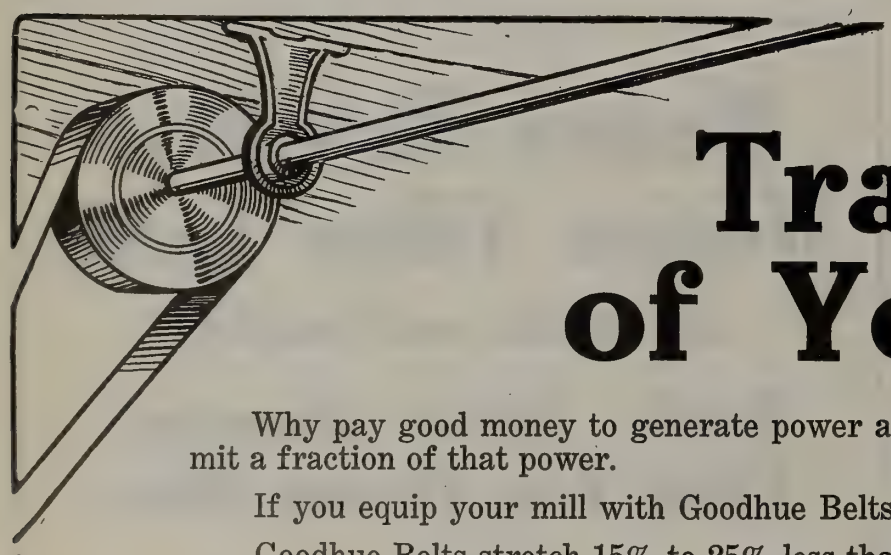
The Forest Exhibit Car, with French and English-speaking officers aboard, has completed a successful tour of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. In addition to the stream of visitors to the car through the day, evening meetings were held at which addresses on forest protection were given and motion pictures shown. Parish priests and other local leaders took a prominent part in these meetings. The evening attendance varied from 650 at such points as Metabetchouan and St. Gedeon, to over 3,000 at Chicoutimi. At the latter place the grand stand of the Fair Grounds was used by the audience and a special platform erected for the speakers.

France May Shut Out Canadian Pulp

It is understood that France has granted Finland a new tariff schedule, which admits into France wood products at minimum rates. The question now arises—will this shut out Canadian pulp, and how will it affect the Canadian mills? There has been developed with France a satisfactory trade in pulp, and it was expected that this might be followed up by considerable business in the paper line.

The pulp exports from the Dominion to France for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1920, amounted to $1,022,014, and for the year ending March 1st, 1921, they had more than doubled, being $2,155,415.

Ten thousand copies of a new Forest Book in English and 10,000 copies in French are being prepared by the Canadian Forestry Association for presentation to senior Boy Scouts and to senior boys in the French-speaking communities of Quebec.



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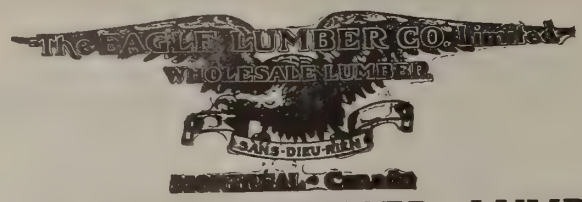

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EDGINGS

Neil Harbor, a village near Ingonish, N.S., was recently destroyed by a forest fire.

F. J. Bowden & Sons, Toronto, contemplate erecting a planing mill in connection with their lumber yard at Yonge Street and Humberside Avenue.

The lower sawmill of the Richards Mfg. Co., Limited, Campbellton, N.B., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $60,000, with partial insurance.

The lumber mill at Grand Salmon River, St. John County, N.B., owned by the Pejepscot Pulp & Paper Co. of Bath, Maine, has been shut down for the remainder of the season. About 200 employees are thrown out of work.

The schooner "Annie M. Lunenburg" recently arrived at Quebec with a cargo of wood for the G.T.R., and left for Gaspe with a cargo of timber and building material for the new branch of the National Bank, which is being erected at Gaspe.

The forestry branch of the Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec, reports that there is not a single forest fire at the present time. Experts are busy compiling reports on damage done by recent outbreaks.

The St. John's Board of Trade Housing Scheme Co. contemplate erecting a large number of houses in the near future. The sum of $150,000 has been granted them, and, if found necessary, another $150,000 will be forthcoming.

Two steamers, the "Canadian Rover" and the "Canadian Observer," of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, left Ocean Falls recently, each carrying a cargo of 1700 tons of newsprint for San Francisco. The paper was made by the Pacific Mills, Limited, of Ocean Falls.

The Community Lumber & Coal Co., Limited, Winnipeg, has been granted a charter with a capital stock of $100,000, and the company is empowered to carry on a general business in all its branches of lumber merchants, fuel merchants, contractors and builders.

Fire recently destroyed the sawmill owned and operated by Joseph Rheault at Ste. Flore, Que. The blaze was caused by the short-circuiting of a motor. Two houses were also destroyed, one of which was occupied by Mr. Rheault. The damage was estimated to be about $15,000, covered by insurance.

Several thousand dollars' worth of peeled pulpwood were wiped out recently when fire swept through three-quarters of a mile of woodland on Eastern Island, a short distance from Grand Manan, N.B. Lumbering operations were being conducted there by E. H. Hansen & Sons.

A disastrous fire occurred in the lumber yard of the Fraser Companies, Limited, at Nelson, near Newcastle, N.B., entailing a loss of $1,000,000, and wiping out 13,000,000 feet of lumber in stock, a large, new office building, new cook-house and boarding-house, besides two residences owned by the Fraser Companies.

The Osogoos Lumber Company's plant, located near Osogoos, B.C., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to $10,000. The fire started from the boiler while the mill hands were at their mid-day meal. In addition to the plant, about 30,000 feet of lumber was burned.

The historic Cushing sawmill at Milford, N.B., along with 1,000,000 feet of lumber, were destroyed by fire recently. The mill was abandoned several years ago. The lumber was owned by H. R. Goodday & Co. of Quebec, and Stetson, Cutler & Co. of St. John. It is understood that the losses are covered by insurance.

The large planing mill of the J. B. Snowball Co., Chatham, N.B., was completely destroyed by fire. This part of the plant was wiped out, and it was only by strenuous efforts that the f remen succeeded in saving the large sawmill and stock of lumber. The loss is a heavy one, particularly so as this was the only part of the plant which was in operation.

The Quebec City Council will be called upon to sign the necessary documents to permit the work to start upon the construction of 165 houses under the Federal Housing Act. Quebec's share of the housing campaign was $1,000,000, and the 165 houses which it is now planned to build will aggregate in value $578,600.

A. M. McLeod of the Dominion Forestry Branch, Winnipeg, says that forest fires have been checked and valuable timber saved since aeroplanes began patrolling the lake districts of Manitoba. Mr. McLeod added that on July 15th the planes discovered three fires sixty miles north and 50 miles east of Victoria Beach, and transported fire

fighters to the scene of the blaze. The rangers made the trip by plane to the scene in two hours, whereas the journey normally would take two and a half days by canoe and portage. A representative of the Dominion Forestry Branch is stationed at Victoria Beach, Man., and works with the airmen.

A provincial charter has been granted to Quebec Lumber, Limited, with a capital stock of $95,000, and headquarters in Quebec City. The company is empowered to carry on in all its forms a lumber and wood pulp business, and manufacture and deal in logs, timber, wood, etc. Among the incorporators are John Paradis, J. W. Paradis and Adolph Marchesseault, all of Quebec.

The plant of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. at St. John, N.B., which has been shut down for some months, has resumed operations, and is now running to capacity. The mills give employment to about 400 hands and have an output of 60 tons daily of bleached sulphite pulp. Hon. N. M. Jones is manager of the mills. The resumption of activity of the Nashwaak Company would indicate some improvement in the sulphite situation.

A Federal charter has been granted the Interprovincial Lumber Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $50,000, and headquarters in Vancouver, to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, etc., and sell generally timber and wood of all kinds, as well as to make and deal in pulp, fibre, paper, etc. Among the incorporators of the company are F. J. Laverty, Chas. A. Hale, James B. Knox and L. J. Barcelo, all of Montreal.

The value of the declared shipments from Newcastle, N.B., to the United States decreased $1,200,000, as compared with the first six months of 1920. The shipments of 1920 were valued at $1,726,452, while those of 1921, $538,447, a loss of $1,189,995. The exports for the quarter ending June 30th were as follows: Peeled pulpwood, $20,475; rough lumber, $16,431; dressed lumber, $12,975; lath, $45,477; sulphite pulp, $61,829.

Flemming & Gibson, Limited, of Juniper, N.B., have completed sawing for the season and closed both mills. They started cutting in January and turned out nearly 6,000,000 feet of lumber. The plants of the company are situated where birch and spruce are available and both hard and soft wood are sawn. If conditions are at all favorable, Flemming & Gibson will operate several camps and saw at both mills during the coming winter.

The Canadian Air Board contemplates the construction of an all-Canadian flying boat, designed and built in Canada to meet Canadian civil flying conditions. The Air Board is doing all in its power to foster the aircraft industry, and it is felt that the designing of a special flying boat to meet conditions peculiar to Canada, may pave the way to operations on a larger scale. The design is to be based on the experience gained from the actual operations and experiments which have been carried out.

An aerial week-end fire prevention patrol has been inaugurated on Vancouver Island to protect valuable timber along the coasts from fire started by campers and motoring parties. A forest protection service seaplane from Vancouver makes a scouting tour of the whole coast every Sunday, and will cover between 300 and 400 miles. So far there has been 463 forest fires this year, according to the chief forester of the province.

A serious fire broke out recently at River Hebert, N.S. Several thousand feet of sawn lumber belonging to William Beatty was destroyed by the flames, along with the cook-house and one or two small buildings. The large-sized standing timber in the vicinity had all been cut, but thousands of feet of smaller trees that were to be reserved for the future, with the culls to be utilized as pit props, are now nothing but pieces of charred wood.

The Thunder Bay Lumber Co., Port Arthur, which was recently organized to take over the assets of the Thunder Bay Lumber & Fuel Co., have opened a yard in Fort William, where a general line of forest products is carried. The firm have a plant in Fort William and handle everything in lumber, sash and doors, etc. The officers of the company are: President, D. J. McDonald; Vice-President, M. J. McDonald; Manager and Treasurer, W. D. Barr; Secretary, T. M. McKague.

There have been some rumors of late that owing to the shortage of water and the long dry spell that the production of some of the pulp and paper companies might be affected. It will be remembered that last fall a shortage of water was experienced which resulted in a decreased output. It is, however, stated that the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills do not anticipate any trouble from this source, as during the seven weeks' shutdown all the company's storage lakes accumulated a large surplus of water, which assures the mills a constant flow of water for the balance of the year. The capacity of the groundwood mills of the company at Espanola, Sturgeon Falls and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was increased during the past year, giving the company a greater margin than ever in the production of pulp.

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Actual Test Has Shown Only 8% Net Loss.

And Capacity 2 to 3 Cords per Hour.

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for green saw dust and wet stringy material

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Let us send you our catalogue, price lists and samples. We are confident that the all round superiority of our line will convince you of the desirability of giving them a place in your stocks.

Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

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"SAGUENAY" No. 160

With or without calks.

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Same as above in 10" height.

Staunch footwear is necessary for the lumberman at his work—such footwear as "GENDRON" Penetang shoepacks and boots. They are designed and made to give long wear, warmth and comfort. Order now so that your men can get them.

Get our catalogue and look over our many lines for lumbermen. Some of the numbers are:

Temiskaming, No. 49 10-inch pack, plain Cruising. No. 72 15-inch pack, plain. Also soled shoepacks, with nailed or sewed soles in all heights.

We make the best hand-welted prospector's and huntsman's boots in the world.

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A great favorite with the lumberman as well as the sportsman.

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Always specify "Gendron Penetangs" and look for the trade mark.

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Write for catalogue No. 50—and remember "If it isn't a GENDRON it isn't a PENETANG"

ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS

A Kiln is as Good as its Process

plus its Equipment
plus the Services of the Maker
plus the Organization back of it all

OUR PROCESS assures the control of the three fundamental factors — HEAT — HUMIDITY — CIRCULATION.

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OUR SERVICE is the broadest—engineers for layouts, building designs and operation; superintendent for erection and installation; experienced woodworkers for consultation and service during the life of your kiln.

OUR ORGANIZATION has been composed of woodworkers for thirty-five years, men who know wood and have handled it through the complete range of manufacturing operations.

Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln

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Enormously Increases the Output

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It is on this basis of greater production that we solicit your business. All we ask is the opportunity of proving our claims to you.

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Its Great Tensile Strength, Unusual Pliability and Powerful Gripping Surface makes Condor Belt especially suitable for Planing Mill Drives. On your order specify "Condor," the Original, Red, Friction Surface Belt.

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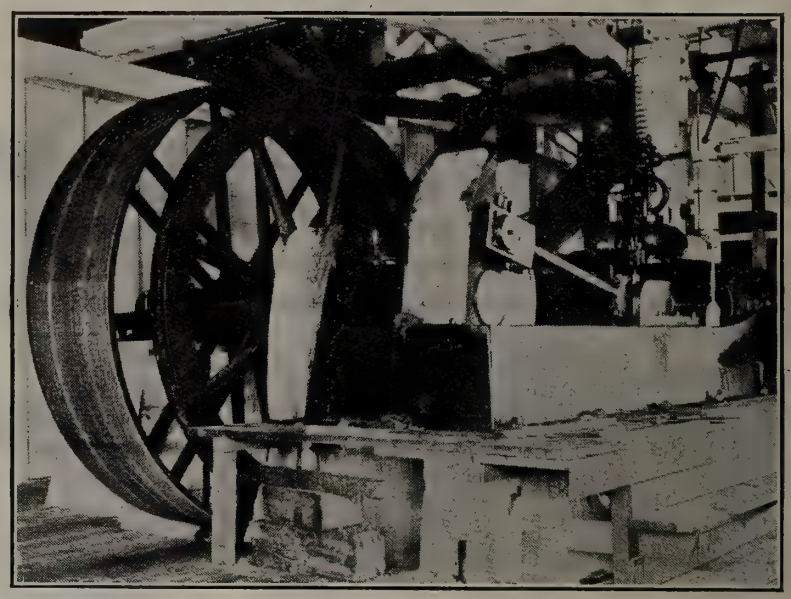

The illustration shows a 30 inch, 9 ply, Condor Belt that is giving unusual service on a Planer Mill Main Drive.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

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Business Looking Up!

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ARE YOU READY? Put your mill in shape for a long run of good business. Write to the nearest point below for a catalog which will tell you why

Atkins Sterling Quality Saws

and Machine Knives are the BEST.

"A Better Saw for every use"

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

Established 1857 The Sterling Quality Saw People

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Indiana

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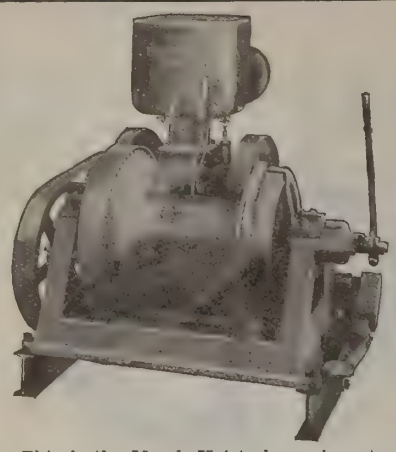

This is the Marsh Hoist shown in actual operation in the other illustration.

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Statistics show that the one item of **LABOR** makes up forty-five per cent. (45%) of the total cost of your lumber, and that this percentage is gradually increasing.

With a **MARSH HOIST** on the job you can materially reduce your Labor Costs. One of these little machines, either Gasoline or Steam driven, will move your logs more quickly, increase your daily output, and at the same time cut a big hole in that Labor Bill.

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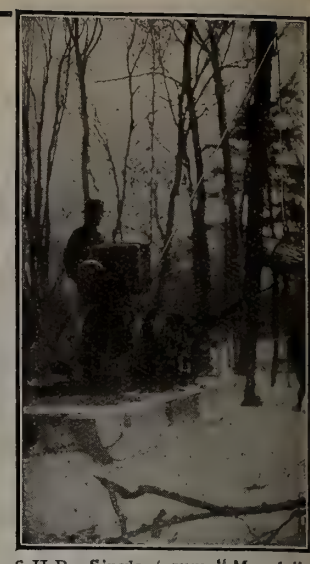

6 H.P. Single Drum "Marsh" Gasoline Hoist at work in woods.

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Arrow Head Saws are entirely a Canadian product. Let us send you catalogue and price lists.

Arrow Head Saws are made of the highest grade Chrome Vanadium Steel and tempered by our own special process. They will stand any amount of rough usage because the quality is there. Repeat orders from all over Canada show the satisfaction they are giving.

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POSITIVELY NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES

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the only fly repellant on the market used with satisfaction by all lumbermen and bushmen.

The largest lumbering concerns are providing their men with Fly-Terror during the drive and they all agree to say that it is a "money saver."

Special prices for large quantities—Send your order in advance for spring delivery.

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Leggings
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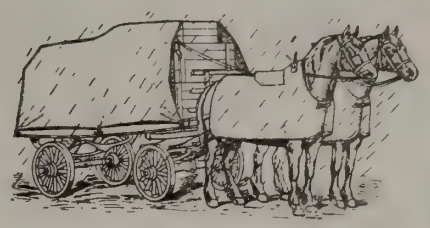

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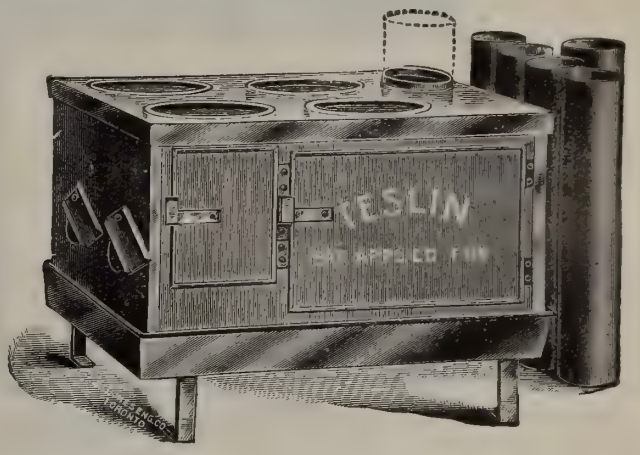

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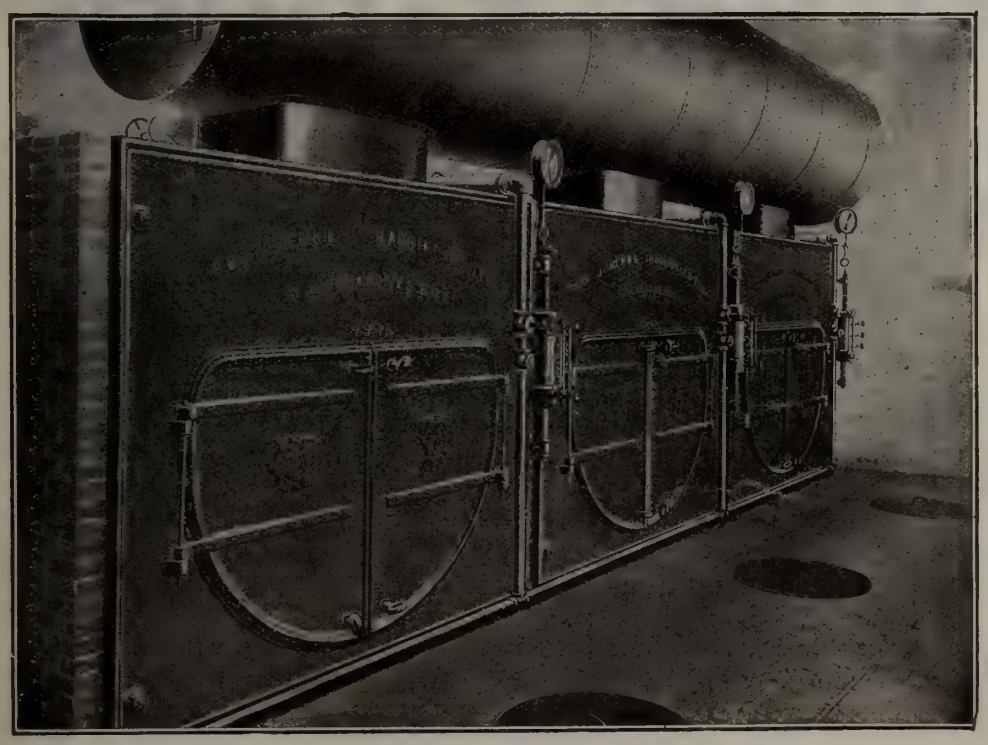

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Easier money rates and good harvest reports are also prophets for better Fall business--

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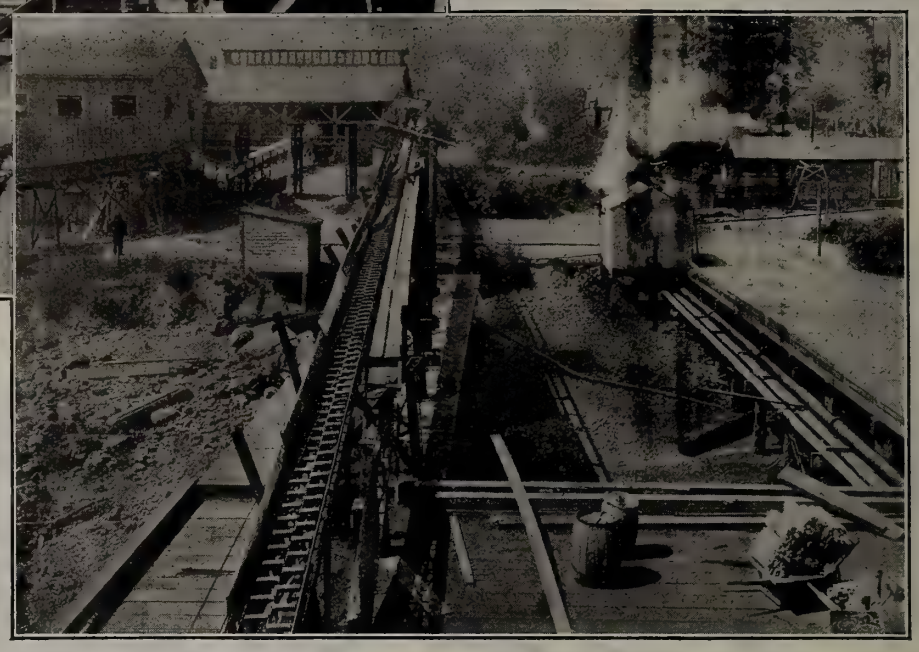
Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd , Windsor, Ont.



Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.

Write for Catalogue L.

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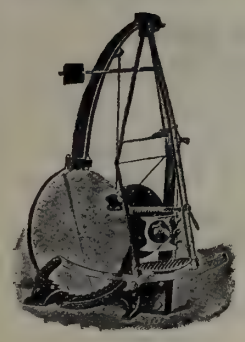

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PRODUCES THE BEST as Well as the Cheapest

Tight or Slack Staves, Headings, Kegs, Barrels and Short Box Shooks

100% to 400% profit in Cooperage Stock today. Be wise and purchase the best Machinery.

Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws.
Cylinder Saws Repaired

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Price with 1 saw blade and dry battery ignition system $270.00
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Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each 14.00
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A Coe Automatic Roller Veneer Dryer in operation in the plane of the Breece Manufacturing Company, Portsmouth, Ohio, where the celebrated "Breece Table Top" is made.

They say:—"It is indeed a pleasure to watch this Dryer operate."

It is noted for: — Its satisfactory service; its labor saving; the high quality of its product.

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AXES & LUMBERING TOOLS

In our large plant we are now making all kinds of good axes, cant hooks, peaveys and maple handles. We make nothing but the best and our prices are right. Every article fully guaranteed. We want your orders and we are going to make it to your interest to place them with us.

Our New Axe and Lumbering Tool Catalogue is now ready.

Write us for one, and mention the lines in which you are most interested, and we will quote you our "dull times" prices on them. Write now.

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600 Rooms *600 Baths*

$2.50 up, Single
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A one piece jointless furnace lining.
Will last longer than fire brick and is easier to instal.

Gaskets, Packing, Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Oils & Greases and everything in engine room supplies.

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Link-Belt Chains last longer and give better service because they are scientifically made. Over 40 years' of experience are built into them.

They are accurate as to pitch (preserving the fit of chain and wheels), ample in joint bearing surface, with a joint construction permitting free lubrication; and with material specially selected and treated to provide strength and toughness to resist wear

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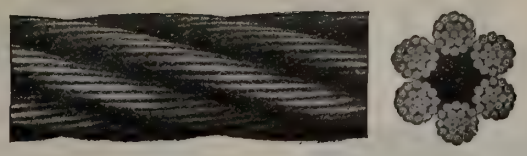

For LUMBERMEN, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

TENTS

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Tarpaulins—Straw Ticks—Oiled Clothing

Pack Sacks — Horse Covers

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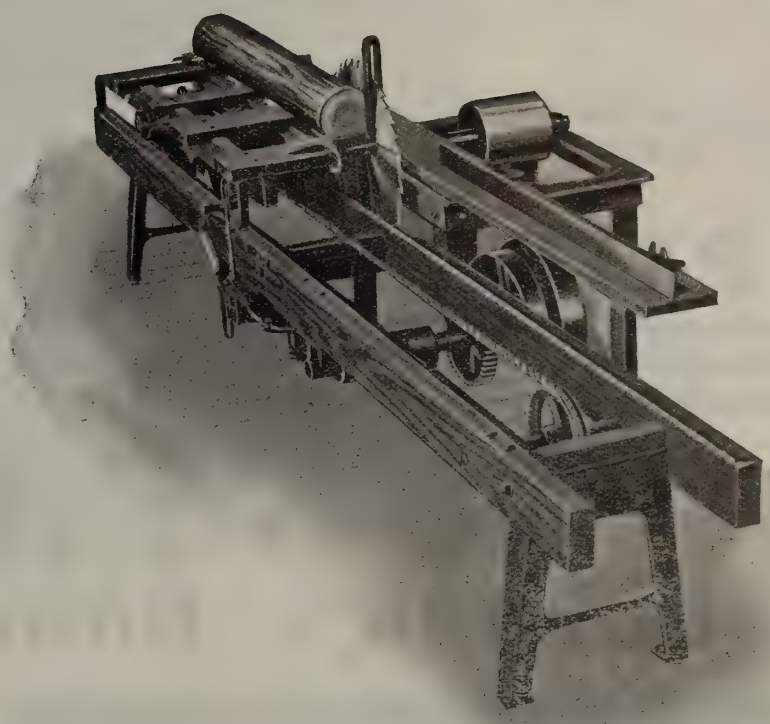
J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.

— Manufacturers —

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

The G. Walter Green Co., Limited

Manufacturers of Saw, Shingle, Lath Mill and General Machinery



This cut represents our No. 2 Bolter, which is specially designed for cutting up small round timber into lath bolts, broom handles, pickets, short lumber or, in fact, anything that could be manufactured from small cheap material.

The machine is made quite rigid, the mandrel being 1 11-16″ steel, the drive pulley 9 x 8. On our standard machine we supply a 24″ saw. The carriage, which is automatic, is driven by a positive friction feed, and can be controlled by hand the same as a saw mill.

We also build this bolter with lath mill attached. This machine is known as our No. 2 combined Lath Mill and Bolter.

PETERBOROUGH——————ONTARIO

CLIMAX GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

ARE BUILT FROM 12 TO 90 TONS

Get Catalogue "K"

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING Co., CORRY, PA.
CLIMAX LOCOMOTIVE CO., 67 COLUMBIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH.
VANCOUVER MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD., VANCOUVER, B. C.

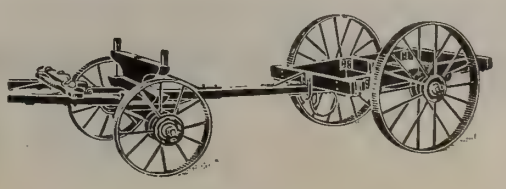
Tudhope-Anderson Detachable Lumber Trucks

Unequalled stand-up-ability on tough, rough and soft road-beds are the tests that explain the widespread popularity of these sturdy trucks among lumbermen. Cut shows Front Hauling Gear No. 41 coupled to Hind Gear No. 42. One or more Hind Gears may be attached or detached with ease.

Look at the wide tire steel wheels. They mean easy hauling. We guarantee them. Spokes may be renewed in case of accident—not so with others. Axles are high quality square steel ensuring many years' service. Wood parts are best oak, air-seasoned and kiln-dried. All parts well ironed and braced.

Built to the following specifications:—

No. of Truck	Size of Steel Axle	Tire Inches	Wheels Inches	Frame Length	width
41 Front Gear	1¾″ square	4 x ½	26	....	....
42 Hind Gear	1¾″ square	4 x ½	42	5 feet	40 inches



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The Machine That Made a Record in a Recent Lath Cutting, 10 Hour Test

Four Hundred Sawmills in the Dominion are to-day using this machine.

It has all the latest improvements and for quick, clean, heavy duty work has no equal.

The Payette No. 1 Bolter and No. 2 Lath Mill will cut, count, tie and pile 128,350 laths in a period of ten hours. The above consisted of 4 foot laths, 1½ by ⅜ inches, and constitutes a record in rapid lath cutting.

If you are not using a Payette No. 1 Bolter you should be.

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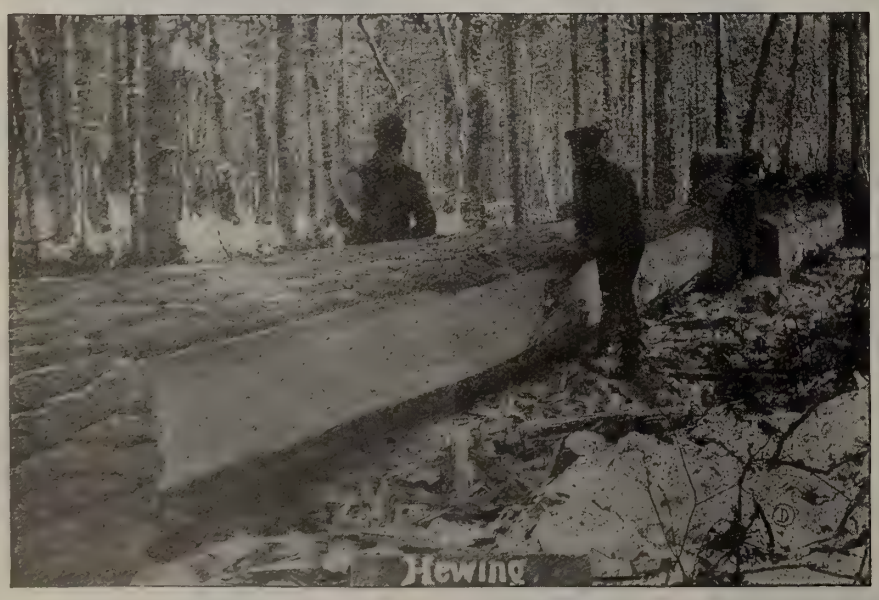

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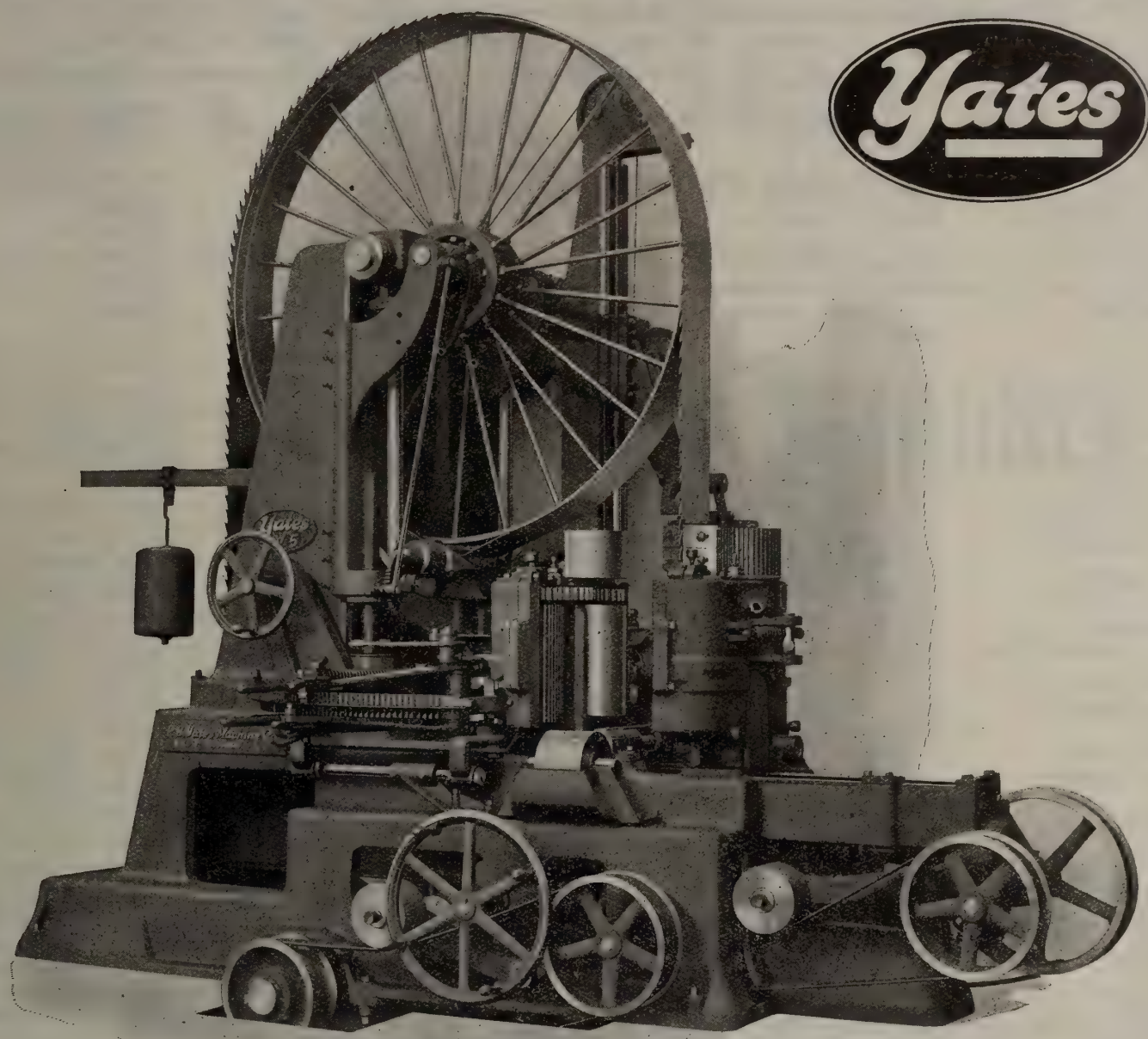

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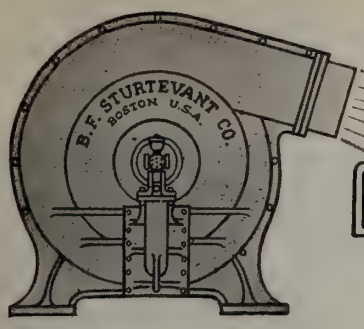

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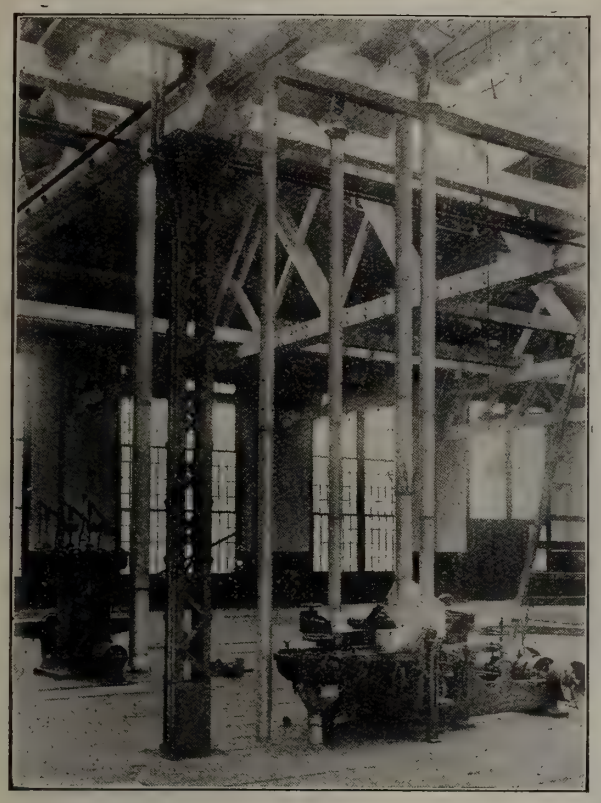

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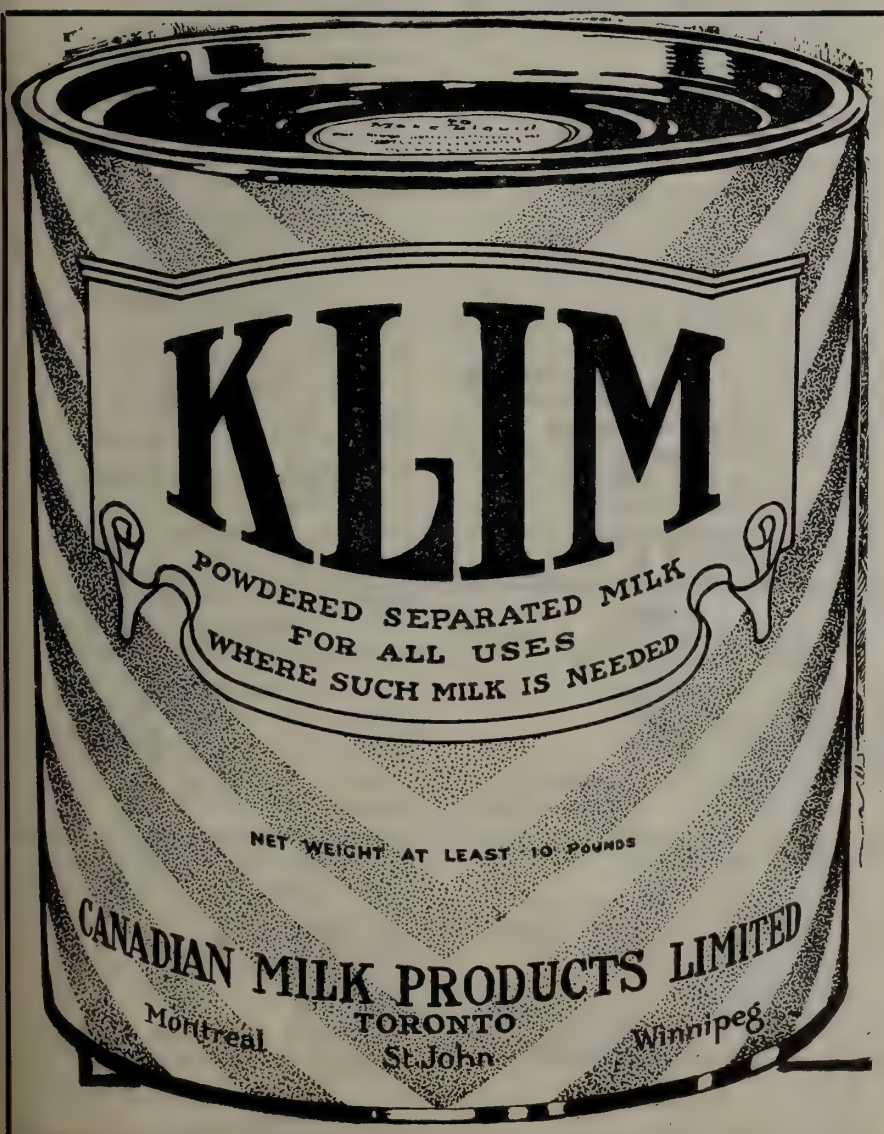

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Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette Company, P.

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Copeland Shoepack Company
Gendron Penetang Shoepack Mfg. Co.

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Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

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Marsh Engineering Works, Limited
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Pink Company, Thomas

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Mickle Lumber Co., H L.

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Waterous Engine Works Company

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Canadian Western Lumber Co.
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Cedar Products, Limited
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Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Fraser, Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co.. Frank H.
Hart, Hamilton & Jackson
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Larkin Co., C. A.
Lay & Haight.
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Mason, Gordon & Co.
McCormack & Stewart
McDonagh Lumber Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Musgrave & Co.
New Ontario Colonization Company
Northern Lumber Mills.
Power Lumber Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Racicot Pulp & Lumber Co.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
W. & J. Sharples.
Snowball Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Standard Export Lumber Co.
Strong, G. M.
Taft-Davis Lumber Co.
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U. G. G. Sawmills. Limited
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STEEL DRUMS
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Woods Mfg. Company

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Confident that meals will be on time and well cooked

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Camp equipment when bought must be retained. When everything is set, there is no opportunity to change a faulty utensil. Stake your faith on the real goods—they will give you satisfaction when the testing time comes.

There are no regrets when McCLARY'S ALGOMA RANGE stands in the Cook's shack. Sturdy, strong and massive, splendidly finished with every angle strengthened and all vital parts protected, the Algoma Range insures complete satisfaction. The boys will be confident that meals will be on time and well cooked.

There is the leveled clear cooking surface of cast iron with the unusually large area—the big capacity oven—the nicely proportioned firebox and the efficient operation. No fancy trimmings to bother the chef; just a plain business-like range specially built for camp life.

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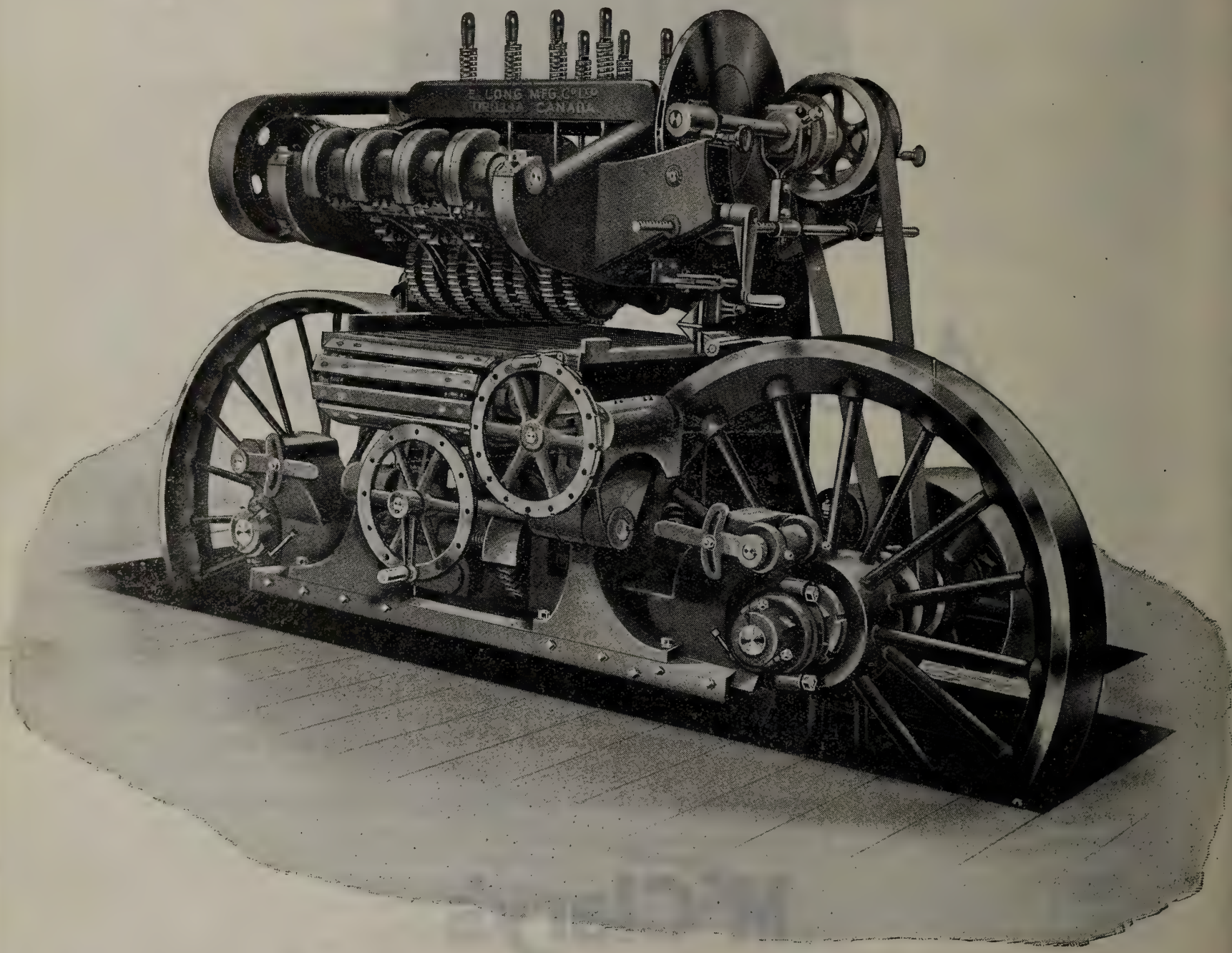
TO-DAY the greatest consideration is being given to the question of lumber manufacture. As a means of getting the most lumber out of the log at a low labor cost, producers are, more and more, using the RESAW.



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The mill superintendent who recommends WATEROUS equipment, to his chief, can always justify his choice. In its first day of service, or at the end of 20 years, the operating records of "WATEROUS" equipment will prove the soundness of his judgment.

Measured by board feet produced in years of working life the ability of this equipment to give better results at lower maintenance cost, is the final standard of mill equipment performance.

Only, in other WATEROUS machines will you find equal efficiency and economy, for WATEROUS efficiency is the product of test design selected materials and expert manufacture, for WATEROUS methods of manufacture and design are based on over three-quarters of a century's manufacturing experience.

During this time WATEROUS engineers have made exhaustive studies of our machines under actual working conditions, and have incorporated in the designs of each machine, all changes that have been found necessary for greater efficiency and economy, so that in every piece of WATEROUS equipment you instal you are taking advantage of these years of study of the sawmill requirements of Canada.

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The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

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"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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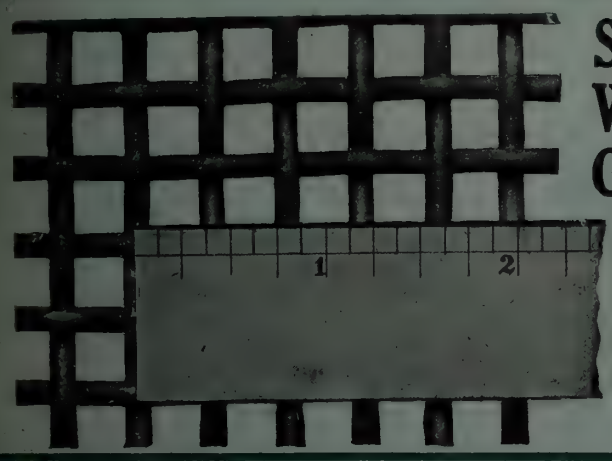
Vol. 41 Toronto, September 1, 1921 No. 17

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880



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The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

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12 to 80 pounds per yard

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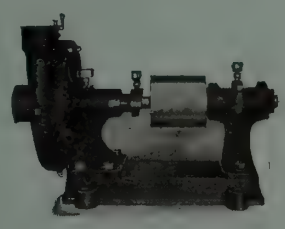

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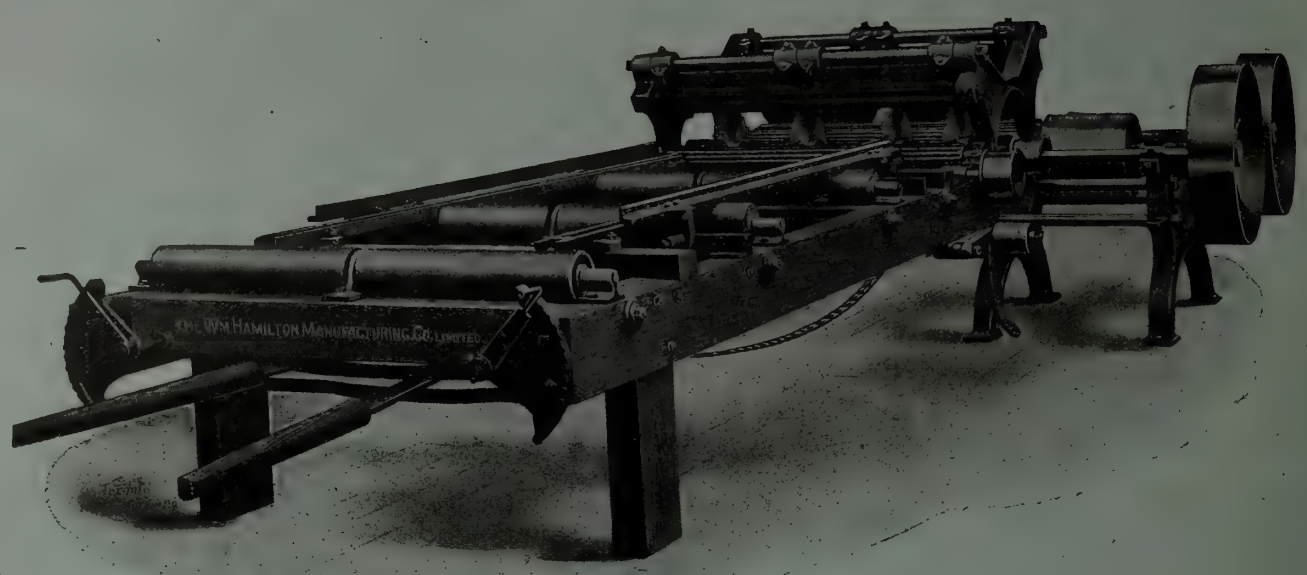

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The "Hamilton" imprint has been known for years as a sufficient testimonial for these merits.

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We manufacture a complete line of sawmill machinery for either band or circular mills.

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1 x 3	57,000 ft.
1 x 4	65,000 ft.
1 x 5	230,000 ft.
1 x 6	78,000 ft.
1 x 7	116,000 ft.
1 x 8	87,000 ft.
1 x 12	300,000 ft.
1¼ x 4 to 10	250,000 ft.
1½ x 12	45,000 ft.
2 x 4	500,000 ft.
2 x 5	350,000 ft.
2 x 6	127,000 ft.
2 x 7	110,000 ft.
2 x 8	58,000 ft.
2 x 9	36,000 ft.
2 x 10 & 12	150,000 ft.
3 x 4	60,000 ft.
3 x 5	125,000 ft.
3 x 6	250,000 ft.
3 x 7	450,000 ft.
3 x 8	267,000 ft.
3 x 9 & up	470,000 ft.
⅝ x 3 & up, mill run	150,000 ft.
3 x 4 & up, 5ths	300,000 ft.
2 x 4 & up, 5ths	80,000 ft.

DRESSED MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

5 cars—1 x 4 T&G.
7 cars—1 x 4 T&G and V Jointed.
3 cars—1 x 4 T&G and Beaded.
2 cars—1 x 4 Drop or Novelty Siding.
7 cars—1 x 5 T&G.
2 cars—1 x 5 Novelty Siding.
1 car —½ x 5 Spruce Bevel Siding.
10 cars—1 x 5 & up T&G Spruce.
3 cars—1 x 6 T&G & V Jointed Spruce.
10 cars—1 x 2 Furring Strips, Bundled.

PINE

1 car ½ x 5 & 6 Clear White Pine Bevel Siding. This stock exceptionally fine grade, well manufactured.
2 cars Rough Clear White Pine, all 1 x 6 to 12".

SHINGLES

2 cars XX B.C. Cedar Shingles.

CEDAR

1 car ½ x 6 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding.
1 car ½ x 4 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding.
1 car Rough Clear Cedar 1⅝ x 4 & up.
2 x 4 & up.

B. C. FIR

2 cars 1 x 3 Clear Fir Flooring KD.
3 cars 1 x 4 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
3 cars 1 x 4 Clear Fir Flooring KD.
1 car 1 x 3 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
1 car ⅝ x 4 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
1 car 1 x 10 No. 1 Merch Sized Fir Boards.
5 cars Rough Clear Fir, sizes 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2 x 6 to 12".

2 cars Clear Birch Flooring KD.

3,000,000 Merchantable ft. B.C. Douglas Fir Timbers, sizes 8 x 8 to 24 x 24, lengths 10 to 81 ft. All can be re-sawn to your specification.

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WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾"	1,775	.....	2,100	1,800
1"	41,300	730	5,400	4,000
1¼"	121,000	4,500	102,000	22,000
1½"	39,000	800	45,000	68,000
2"	33,800	.....	42,000	96,000
2½"	34,500	.....	56,000	37,500
3"	47,500	.....	14,500	38,500
4"	25,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1"	74,000 ft.
1¼"	5,000 ft.

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	112,500	.....	176,900	45,500
1¼"	5,900	.....	33,600	12,500
1½"	3,000	.....	47,700	36,300
2"	8,000	.....	22,200	64,900
2½"	6,500	.....	3,300	2,200
3"	25,700	.....	4,500	3,300
4"	5,900	.....	.....	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S.W. & No. 2 Com.
¾"	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1"	36,000	1,000	17,000	89,000
1¼"	151,800	300	80,200	199,200
1½"	77,500	.....	42,000	.....
2"	16,200	.....	17,300	116,200
2½"	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3"	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4"	1,500	.....	.....	.....

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
1"	28,200	9,000	2,800	1,000
1¼"	2,100	300	3,000	.....
1½"	18,300	6,000	5,000	400
2"	12,000	5,500	16,600	2,000
2½"	7,000	.....	.....	.....
3"	57,400	20,800	12,000	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	29,300	10,000	11,500
1¼"	12,000	11,325	.....
1½"	15,000	17,300	9,500
2"	11,000	2,000	5,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 C.
1"	7,000	1,700
1¼"	4,000	.....

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	6,000	12,000	7,000
5/4	13,400	7,800	.....
6/4	9,900	3,500	.....
8/4	22,100	22,500	3,600

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1"	16,000	6,000	200	2,100
1¼"	.....	400	.....	12,000
1½"	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2"	.....	5,700	10,400	25,800

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	22,000	8,000	200
10/4	10,250	23,000	1,800

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1"	2,200	2,400	11,600	2,500
1¼"	800	1,500	2,050	300
1½"	1,600	11,300	25,000	2,600
2"	.....	18,200	16,200	3,300
2½"	6,000	13,000	5,700	500
3"	2,500	8,580	7,200	1,700
4"	.....	400	375	.....

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅜"	1,000	.....	.....	.....
½"	100	.....	.....	200
⅝"	9,150	1,000	16,900	3,000
¾"	227,800	360,000	112,000	35,000
1"	39,300	86,000	85,200	210,000
1¼"	14,300	1,100	5,000	800
1½"	97,300	66,000	18,000	2,400
2"	62,000	117,000	65,000	22,500
2½"	164,800	56,500	3,000	400
3"	77,800	65,800	14,400	10,000
3½"	5,50	3,000	1,500	.....
4"	76,000	27,500	6,000	3,000

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝"	24,200	.....	.....	.....
¾"	204,000	340,000	68,800	9,500
⅝"	4,000	77,000	42,600	2,000
1"	48,200	46,000	126,400	118,000
1¼"	39,700	4,600	300	2,000
1½"	168,900	40,200	40,000	5,200
2"	110,500	144,000	77,000	30,000
2½"	78,100	21,000	3,700	2,200
3"	28,800	20,500	7,000	5,000
4"	18,600	8,900	.....	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾"	1,700	.....	9,700	500
1"	21,200	5,400	2,500	1,400
1¼"	2,000	.....	.....	.....
2"	.....	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½"	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾"	400	300	23,600	9,000
⅝"	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1"	40,300	20,000	49,400	27,000
1¼"	10,000	.....	5,000	.....
1½"	600	.....	2,400	.....
2"	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½"	2,000	.....	.....	.....
3"	2,000	.....	1,300	.....
4"	3,000	.....	700	.....

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Saps
⅝"	2,500	18,000	.....	20,800
1"	3,300	41,000	10,000	9,200
1¼"	1,300	24,300	.....	3,700
1½"	8,300	19,100	.....	13,000
2"	1,200	.....	.....	.....
2½"	.....	10,800	.....	6,000
3"	.....	27,900	.....	.....
4"	.....	6,500	.....	.....

POPLAR (continued)

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝"	27,000	31,300	800	.....
1"	19,000	111,900	78,800	27,000
1¼"	3,000	5,700	19,000	.....
1½"	11,700	43,000	4,500	5,000
2"	3,700	12,500	24,500	800
2½"	3,700	1,500	.....	500
3"	.....	8,400	47,000	9,000
4"	200	300	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1"	600	.....	14,400	1,000
1¼"	2,200	21,300	1,200	1,600
1½"	125	200	100	.....
2"	100	4,500	1,100	.....
2½"	.....	145	45	.....
3"	110	50	250	.....
4"	25	500	1,200	.....

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

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2 in. x 4 in. Mill Run White Pine
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Red Pine
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2	2 x 6 up spruce.		12/4 s. elm & maple.
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4	1 x 4 up "	3	4/4 & 6/4 h. maple.
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180 M	-	-	1 x 4 & wdr.
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Mostly 16 foot

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Fall coming on.
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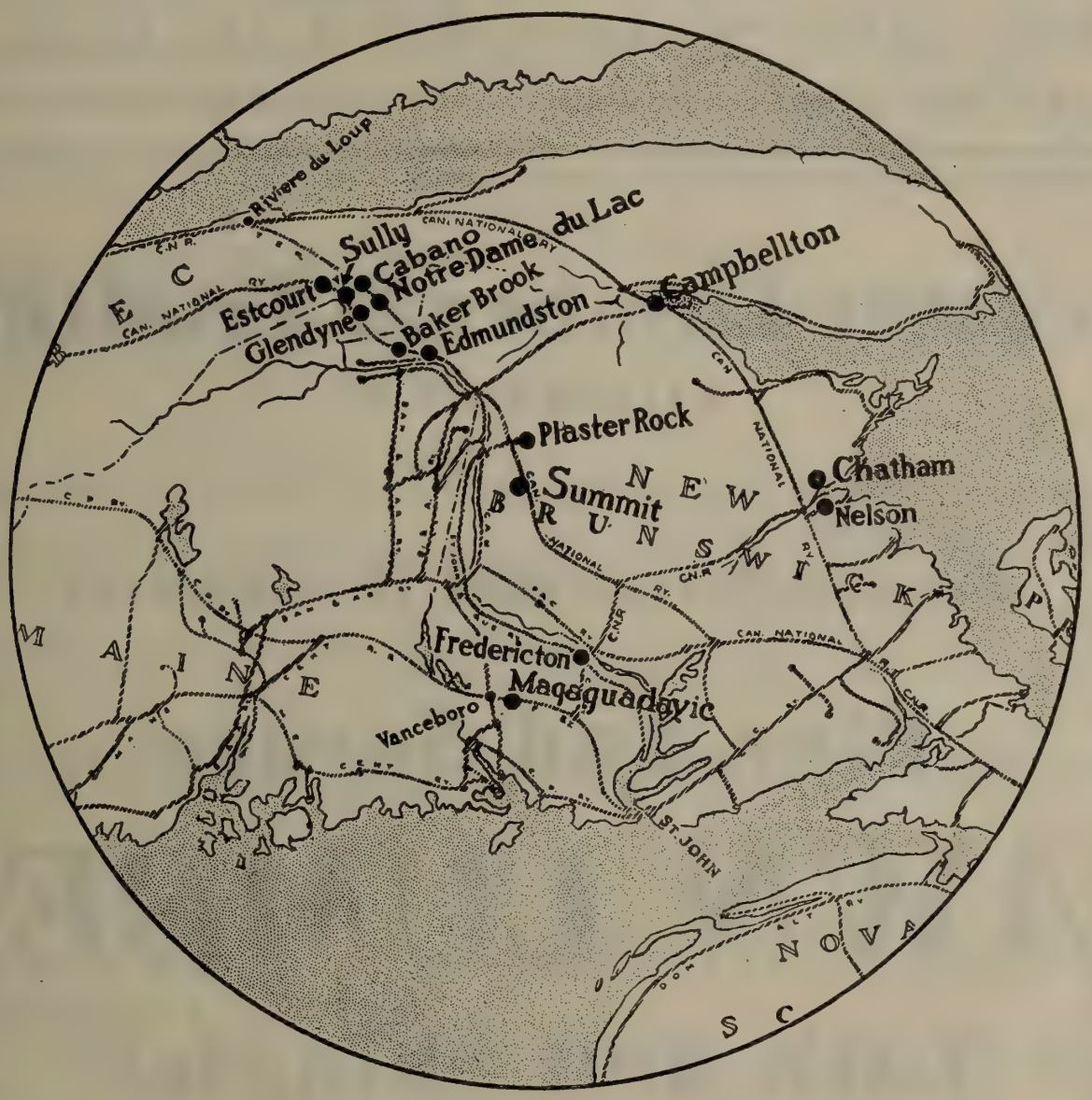

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Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
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Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
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200,000 feet Hemlock
20,000 feet 4/4 Black Ash
6,000 feet 12/4 Soft Elm
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20,000 feet 6/4 Basswood
20,000 feet 4/4 Basswood
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12,000 feet 5/4 Maple
12,000 feet 6/4 Maple
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Million feet assorted sizes, any length or width in 1 in. or 2 in., partly dry, rough or dressed.

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200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

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All thicknesses and grades in

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Posts	1 " 3 x 6 & up Hard Maple	Pine
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White Pine and Spruce

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1 Car 6/4" Beech No. 2 C & B
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6 " 8/4" " No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
5 " 6/4" " No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
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2 " 4/4" " No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
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1 Car 16/4" Maple No. 1 C & B
12 " 12/4" " No. 1 C & B
20 " 8/4" " No. 2 C & B
4/4, 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4" Basswood in all grades

2 Cars 12/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B, 10% No. 2
6 " 8/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
1 " 4/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B
2 " 12/4" S. Maple No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
2 " 4/4" S Maple No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
1 " 8/4" Can. Oak No. 1 C & B
1 " 4/4" Can.. Oak No. 2 & 3 Common

5 Cars 10/4" S. Elm No. 1 C & B
10 " 6/4" " " No. 1 C & B
20 " 4/4" " " No. 2 C & B
10 " 4/4" " " No. 2 & 3 Common
Crating in all sizes.

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4th Quality and Better

76.000—Ft..... 1" x 3" x 6/13'
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27.000—Ft..... 2" x 3" x 8/16'
254.000—Ft..... 2" x 4" x 8/16'
281.000—Ft..... 2" x 5" x 8/16'
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107.000—Ft..... 2" x 8" x 8/16'
38.000—Ft..... 2" x 9/up 8/16'
153.000—Ft..... 3" x 3" x 8/16'
38.000—Ft..... 3" x 4" x 8/16'
42.000—Ft..... 3" x 5" x 8/16'
45.000—Ft..... 3" x 6" x 8/16'
32.000—Ft..... 3" x 7" x 8/16'
7.000—Ft..... 3" x 8" x 8/16'
13.000—Ft..... 3" x 9/up 8/16'
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Mill Run (D.C. Out)

500.000—Ft..... 5/8" x 3/up x 6/13'

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Mill Run (D.C. Out)

228.000—Ft..... 1" x 3/up x 6/13'

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

5th and 6th Quality

145.000—Ft..... 1" x 3" x 6/13'
160.000—Ft..... 1" x 4/up 6/13'
60.000—Ft..... 2" x 3" x 6/16'
15.000—Ft..... 2" x 4" x 6/16'
15.000—Ft..... 2" x 5" x 6/16'
19.000—Ft..... 2" x 6" x 6/16'
15.000—Ft..... 2" x 7" x 6/16'
382.000—Ft..... 2" x 3/up 6/16'
160.000—Ft..... 3" x 3" x 6/16'
127.000—Ft..... 3" x 4" x 6/16'
85.000—Ft..... 3" x 5" x 6/16'
86.000—Ft..... 3" x 6" x 6/16'
59.000—Ft..... 3" x 7" x 6/16'
24.000—Ft..... 3" x 8" x 6/16'
432.000—Ft..... 3" x 3/up 6/16'
45.000—Ft..... 3" x 9/up 6/16'

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We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

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Dry Lumber for Prompt Shipment

30,000 ft.—4/4, No. 2 and better Basswood.
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275,000 ft.—4/4, No. 2 and better Hard Maple, Beech and Elm.
31,000 ft.—5/4, No. 2 and better Hard Maple.
78,000 ft.—6/4, No. 2 and better Hard Maple.
105,000 ft.—8/4, No. 2 and better Hard Maple.
78,000 ft.—10/4, No. 1 and better Hard Maple.
15,000 ft.—8/4, No. 2 and better Soft Maple.
64,630 ft.—8/4, No. 2 and better Beech.
142,000 ft.—8/4, No. 2 and better Soft Elm.
3,000 ft.—5/4, No. 1 and better Birch.
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Attractive prices upon application.
Grading by National Rules.
Let Us Have Your Hemlock Enquiries.

Yellow Pine, B and better, steam K.D. finish, 4/4 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4. Mixed cars to suit. Also common boards and dimensions.

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Wanted at Once

100 to 200 M ft. of 2 x 4 to 2 x 12-10/20 ft. merchantable hemlock—Also the same quantity of good mill run Jack pine. Mill culls out in 2", 3" and 4" thicknesses. State lowest prices and full particulars as to quantity, sizes and if trimmed or not.

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G.N.—15473 Shipped July 15th, containing 32,000 ft. 1 x 6 No. 1 Hemlock Shiplap.

C.P.—152250 Shipped July 15th, containing No. 1 Common Cedar Boards.
2,840 ft. 1 x 6 — 9,255 ft. 1 x 10
9,441 ft. 1 x 8 — 2,376 ft. 1 x 12
Dressed one side 13/16.

C.P.—149064 Shipped August 11th, containing No. 2 Common Spruce Boards.
2,000 ft. 1 x 4 — 5,000 ft. 1 x 8
3,000 ft. 1 x 6 — 8,000 ft. 1 x 10
8,000 ft. 1 x 12
Dressed four sides 13/16 x ¼ in. Scant.

C.P.—214132 Shipped August 11th, containing No. 2 Common Cedar Boards.
2,500 ft. 1 x 4 — 8,000 ft. 1 x 8
3,500 ft. 1 x 6 — 8,000 ft. 1 x 10
4,000 ft. 1 x 12
Dressed four sides 13/16 x ¼ in. Scant.

Loading, August 15th, car XXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.

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White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock Hardwoods

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—and listen to what is going on in the Lumber business: We will be pleased to quote you on a sample car of White Pine in Clear, Cuts, Mill Run or Culls in the rough or dressed. We also have a good stock of Lath.

Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

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HARDWOOD LOGS:—

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Exporters **Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.** Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

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As a going concern, a timber limit (freehold) on C.G.R. siding in Abitibi district, 15,000 acres, containing 100 million feet of lumber or 150,000 cords of pulpwood, spruce and jackpine suitable for ties; with one mill, capacity of 30,000 feet per day. Logging roads, 2 sets of camps and general outfit complete. Communicate with

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We manufacture band sawn hardwoods, from logs taken from our own timber lands. Our specialty is

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which contains a large percentage of red in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 & 4" mostly No. 1 Com. & Btr. with National Inspection Rules of Grading. We also saw some basswood, ash & maple. Have ready for prompt shipment 1" & 2" dry

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

in all widths. Send us your inquiries for pulpwood, railway ties and car timbers. Good car supply and dressing facilities here.

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250 m ft. 1x4 No. 1 & 2, Common Fir Flooring
5 Cars, 5/8x3 Fir V Joint
Straight Cars No. 1 & 2 Dry Hemlock Shiplap

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Underhill Lumber Co. Limited
BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER & SHINGLES
Vancouver British Columbia

This is our trade mark. It's branded on all our lumber.

We Manufacture ONLY These 4 Items at Our Vancouver Plant—

CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING
V. G. FIR FLOORING
FIR FINISH S4S

SHIPPED IN STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS

We also can ship from our high grade B. C. mill connections straight or mixed cars Rite-Grade Inspected B. C. Shingles, Flooring and Siding. TRY US.

"WE ARE SPECIALISTS"

Underhill Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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We confidently assert that

Golden Spruce

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This may seem a tall statement, but our long list of steady customers bears it out.

Try GOLDEN AIR-DRIED SPRUCE for your requirements in Boards, Shiplap, Shelving, Flooring and Siding. Our GRADES are DEPENDABLE and SERVICE THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

OUR SPECIALTIES—1½ x 6 Well Curbing and
6″ No. 3 Siding and Flooring

We also manufacture Fir and Cedar.
Spruce, Fir and Cedar Lath.

And, don't forget that our stock always comes to you bright, clean, and newly milled, being run through the planing mill at time of shipment.

With a daily ten-hour cutting capacity of 200,000 feet, and a stock of 10 to 20 million feet at all times, we are in position to give prompt shipment. Urgent orders given special attention.

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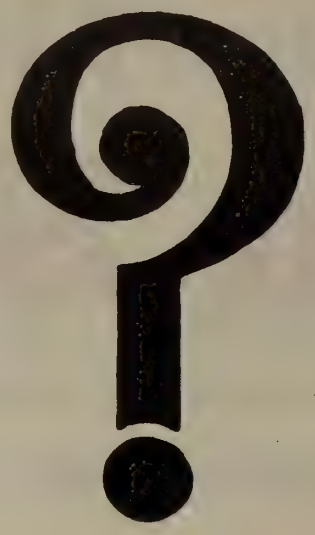

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Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

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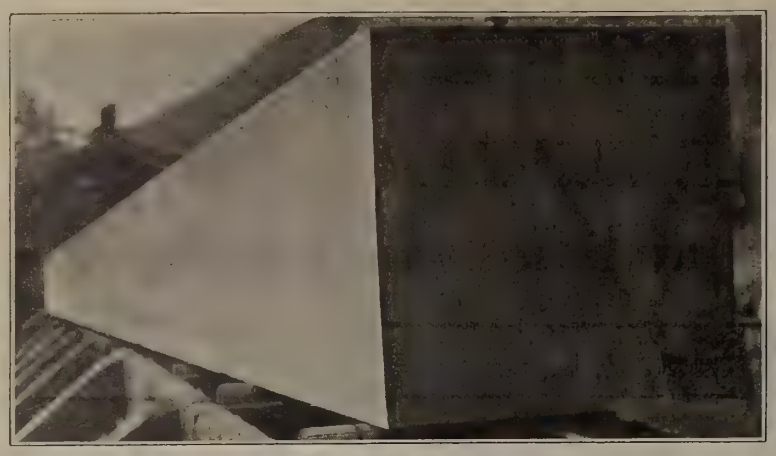

35x35—82 ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

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We desire to announce to the trade, that we have opened an office in Vancouver at 1112 Standard Bank Building.

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Limited

Standard Bank Building. **Vancouver**

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Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

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We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

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Red Cedar Poles
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Good Shipments, Right Prices. *Wir or Write.*

We offer you

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Timbers
Heavy Joists
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Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited
New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

GENOA

Fir Lumber and Timbers, Lath, Cedar Shingles
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Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Confidence

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A car load of Lumber or Shingles that has been filled in strict accordance with the customer's order, begets Confidence and Satisfaction.

Your order for British Columbia Lumber or Red Cedar Shingles placed either direct or through our Eastern offices will receive that attention that will ultimately justify your CONFIDENCE.

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Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B.C.

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Phone Adel. 6490

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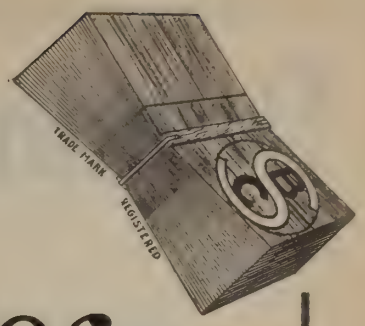

BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles

Wonderful developments have taken place in the manufacture of British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles in the past 10 years. In the earlier days of the industry production was the main object, and as a result many thousands of cheap, thin shingles were produced and used by the building public. Since then both manufacturers and consumers have had an opportunity to observe the result of this erroneous practice, and a great deal of research has been made which has resulted in placing upon the market a vastly superior product, the present vertical grain shingle sawn 5 butts to 2 inches and thicker.

The days for using thin, flat grain shingles as roofing material are rapidly vanishing. It does not necessarily follow that the thin and cheap grades of shingles are not being manufactured and that there is no proper use for them. On the contrary, architects and structural engineers, as well as practical builders, are awakening to the fact that thin shingles for sidewall covering offer tremendous possibilities.

It has been proven that shingles are a great deal cheaper than practically any other sidewall covering, and in addition to this strong point, it has been demonstrated that they constitute a covering which is cool in summer and warm in winter.

In every section of the continent great development is taking place in shingle homes. An interesting competition will shortly take place throughout the country to secure photographs of homes where shingles have been used entirely for sidewall and roof covering. Cash prizes in the amount of $1,000.00 will be offered for photographs of the most attractive shingle homes. These photographs will be utilized in preparing an attractive booklet containing building suggestions. The lumber and construction trade will await this competition with considerable interest.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
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XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(Rite Grade Inspected)
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LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
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Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

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RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
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XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

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Red Cedar Shingles
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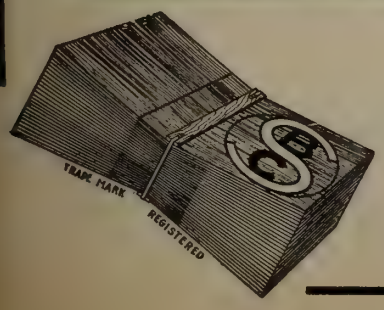

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Sole selling agents for two Saw Mills
also two Shingle Mills

Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or Dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We specialize in mixed cars, such as Fir, Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar and Pine. Why have money tied up in dead stock? Let us bring you in a mixed car of all sizes.

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RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

OFFICE AND MILLS - - VICTORIA, B. C.

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Sort up your Yard Stock:—

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400,000 ft. Spruce 1″ log run dead culls out
100,000 ft. " 2″ " "
200,000 ft. Hemlock 1″ " "
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50,000 ft. " " 2″ " "
75,000 ft. " Ash 1″ " "
100,000 ft. " Birch 1″ " "
50,000 ft. " " 1″ Culls
300,000 Cedar Laths 1 1/4″x4′
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200,000 Spruce " 1 1/4″x4′
200,000 " " 1″x4′
1,000 Cords Slabs 3 ft.
1,000 " Edgings 3 ft.

Factory Clears

2 Cars 1x4 to 12 inch No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir Rough, Kiln Dried
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CLEAR RED CEDAR

1 Car 1x4 to 12 inch Air Dried Rough

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Car No. C.P.R. 93698 containing 250 M. XXX Shingles in transit

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The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
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Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

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We have whatyou want: Write us for quotations

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Prices on Coast and Mountain Stock as required

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SEND US PARTICULARS OF WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL AND LOWEST PRICES

FACTORY BROOMS

Made by the Blind. Used with satisfaction by J. R. Booth, Limited, Upper Ottawa Improvement Co.

Quotations Apply: Wholesale Agency
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COMPLETE STOCKS of
Red Pine and Spruce Dimensions
(2 x 4 and wider)

White Pine Lumber Box and Crating Stock
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Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.
Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

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Lumber, Logs, Telephone,
Telegraph Poles
Railway Ties, Pulpwood

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SAW MILL --- Capacity, 80,000 ft. per 10 hours
TIMBERLANDS --- 170 sq. miles Situated on the Hurricane River

A Complete Outfit for Drive

Beauchemin Fils, Amos, Quebec.

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash
4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
4/4 8/4 Elm

Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

McClung, McLellan & Berry
Kinglake, Ontario

JACK PINE

We have JACK PINE LUMBER for sale——

It is no fraud !
It is not the best lumber !
But - - -
It is the best cheap lumber on the market !

We have Lumber and Ties for sale

JAMES McCREARY & SON **Sudbury, Ont**

For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
Fassett, Quebec

Everything in Pine

Your requirements in Red, White and Jack Pine can be immediately supplied by us direct from our Bagshot Mills. The quality of this lumber is unusually high, being liberally graded and marked at attractive prices. We are also in a position to supply Railroad Ties and Pulpwood in any quantity.

Quotations and full information gladly forwarded on request.

The Pembroke Timber, Tie & Pulp Company, Limited

Lumber, Ties and Pulpwood

Mill, Bagshot, Ont, Head Office, Pembroke, Ont.
W. H. Bromley, Manager

Midland Wood Products, Limited

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If you need STOCK PINE DOORS, Clear or Paint Quality, VENEER DOORS, made to detail, SPECIAL MILLWORK, of the Highest Quality obtainable, or BEAVER BRAND HARDWOOD FLOORING, write us with your requirements, which will receive our attention whether your needs are great or small.

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Spruce, White Pine and Hardwoods

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Lumber - Sashes - Doors - Hardwood Flooring

Bromptonville, Que., Canada

Mixed Cars of Mouldings, Ceiling (Fir or Spruce), Sashes, Doors, Flooring, etc. a Specialty

When Placing Your Orders

At this season of the year you require prompt shipment. Our facilities afford quick loading and exactly as specified.

British Columbia Coast

Fir Hemlock Cedar Spruce Red Cedar Shingles

British Columbia Mountain

Fir Hemlock Cedar Larch Western Pine

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood
Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office:—Midland, Ont.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

Stock on Hand in Kitchener

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

3000	Ft.	4/4x10" & up, Qtd. White Oak FAS	12000	"	4/4x8" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B
12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	"	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	"	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
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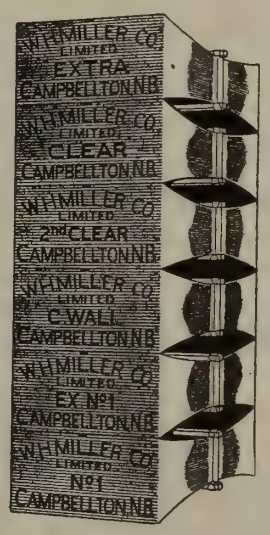

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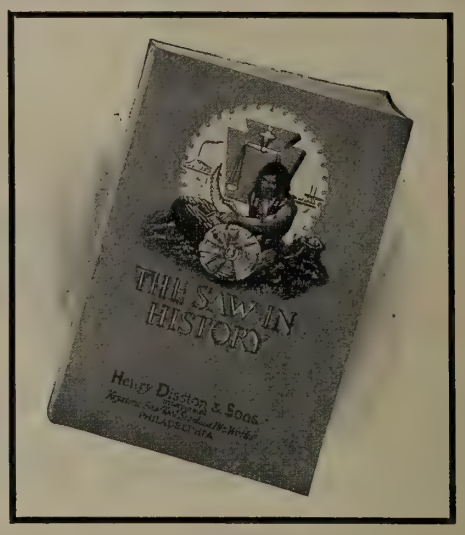

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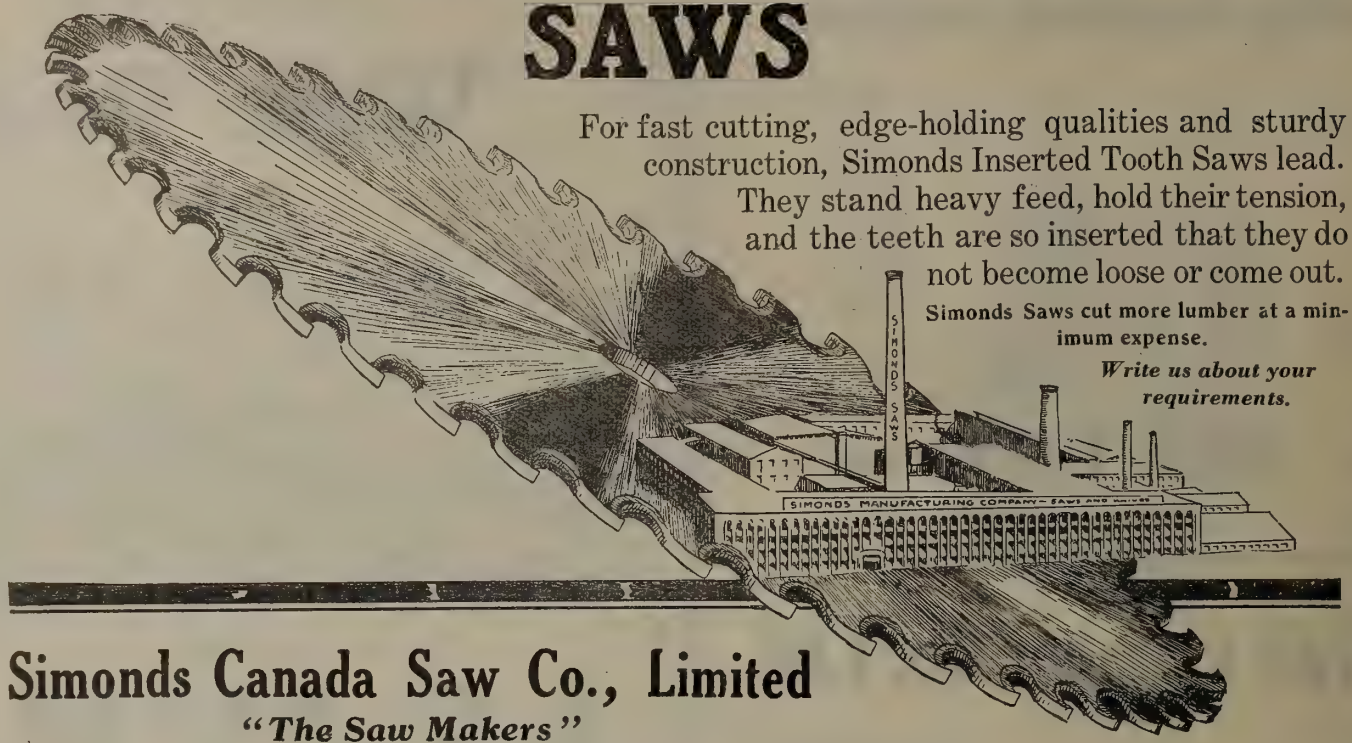

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Honoring Contracts on Falling Market

Orders may not be plentiful nowadays, but what the lumber salesman desires is an order that will hold. He likes to do business with a man who is firm and knows his own mind, one who is not carried about by every price rumor, every breath of opinion or veering breeze of fancy. Too many dealers are ever ready on a declining market to side step any orders on the flimsiest pretext. Slow delivery, not up to grade or specifications, over-stocked, can get it for less, and many other hackneyed excuses serve their purpose for cancellation.

A year ago any car of lumber would be gladly welcome, even that was below grade or had a few other possible defects, in color, stain, check, sap, wane, etc., so anxious were customers to secure shipments before the price took another jump. Of course, there are always reasonable causes for cancellation, as every reputable consignor or consignee knows, but the generality of excuses is altogether too unsubstantial, while a few are even arbitrary. Cancelling, of course, is a privilege that is dual in character. It is a good weapon to use sometimes, and yet, at other times, it can be grossly abused.

The kind of patron that a lumber firm, either wholesaler or manufacturer, likes is a man that keeps his word, who does not blow hot one day and cold the next, but is always the same reliable, dependable unit of honor; yet how comparatively few of such persons there are in the business world in times of depression, deflation or prosperity? They allow avarice, cupidity, selfishness and other undesirable defects to enter the grain of their own character. On a rising market such a customer is always anxious to insist upon every foot of lumber being delivered, but when values vanish, what a sharp turn such men make! They will cancel orders, not only on the pretext already set forth, but on the plea that trade has fallen off.

There are many forms to cancellations, some more drastic than others, but surely the day has arrived when all should exercise every effort to live up to their obligations and recognize that a contract is a contract. All reasonable attempts should be made on the part of both buyer and seller to carry it out, for while the tricky, dishonest fellow may gain some advantage to-day, by underhand methods and shifty practice, there is no doubt that in the long run he suffers not only in an ordinary commercial way, but in those greater assets which we commonly term "manhood" and "integrity." The record of every large concern has been largely built up on honor, service and value, and it has been found that in all human relations the man who does the right thing under any and every circumstance rarely suffers in the long run.

Once More the Wooden Shingle is Target

The alleged fire menace of the wooden shingle has been the subject of another attack. As a roof covering it has been bombarded for many years by insurance organizations, fire department chiefs, civic authorities, manufacturers of patent roofing and other sources, but still the shingle goes serenely on its way and to-day is strong in public appreciation as ever as a durable economical, convenient and ready means of covering the homes of people.

The onslaught on the wooden shingle in Ontario began just a year ago when J. B. Laidlaw of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co., Toronto, delivered an address before the Ontario Fire Prevention League on "The Fire Menace of the Wooden Shingle." He suggested that the league pass a resolution, calling upon the Ontario Government to enact legislation to prohibit the use of the wooden shingle on roofs of buildings within 50 feet of any existing building and prohibiting the repair of existing shingle roofs when the amount of repairs was 30 per cent. or more of the roof.

It was announced that Mr. George F. Lewis, secretary of the Ontario Fire Insurance League, Toronto, had made a rough draught of the bill, and it was reported that it was to come before the Ontario Legislature at the last session. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, the British Columbia Shingle Agency, the British Columbia Department of Lands, the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and others were vigorous in opposing the proposed measure.

Early in March it was asserted that Mr. Lewis, on behalf of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, had decided to withdraw the contemplated legislation, the excuse being that the public had not yet had sufficient education to stand for such a proposition. It was also stated that the intention of the Fire Prevention League was to conduct an extensive educational campaign during 1921, with a view to introducing a bill, possibly of a more drastic nature, in 1922. However, the campaign does not seem to have been waged, and it is understood that no bill of the kind suggested will be brought forward. It is thought, so far as Ontario and, in fact, Canada is concerned, that the matter is ended. Strong resolutions of protest had been passed by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and others against radical legislation attempting to restrict or prohibit the use of the wooden shingle. "Such a move would not be in the interest of the public, if adopted, and would deal a serious blow to the lumber manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer," declares one resolution. It is stated that there are 12,000,000 roofs in the United States to-day and that about 90 per cent. of them are covered with shingles.

Many statements made against the shingle are not only one-sided, but manifestly unfair. The latest assailant of the shingle is Fire Chief Teneyck of Hamilton, Ont., who, at a convention of the Dominion fire chiefs, held recently at Three Rivers, Que., made some sweeping denunciations, one of them being that in 60 years fires in Canada and the United States had destroyed property worth nearly $1,400,000,000, and a large share of the immense amount could be laid to the wooden shingle. The speaker was of the opinion that both the federal and provincial governments should enact a law prohibiting the use of the wooden shingle for roof covering, and proposed a resolution to that effect.

Chief Jobin of Quebec City forcefully defended the wooden shingle, alleging that it was Utopian to try to abolish it, particularly in the small cities and towns where it is used for nearly all roof covering. Such a measure would be too severe, destructive and reactive, and, in addition, it would be impossible to carry it out.

Mr. George F. Lewis, secretary of the Fire Insurance League of Toronto, took part in the discussion, saying the association had no intention of forcing the lumber industry to drop out of business, but, nevertheless, the association wished the disappearance of the wooden shingle, because it would remove what he called "one of the surest causes of fire."

Over in Kansas City, Mo., a new building code has just been formulated, providing for the abolition of the wooden shingles throughout the entire city. The project even goes further and would extend the restrictions on frame buildings.

Speaking of the agitation in Kansas City, the following facts, furnished by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, are both terse and timely. They need no extended comment, showing that the number of conflagrations started from sparks on roofs is relatively small. From reliable data compiled by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for Missouri for the year 1917 shows that only 4.5 per cent. of fire loss was caused by "Sparks on Roofs," while stoves, furnaces, boilers and pipes caused 5 per cent. of the fire loss, matches and smoking 4 per cent. and electricity, not including losses by lightning, 9.1 per cent. In 1918 "Sparks on Roofs" again had the lowest percentage of the above named, being only 2.8 per cent. of the entire fire loss, which in that year amounted to $11,130,022. For the first five-year period from 1915 to 1919, the fire losses amounted to $36,645,643, of which electricity caused 9 per cent. of the fire loss, stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes 5 per cent., matches 5 per cen., chimneys 7 per cent. and "Sparks on Roofs" only 3 per cent.

How Quebec Exporters View Lumber Outlook

Have Not Lost Hope that Conditions Will Improve in Overseas Situation but Just When Change Will Take Place No One Cares to Make Predictions.

Though the timber and deal export trade from Canada to the United Kingdom is still in a chaotic condition, while the same condition largely applies to the export of Canadian lumber to the United States market, Quebec timber and lumber interests have not lost hope in an improvement of these conditions. They fear, however, that the trade, as far as it refers to the demand from the United Kingdom, will show no sign of a reaction for another year, and they might as well accept the situation with the philosophy which the unavoidable demands.

The Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," with a view to ascertaining the personal opinions of leading business men of the Ancient Capital, engaged in the lumber manufacture and export trade, has gathered some interviews which will be found interesting.

Without being pessimistic, or under the belief that Canada, as well as the rest of the world, has seen the end of depression, and will not until labor and retail business men come to realize that they are aggravating the situation. The first-named are doing so by their obstinacy to see things as they should and reduce their price for work, while the retail trade must cease their exploiting of the public consumer by profiteering. The Quebec lumbermen, however, in common with Quebec banking interests, feel that, were these ordinary times and they could consider Canadian business and finance without reference to the rest of the world, they might be justified in looking forward in the matter of the immediate future, for a period of definite improvement, with business in a vigorous state. The financial situation is more stable than it was during the winter and early spring. This is true of business generally, as well as credit. Liquidation of merchandise having run a rapid course, wholesale commodity prices having steadied themselves at a lower level, and are so decidedly reduced as to indicate a wiping out of much of the unsound inflation of the past.

This applies to all branches of commerce and industry, as under ordinary conditions, an improving credit situation and reduced commodity prices, would be regarded as distinctly hopeful indications, and so would other signs that are seen to-day. For example, the fever of speculation that dominated affairs in 1919 and 1920 having subsided, business men generally are content with smaller profits, while lax methods of trade are disappearing and commercial sanity being restored. Having learned that he must work, if he is to prosper, the average man is showing greater efficiency and is producing more for lower wages. The governments in the provinces, especially the province of Quebec, are seeking to improve their relations with business, acknowledging and professing their responsibility in that direction.

An Equitable Distribution of Goods

All these considerations and others of a strictly domestic nature build up a strong case for trade optimism, but when the telescope, through which the business affairs are scanned, is lengthened, certain considerations intrude on the vision that offset others. Bank loans are still extended. There continues a large supply of unsold goods of last year's production, including manufactured lumber throughout the country. Many retail prices have still to come into line with wholesale prices. Stability abroad, though gradually being restored socially, is far from being restored economically, and the crying need of the moment is to correct the serious situation that exists with respect to the distribution of goods. Some parts of the world—notably Europe—have not enough goods for their needs. Other parts—notably Canada—have more than enough for their needs. The proper machinery to correct the shortage and distribute the surplus does not exist, hence any immediate boom through ridding the resources of Canadian raw and manufactured commodities through sales abroad, is not too confidently to be looked for. It is when we gain a world view of the present-day affairs, the truth is freshly borne into the Canadian business men's consciences, that they, with the rest of the commercial and industrial interests of the world, are not suffering merely from the liquidation of a boom period like those of a decade or two ago, but are undergoing readjustment from the greatest war, the most enormous waste of capital, and the most violent derangement of industry in the history of the world and we cannot ge back at once to normal life as it was lived before the outbreak of the war. In the meantime, capital tied up in Canadian industry, is undergoing a severe strain, not only in depreciation by its idleness and closed channels for increment, but by the weight placed upon it to preserve organization.

Not one shipload of lumber has been shipped from the port of Quebec up to the present time during this season of navigation, and the only wood exported to supply special orders from the United Kingdom was 250 standards of deals carried by the regular "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of France," both passenger vessels. The port of Montreal has very little freight and this accounts for the increase of grain shipped from that port this summer.

The Quebec lumber exporters are not, however, discouraged. They fully realize that they are facing crucial conditions, and they are meeting the situation with fortitude. They recognize that the depression is world-wide in its scope and the turn for the better, when it comes, should also be world-wide. This does not, however, mean in their opinion that Canada must wait wholly on foreign countries for its signs of improvements. Closely linked as is the lumber trade with the United Kingdom, the United States, South America and other countries, there is a great market at home, providing that labor will come to its senses, and the cost of building material lower in price.

The whole crux in the situation is labor and more production, and it would appear from the arrogant attitude of the labor unions that they must be fought into submission.

Some Other Economic Considerations

There are, however, other elements to be considered as well as labor, the greed of the landlord and the railway freight rates, controlled by a board or oligarchy that must be fought by the people on the whole, for the government is too much involved with these interests to expect any assistance from that direction.

Domestic trade is in a healthier and more sane state than before, and were it not for certain uneveness to the situation which remains to be corrected, a moderate improvement might even now be seen. Prices of foodstuffs and clothing have fallen so violently from their peak that there is a marked disparity in those prices as compared with rents and freight rates. Shelter and transportation are still at a high figure and must be adjusted downward. and when prices generally have approached a fair average, Canadians will have reached a step in the cycle of trade that is marked by the placing of contracts for future delivery.

Take, for example, the building trade, which is at a standstill on account of the high price of labor and material. Both the United States and Canada are three years behind in construction. In the city of Quebec alone there is a shortage of fifteen hundred houses, besides other buildings. The capital necessary is ready for the investment, but the interests will not risk the outlay until labor is within reason, and the cement, brick and hardware come down in price.

The new tariff of the United States is beginning to be felt by Canadian exporters to that country, and it is evident to the financial interests studying this economic question that Canada will also have to put up a wall of protection, not against the United States, but the even greater menace to Canada's manufacturing interests in competition—which is Germany.

The Payment of Germany's Indemnity

Germany's penalty for the war has finally been determined and the matter of the indemnity has left the realm of political discussion and entered that of finance. This is a more serious qustion in its aspect than Canadian interests have yet come to study, but has not been lost sight of by the business interests of the United States; indeed, it is not an exaggeration to say that the most vital of all the peace problems is the question of Germany's return to commercial relationship with other nations. Unless Germany is to go to pieces—and that no longer appears likely—she will now be called upon to meet the penalties imposed for her crime and liquidate, in part at least, the burden of other lands which were innocent of the war, but suffered to a tremendous extent, and are now encumbered with heavy national debts and taxation, while Germany, with the exception of her war indemnity obligation, has suffered far less.

The payment of Germany's indemnity will have so direct a com-

mercial and industrial bearing that every country of the world, including Canada, will be affected to a greater or less degree. To meet the interest and sinking fund on the bonds to be issued by Germany, amounting to thirty-three billion dollars, and the charges alone on the bonds to be floated this year, Germany will require $720,000,000 per annum. Part of this sum will be derived from fixed annual payments, and the remainder is expected to be received from the export tax that has been imposed. Without tremendous stores of gold and stripped of her former facilities for rendering active service to other nations, Germany can, apparently, meet the bulk of her interest and sinking fund obligations in only one way—by shipment of commodities to the markets of the world up to a point that will give her a foreign credit balance of values over her imports, sufficient to make payment to her former foes.

Depending upon an excess of sales over purchases in foreign markets, Germany must become a producing nation, even to a greater degree than before the war. In the meantime, it must be considered that Germany prior to 1914, was not a nation that sold enough goods beyond her borders to offset her purchases. She was an import nation, the excess of imports over exports for a series of years averaging $400,000,000. Now that the balance of trade must be reversed and she must export more than she buys, as she feels that this is the only way she can overcome her debts. And it is conceded that there is no other way open to her. A situation is confronted for which there is no precedent on so vast a scale, and the question is how will Germany meet it? Will she, an importer of raw materials, find it possible to export sufficient manufactured goods to meet the obligations? Her commercial and industrial leaders have considered the situation with care, as is made apparent by information emanating from that country, and which United States leaders of commerce and industry, as well as government economists, have been wise to penetrate and find means to guard against, viz., a projected invasion of United States markets with German goods that would in time put American industries out of business as well as disturb the whole economic fabric of the American Union.

German leaders have established a business combination on a gigantic basis. The organization is making rapid progress and is known as "plan industry," which contains all the vicious elements of a huge oligarchy that would not be tolerated in any European country, Canada or the United States. This organization embraces syndicates for the absolute control of all the nation's industries by compulsion, and besides various boards of control which will send representatives to attend a newly-organized Central Congress to be known as the Federal Economic Council, which will control the output, employees, wages, prices, etc., which henceforth will be invested in this council.

Plan That Should Be Shattered

In the ultimate sense the nations that suffered from Germany the most during the war by her frightful aggressions, are to be compensated in part by the indemnity for the damage inflicted. But will not Germany as she successfully develops her resources and trains her labor to produce the great surplus production required to meet her obligations, secure a place in the forefront of Europe's export nations that will affect the entire industry of the world? There is no doubt but that the United States business people and the Government of the American Republic visualized this phase of the situation when the Fordney tariff bill was draughted, presented and received such unanimous support of Congress and the Senate in the interest of the American nation for the protection of its industrial interests from Germany's economic invasion. Does it not strike the Canadian people that while France is protecting itself from a German military invasion of revenge for humiliating defeat, and the United States are protecting their own industrial interests from an economic invasion, that Canada, the British Isles, and all the integral units of the Empire, if they do not, in the course of time, wish to see their industrial interests menaced and put out of business by a German economic invasion, that will flood all their markets with cheap goods, will have to build up a wall of protection against the possibilities of such a far-reaching menace, and this observation applies particularly to Canada.

Way the Life of Timber and Ties is Prolonged

Creosoting Plants are Now Doing Important Work — The Process is very Interesting — Large New Industry near Sudbury Recently put in Operation.

The new plant of the Canada Creosoting Co., Toronto, which is located on the Copper Cliff road near Sudbury, is now in operation. The capacity of the plant is from 10,000 to 15,000 ties a day and about 25,000 gallons of creosote will be used in treating the ties. The requirement is about 2½ gallons to each tie. It is estimated that while creosoting approximately doubles the cost of the tie, the latter lasts from three to five times as long as a non-treated one. The opening of the Sudbury plant of the Canada Creosoting Co. makes six plants that are now operating in different parts of Canada, some of which do an extensive export business.

About 15,000,000 ties are required annually for Canadian railways, and since creosote was enlisted to fight the battle against rot and decay, it has been found both wise and economical to submit railway ties or "sleepers," as they are frequently called in the Old Country, and timbers to this treatment.

The Canadian creosoting industry was established about ten years ago, when some 200,000 ties were treated, and so great has been the progress in this direction that several millions now undergo this process. The Canada Creosoting Co. established the original plant at Trenton, Ont., and there about a million and a quarter ties are treated annually. The new plant, just opened in Sudbury, has a considerably larger capacity than the Trenton industry.

The largest users of creosoted timbers are, of course, the railways, and it is said that the tie renewals for the C.P.R. amount to between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 a year, while a corresponding quantity is required by the Canadian National Railways, the combined mileage of which is somewhat larger than that of the C.P.R. There are to-day in Canada nearly 40,000 miles of steam roads, and during the last score of years the mileage has more than doubled. The electric railway mileage is about 1,700 or 1,800 miles, and is increasing rapidly with the expansion of radials.

Any method which will increase the life of timbers from 300 to 400 per cent. is surely welcome. In the present day, when economy and thrift are the watchwords, the higher cost of production, the diminishing supply and much greater labor expense in making frequent replacements, are matters that have to be taken into consideration.

Making the Wood Poisonous

Wood fibre breaks down ordinarily from rot. This is caused by the growth of small plant organisms that are known as fungi, which draw their food from the wood and cause it to decay. The seeds of the fungi are usually carried by wind. They alight on the timber and grow, throwing microscopic roots into the wood and ultimately causing its decomposition. Air, moisture and heat add and abett the fungi in its work of destruction. The wood in its natural state furnishes the food on which the parasite flourishes. The solution is to make the wood poisonous, and this is done by the use of a highly antiseptic fluid, such as creosote oil, distilled from coal tar.

Plants fitted with complex machinery are required to perform the creosoting operation thoroughly and economically. At Sudbury the plant is of brick and steel construction with concrete foundations, and as completely fire-resistant as ingenuity can make it. Its builders claim that it is the show plant of its kind on the continent. The most improved facilities have been installed at Sudbury. The location of the plant there will undoubtedly mean much to that town.

The process of creosoting is a most interesting one. It requires complicated equipment, such as retorts, pressure pumps, vacuum pumps, pressure gauges, storage tanks, measuring tanks, etc. The two retorts in the Sudbury unit are 150 feet long and seven feet in diameter, with a net capacity of about 3,000 cubic feet of wood. It is built of riveted boiler plate and is tested to withstand a pressure of 225 pounds per square inch. There are doors at either end, which are closed and securely bolted after the lumber is in the retort ready for creosoting.

The creosote is drawn from a large overhead tank into the retort. Steam coils run along the bottom of the retort to regulate the temper-

ature. A heat of about 200 degrees F. is maintained and a high pressure is secured to force the creosote oil into the timbers. The entire process takes about two and a half hours. After a sufficient amount of creosote has been absorbed by the ties the balance is drawn off by vacuum pumps. Different pressures and different amounts of creosote oil are required, according to the kind of wood used. By far the greater amount of railway ties are made of jack pine, but several other kinds of wood are also used, particularly hardwoods, so far as they are available.

The amount of pressure required to saturate the wood thoroughly is 100 to 180 pounds. Heat plays an important part in the process. The high temperature causes the pores of the wood to expand, permitting the creosote oil to penetrate. Different kinds of wood offer various degrees of resistance to the oil. Temperature, pressure and vacuum are controlled by the operator, who regulates the valves and controlling apparatus, and records are kept of each batch treated in the retorts.

The preservation of the wood does not require that all the oil be left in it. For the purpose of penetration much oil is forced into the timbers that is afterwards withdrawn. An accurate record is kept of the net quantity used. The remainder is drawn off by the vacuum pumps and is stored in a receiving tank. From the receiving tank it is transferred by pipes to the overhead tank. By this method the required degree of penetration is secured without adding to cost unnecessarily.

The depth and uniformity of penetration can be tested by making a small boring in the timber and securing a core of the wood. These cores can be examined for penetration and creosote content. About two and one-half gallons of creosote are required for each tie. Thus 25,000 gallons will be used daily at Sudbury to treat 10,000 ties.

The increasing number of by-product coke ovens in Canada makes a larger amount of creosote oil available. Distillation of crude coal tar gives creosote oil, as well as other products. Sometimes low carbon coal tar is mixed with the creosote oil to produce best results in the creosoting process. It is estimated that creosoting approximately doubles the cost of the tie and it lasts from three to five times as long as an untreated tie.

Paving blocks are also given creosote treatment, as well as pit props in mines. The future of the industry in Canada promises to be much more extensive than at present, but much educational work remains to be done.

Quebec Well Pleased With Hydro Planes

The Province of Quebec is well pleased with the success of hydro planes for forest protection and survey, and recently Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, spoke at the inauguration of the first hydroplane station built under his supervision. The location is on the shore of Lake St. John, near Roberval.

The Dominion Air Board in 1920 placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government two hydroplanes, to be used for forest fire protection and forestry exploration. After over a year's use this system has given splendid results in regard to fire protection. It has also enabled the provincial authorities to gain a wider knowledge of the immense forest resources of Quebec. A grant of $10,000 a year is given for the keeping up of the service.

The Provincial Government has bought 30 acres of land for the new hydroplane station on Lake St. John, and has levelled the ground so that landing facilities are excellent. It is understood that the Quebec authorities will next year make arrangements to have a machine which will be able to run 700 miles without a stop and carry 10 persons in addition to the necessary cargo. The result will be that voyages of exploration in the northern region of the province will be easily made.

Says Britain is Heaped High With Lumber

H. R. MacMillan, head of the MacMillan Export Co., who returned last month to Vancouver after a trip to the Old Country, says that Great Britain is heaped high with lumber and the timber countries of Europe are offering vast additional quantities at low prices.

Mr. MacMillan says that British Columbia will be the first lumber-producing country to derive any future benefit from British orders because there were only comparatively small stocks of the Pacific Coast province products in the Old Country. The qualities and grades required there from B. C. are such that they cannot be produced either in Europe or on the Atlantic seaboard.

Referring to the stocks now on hand in England, Mr. MacMillan added there were over a billion feet of spruce alone. There were some lots of material that had been purchased at £45 and the holders were trying to get from under at a very marked drop, but were unable to do so. European countries were offering ordinary building lumber for delivery at English ports from the Baltic at from $22 to $36 a thousand. Very little was finding sale. Eastern Canada had large quantities to offer the British market, but was meeting with no very great success. France and Poland were shipping railway ties to the United Kingdom and Norway, Sweden, Finland and Czecho-Slovakia were producing large quantities of lumber and finding great difficulty in marketing. The lumber business to England was consequently for the time being almost at a standstill. Mr. MacMillan looked for British Columbia to pick up because of its position in having an exclusive supply of certain grades of timber. The demand from England would never reach a tremendous volume, but it would eventually net a nice annual total. The resumption of business would be gradual, but would surely come.

Considerable Construction in Port Dover

John C. Howey of Port Dover, Ont., speaking of the building and lumber situation in his district, says there is quite a lot of construction work in progress. Building has been fairly good all summer and there have been about thirty cars of lumber disposed of. So far there are few men reported out of work in Port Dover. Mr. Howey says the price of some building material must come down. Lumber has dropped from $10.00 to $15.00 per M. on most lines, and hardware is receding in value. Mr. Howey believes that prices will go still lower on lumber, cement, hardware, etc., and says brick is too high yet, as well as wall plaster, etc. "There were," he adds, "two big jobs held up recently in Port Dover on account of the high price of brick. The outlook for the winter is not bright and living is high." Mr. Howey is of the opinion that next spring will open up better. "If we can all get down to fair prices there will be plenty of building and lots of work," concludes Mr. Howey.

May Observe Provincial Forest Fire Day

At a meeting of the N. B. Forest Advisory Board, held recently in Fredericton, it was decided to take further steps to improve the fire protection organization by means of additional lookout towers, hand speeders for railway control and further telephone construction during the coming year. It was also decided to endeavor to work out a system of public education to awaken public interest in the importance of forest conservation, and a suggestion was made that a provincial forest fire day should be observed throughout the province of New Brunswick in connection with the educational campaign. It is probable that some legislation will be asked at the next session of the New Brunswick Legislature to facilitate the work of the board. Requests have also been made by special timber licensees for extensions to thir licenses sold in the last two years, owing to the present dull state of the market and financial conditions. This matter will be taken up with the executive counsel and it is expected that the request will be granted.

Mr. Thomson May Get Leading Post

John Stewart Thomson of Jersey City, N.J., who is world famous as an author and traveller, and recognized as one of the best authorities on Chinese affairs, may be the next United States Minister to China. Mr. Thomson's candidacy is supported by 100 per cent. of the Chinese press and statesmen, and by a large portion of the American press. Of his work and worth it is not necessary to speak at length, except to say that Mr. Thomson was born in Montreal and educated in that city. His first position was as junior secretary to Sir Joseph Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, in whose private cars he began his world travels. Mr. Thomson's father was Francis Stewart Douglas Thomson of Dunfermline, Scotland, and related to those historic families of that royal Scotch town who moved to Montreal. Mr. Thomson, Sr., was for forty-five years superintendent of Shearer & Brown, who at that time conducted the largest box and lumber mills in Canada. His mother is a New York State Canadian of English blood.

Lack of Demand Will Retard Production

Sawmill operations have been proceeding very leisurely of late in Quebec, and some of the plants are likely to close ahead of the usual time by a couple of months owing to the quiet state of the market. The lack of buying has retarded production and is going to considerably shorten the sawing season, unless a demand sets in. Retail stocks are very low and any buying is from hand to mouth, dealers being apparently satisfied to follow this policy, at least for the present. Very few hardwood stocks are being sold, mainly because there is a sizeable quantity of last year's lumber in wholesale hands.

The Men Who Keep Silent Vigil in the Woods

Ontario Has One Thousand Fire Rangers Who are Capable and Aggressive — Vast Territory Covered and Heavy Responsibility Rests Upon Their Shoulders.

In times of high winds or continued drought, when fierce forest fires are threatening and timber is burning on all sides, that the vigilance, activity and devotion to duty of the fire ranger appeals to all. It is then that the visible character of his work and worth is appreciated as he does sentinel service and adopts the quickest and most effective means of extinguishing the devouring element. At other periods, when everything is apparently serene, the popular impression or suspicion is that the ranger leads a happy-go-lucky sort of existence, a care-free, out-in-the-air holiday, enjoying himself amid the w lds of nature to his heart's content and having a long, delightful summer.

To correct the false impression that a fire ranger requires only mediocre ability or knowledge, that he performs but little work and has a varied, prolonged vacation, it is well to present a few facts regarding what the army of one thousand fire rangers are doing dur ing the present season in Ontario, how they carry on and what they have accomplished.

A fine tribute to the capabilities and versatility of these wardens of the forest was paid in a recent illuminative article by S. H. Howard. He is thoroughly familiar with what the fire ranger is often up against, and says the difficulties of the job would appal a city man. It is true that some years ago students were mostly employed for this work, but they had no practical knowledge of timber or logging and did as little as they possibly could for the pay they received. This condition of affairs has, under the aggressive policy of the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario, passed away and now only fit, tried and qualified men are given the jobs, and yet the appointment is not a remunerative one. It lasts only six or seven months, and the pay is $3.00 a day, being slightly more than the fire ranger used to get before the war. Out of this he has to pay his own travelling expenses, board himself and carry on.

Have Fought Five Thousand Fires

That he accomplishes something worth while, says Mr. Howard, is shown by the statistics of the Department of Lands and Forests, which reveal the fact that in the 5,000 odd fires in Ontario's forests in the last few years, two-thirds of them did not get beyond five acres in area and half of this total did not exceed one-quarter of an acre.

Reverting to the details of the work, the writer presents the following and instructive facts:

The fire ranging staff of Ontario comprises in all about 1,000 men. The territory covered ranges from the edge of cleared agricultural civilization to considerably north of settlement along the Transcontinental Railway. This area is divided into 30 districts, each in charge of a chief fire ranger with deputies numbering from one to five, according to the size of the district and the degree of hazard from fire. The thirty districts are arranged in four groups and each group is in charge of an inspector. Under these superiors and apportioned in these various districts work the fire rangers proper the men you meet occasionally on your vacation trips in the north, and who betray little interest in you or your adventures save only in your customs and behavior as regards fire. They travel by canoe, generally, two to a patrol. Their beats vary in length, according to the nature of travel, and the danger from fire. The greater the hazard the oftener the route has to be traveled and the shorter it must be to permit of more constant watchfulness. Each season teaches the ranger where and from what causes to expect fire on his beat. If he is in a summer resort district where tourists and campers are numerous in the season, he has to watch the camp sites and warn the inexperienced, careless or law-breaking tourist to be sure and put his campfire out. To hold tourists responsible he takes names and addresses and enters them in his diary.

It is the fire ranger's job to supply the carefulness the ignorant tourist lacks. He also has to watch the prospectors, river drivers, Indians, trappers, squatters and settlers. Indians and trappers have not usually been considered careless with fire, but the rangers do occasionally trace the origin of bush fires even to such experienced bushmen as these.

Fishermen, berry pickers and picnickers from the neighboring settlements are frequently guilty of setting the forest fires. Sportsmen from the city are more frequently accompanied by experienced guides who take care to see that sufficient water or earth is used to put their camp fires "dead" out.

Settlers also have been found a too frequent cause of fire. Settlers clearing land in the north country, are granted permits by the fire rangers to burn brush and slash and stumps under certain conditions. But settlers far from observation are tempted sometimes to burn while the burning is good. Perhaps it is a dry, hot, calm day. He thinks his field will be cleaned up in short order and no harm done. The heat may start sufficient draft, however, to set his bush fire burning more fiercely than he thought. Sparks falling into the woods start the bush burning. The wind arises. Before the settler knows it a whole township is burning. In this way the disastrous Matheson forest fire of 1916, which caused such great loss of timber, and of life and farm property as well, is thought to have originated. The fire ranger accordingly has to keep an eye on such settlers as may be located in his territory.

Available for Duty at All Times

Railways cause 40 per cent. of the forest fires in Ontario, although the number is decreasing, thanks to screens in the smoke stacks to arrest sparks, and more care in the dumping of hot ashes on the track from the engine. Every railway built into the forest regions of Ontario has resulted in the destruction of great areas of timber, and the new roads in Northern Ontario have proved no exception. The province keeps 150 rangers equipped with "jiggers" or hand cars of the three-wheeled type, sometimes known as "velocipedes," to patrol the 2,000 miles of railway in the forest regions of the province every summer. Two men are specially detailed to visit the roundhouses at the division points and inspect the spark arresters and fire grates of the locomotives. They soon know the guilty engines and insist on repairs, but despite all their efforts too many fires are still caused by "bad" engines shooting sparks into the dry brush beside the track or leaving hot soft coal cinders flaming on the track to blow into the dry grass and spread fire into the bush.

Ontario fire rangers to the number of 1,000 have 100,000,000 acres of forest to look after, 2,100 miles of railway track to patrol, 1,500 round-house inspections to make. To assist in the work they have 20 portable fire pumps, 11 railway power cars, 10 auto trucks, 22 gasoline boats and 480 canoes.

The fire ranger is supposed to be available for duty day or night. If there are no fires in his territory he is busy, nevertheless, patroling his beat, clearing out portages or blocked waterways, building cabins and lookout towers, cleaning up dangerous areas of slash, posting warning notices, investigating causes of former fires and making up his reports.

In case of actual fire in the woods he and his mate fight it if they can. It may take a week to conquer a small fire, shoveling sand, hot embers, carrying water in canvas buckets to pour on burning logs and stumps, chopping roots or clearing the ground as a fire guard through standing timber.

Perhaps the fire is too big for two men to handle. Then it means a hurried canoe journey of perhaps two or three days to the rangers' headquarters or to the nearest railway, settlement or lumber camp, to procure help. By the time they return perhaps the fire has burned over a whole township or two and destroyed a million trees. Such, however, is the inevitable hazard in the Ontario forests, where irresponsible men, without let or hindrance, come and go, careless with camp fires, careless with matches, cigar and cigarette ends, careless with public property worth millions of dollars.

Do not think the fire ranger is too fussy when he tells you to build your fire on a rock or in a damp place, to keep it small and to be sure to put it out after you. He is doing a big job. Fighting mosquitoes and black flies would alone be worth all the money he earns to some of us.

A Federal charter has been granted to the Waldemar Lumber & Shingle Co. of Canada, Limited, with head office in Vancouver, and a capital stock of $45,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in lumber. The incorporators of the company are John Mason, Vancouver; J. A. Hortop, J. W. McPhee and T. A. Mason, Toronto.

Rapid Expansion of Pioneer Lumber Company

Western Concern Which Began in Small Tent Now Covers Strategic Points in Northern Alberta with Retail Yards — Well Equipped Plant.

Edmonton, that thriving city in northern Alberta, can point with pride to business firms which have shown marked progress, but it is doubtful if many of them can equal the wonderful growth that the Hayward Lumber Company, Ltd., has made during the sixteen years of its existence.

As with many of Canada's successful business men, G. E. Hayward, president of the company, began life on the farm, but he prefers to talk of his business rather than of himself. His early days he dismisses in a few words: "I was raised on a farm in Sunbury County, New Brunswick," he says, "educated in the public schools and in 1900 graduated from the Fredericton Business College.

Then the West beckoned and, at the age of 17, the future president of the Hayward Lumber Company headed for the prairies. His entire worldly possessions were in one trunk, while his pocket contained a railroad ticket to Brandon and $25 cash, of which but a shadow was left by the time he reached his destination. Drifting from one job to another for a year, he finally landed in the office of the Hanbury Manufacturing Company of Brandon. In 1903, the company transferred him to a branch of the business, operating a sawmill at Cranbrook, B.C., and known as the North Star Lumber Co. While this connection enabled him to get a good insight into the lumber business, Hayward had an ambition to own a lumber yard of his own, and he left B.C. for the prairies, eventually reaching Vermillion, Alta., in the same year that the C.N.R. passed through that town to Edmonton.

Starts Business in a Tent

"The less said of those early days the better," according to Mr. Hayward, but to shorten the story: With only the small capital accumulated while working on salary, he made his debut into the retail luber business in a 12 x 10 tent. Though short on capital he possessed the confidence of the men with whom he did business, and their support smoothed the road over many difficulties. One of the factors to which Mr. Hayward attributes his success is to "know what the people want and to give it to 'em." And being on the ground floor in advance of the flood of immigration, the infant lumber company was in a position to understand the needs of newcomers and to supply them.

After eight months under canvas, a wooden structure was erected and the tent abandoned. Development proceeded and in 1911 a yard was secured at Vegreville, while later in the same year another one was taken over at Innisfree, and the company was incorporated under the Alberta Act.

From time to time other yards have been opened until now the Hayward Lumber Company has retail yards established at strategic points throughout the northern part of the province, and the business through these branches, combined with the wholesale and distributing facilities in Edmonton, has been extended until it takes in practically the whole of Alberta as its selling field. Orders are shipped from Edmonton as far north as the country is inhabited.

Since the commencement of the Hayward history as a business firm the policy has been to satisfy the people who needed homes and buildings. The great consideration was QUALITY and SERVICE, and it is on these principles the business is conducted to-day; a sure enough sign that these factors have appealed to the buying public.

In 1915 what is now known as the old plant was purchased, and the following spring the head office of the company was moved from Vermillion to Edmonton, it being recognized that the firm would have more scope for development in the capital city.

As the business prospered and new yards were opened the need for a larger building at headquarters became more evident, and not only this, but the fact that in order to strengthen the retail possibilities the company would have to enter into the manufacturing field.

Early in May, 1920, the present building commenced to rear its head skywards. The main plant is two storeys high, 162 feet by 66 feet, all pressed brick with steel sash, wired glass and fireproof doors. The building is steam heated, has modern plumbing throughout, and is of practically fireproof construction.

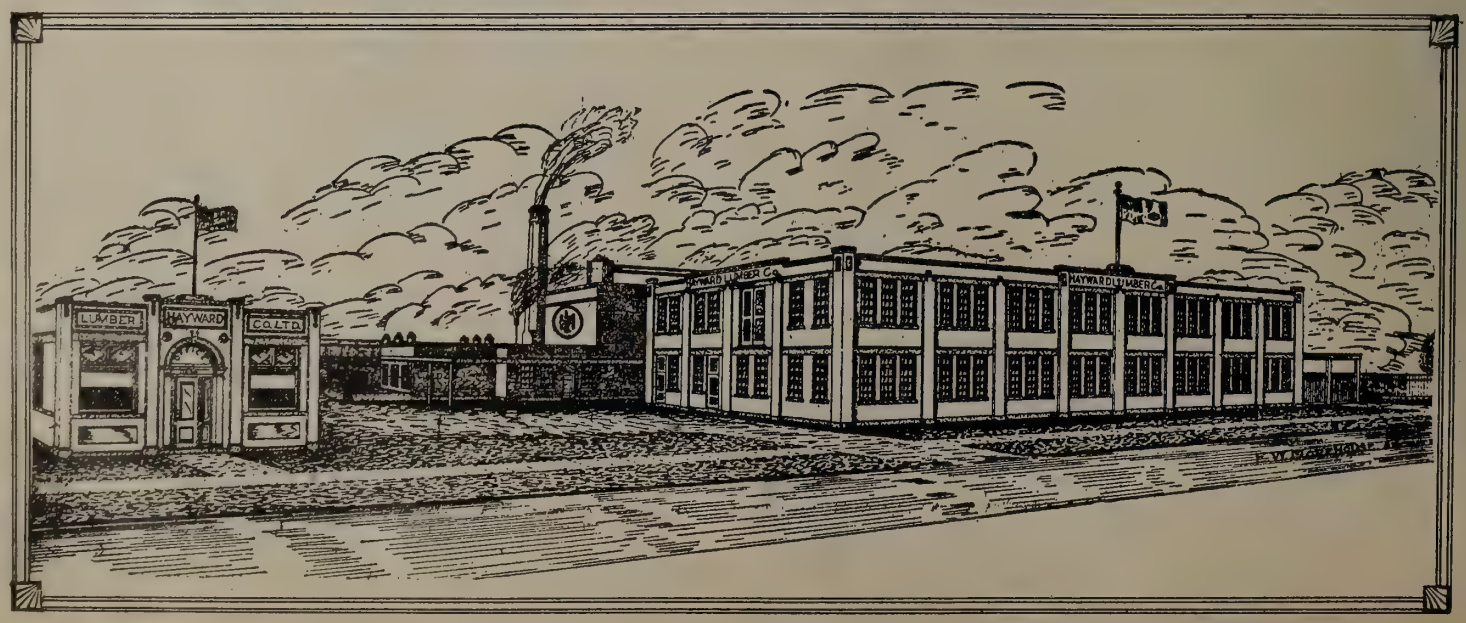
A feature of the factory is that it is flooded with light from windows in all directions, which makes for better working conditions. All equipment is most modern, and the entire machine drive is of the overhead type. The entire plant is electrically operated, with individual motors supplying the current for each machine.

A suction system is connected with each unit. This is operated by a 60 horsepower motor, and is effective in keeping the machines and building clear of sawdust and shavings, which are later elevated to the top of the building, the air extracted, and the material fed to the boilers which supply the necessary heat for the drying kilns.

A complete saw filing and machine room is maintained, where all necessary repairs and alterations are made for the numerous machines. In addition to the floors devoted to the many varieties of wood goods which the Hayward Lumber Company turns out, there are separate departments for glazing, glueing and erecting, as well as glass and packing rooms.

Sash and doors in large quantities, as well as all the necessary mill work for the company's branch yards are, of course, produced in the plant, which is also equipped for making all classes of store fixtures and office equipment, including special office and house cabinets. Builders' supplies are a large feature of both head office and branch yards, and every requisite for a building can be obtained from the Hayward Lumber Company, from locks for the doors to brick for the chimneys.

This ability to supply whatever a customer may need is one of the policies of the company, which advertises that all it is necessary for a home builder to say is "Send me everything necessary for a



The Hayward Lumber Company's plant at Edmonton, Alta., which supplies the mill work for the company's retail yards.

house of such and such a plan'' and the company will do the rest.

The saws, framing machines, planers, boring machines, lathes and resaws occupy most of the main floor, the machines being footed in concrete. On this floor there is also a lunch room for the accommodation of the employees. On the second floor are shapers, tenons, stickers, panel raisers, band saws, clamps, triple-drum sanders, planers, rip saws, trimming saws and jointers. There are specially fitted benches on this floor, flooded with light so that the most intricate fitting can be accomplished under natural conditions.

An electric elevator maintains communication between the two floors this being of sufficient capacity to handle large loads of long timbers.

The power house is constructed of solid brick and concrete, fitted with a fireproof shavings vault 16 feet wide by 30 feet long, with a depth of 26 feet. By the utilization of the shavings for fuel the company is enabled to operate the large drying kiln at a low cost, this latter being the most modern device of the kind west of Winnipeg. This is the Grand Rapids Dry Kiln, and by its use the firm is able to guarantee any special work to be free from shrinkage, checking, etc.

Asked what he considered the three essentials necessary to successfully conducting a lumber business, Mr. Hayward stated: ''To my mind, I think the three fundamentals in our line are buying, selling and collections, the last by no means second in importance. I am a thorough believer in advertising.'' he continued, ''and I think that the advertising of a lumber dealer calls for a high order of printed salesmanship, this time particularly, when space rates are high, the dealer needs to carefully work out his publicity if he is to put the idea of building over to his advantage.''

The Hayward Lumber Company use newspaper advertising extensively, and a close study of their style of publicity shows that they realize it is the connecting link between the lumber yard and the man who has an idea of building.

Each advertisement is built around the idea of ''service,'' and it can plainly be seen that the object of the publicity is to create confidence in the firm and also to draw enquiries which can be followed up personally.

The firm has recently originated and registered a trade-mark, which is now being used on all stationery and printed matter, and is also featured on sign boards and mile posts for 50 miles outside of Edmonton. The object of this is to keep constantly before the public a symbol that the people will quickly recognize and associate with the Hayward Lumber Company service.

In the office of any industry centres its driving force, and the Hayward Lumber Company have an exceptionally well arranged office. Speaking of the system of record keeping, Mr. Hayward remarked that,: while the various methods used by lumbermen differ in some respects, yet they all should arrive at the same result—showing how the business stands. The system the company use is satisfactory in every way and gives the fullest information on sales, outstandings, credits, securities, percentages of cost of operating different branches,

G. E. Hayward,
Edmonton, Alberta.

and the necessary details which place the business at the finger ends of its executive officers. ''The trouble with too many lumbermen'' said Mr. Hayward, ''is that they originate a good system and then let it fall to decay.''

Unless a dealer knows the facts of his business and can tell whether he is making or losing money he cannot possibly be successful. This firm, though considering they have an excellent system of bookkeeping, is always seeking new methods which will enable a more intimate touch to be kept on the details of its many activities.

Lumber Wholesaler Serves Useful Purpose

The Part He Plays in Distribution and Sale of Forest Products — Quicker and More Efficient Service Rendered than Would Otherwise.

One result of the campaign against high prices has been the out cry against the ''middleman.'' Every line of business has been subjected to the ravings of the soap-box orator who would solve our economic problems at one sweep by eliminating everyone but himself. This amateur professor of economics has for his platform that ''there are too many handlers between producer and consumer.''

''Soak the wholesaler.''

''He is a useless middleman.''

''If we could get rid of HIM prices would come down.''

So he raves, and of late he has taken the shortage of business and the price of building material to condemn the wholesaler in the lumber business. Our parlor bolshevicks appear to look upon the wholesaler in any line of business as a sort of vampire who takes all and gives naught in return. Even retail dealers at times have not been above saying that if it were not for the wholesaler they would be able to buy direct from the mills and, by eliminating the wholesaler's commission, make a considerable saving in the price they pay for lumber.

But would they?

Let us consider for a moment what the wholesale lumber dealer is and how he functions. To begin with, anybody who works for a wholesaler, or who helps him to do his work is also in the wholesale business, and there are some thousands of such men and women in Canada.

These people—executives, salesmen, clerks, stenographers, etc., believe that the wholesaler is a highly useful cog in the business machine. THEY don't want him eliminated. If he was, and all these people deprived of their incomes, it would very possibly affect you, for they spend money with merchants and other people, who, in turn, spend it with you.

Wholesaler Reduces Selling Costs

Every man in business knows that it costs money to sell goods If the wholesaler were non-existent the mill man would have to maintain a selling organization to handle the sales of his lumber, thereby adding to the cost of it, for it takes real money to maintain an efficient selling organization now-a-days. There would be rents, clerical help, travelling expenses and many other items, all of which would have to be met by the manufacturer if he sold direct, and all of which would eventually have to be paid by the consumer, for these items would be included in the cost of doing business. Under the present system the wholesaler stands the expense, which is not nearly so heavy as would be the case were each mill forced to maintain a sales staff to sell its products.

Scores of small mills would find it hard to continue in business were it not for the wholesaler. They find marketing their output through him far more satisfactory and economical than trying to sell direct. THEY don't want the wholesaler eliminated, for they would suffer were he not there—so would every person who worked for such a mill.

The wholesale dealer does not handle the product of only one firm. He may be acting for a dozen or more mills. Were he not there EACH of these mills would have to maintain its own salesman out in the selling field, which would mean endless duplication of expense and

time. As it now stands, the wholesaler markets the products of those several mills through the one selling organization.

In the lumber business there are slack seasons and busy ones. In the slack season the mill selling its own product could not afford to keep salesmen out the year 'round—the wholesaler can because he handles the output of many mills. There is always something he has to sell for which the retailer is in the market.

The wholesaler, with his head office in the heart of the selling field, can and does cover a wide territory at a small expense, for his cost of selling is spread over the products of a number of mills

Serves Manufacturer and Retailer

Some mills are able to maintain a selling organization by virtue of the fact that their output is sufficiently large, but the average lumber manufacturer finds the wholesaler the economical medium by which to market his merchandise. Through him comes a steady stream of orders which enable the mill to keep operating. The wholesaler stands between manufacturer and retailer, performing a highly necessary service to both.

He is a decided advantage to the mill operator in financing. He eliminates the possibility of loss from bad accounts. He pays on a 15-day basis and sells to the retailer at terms to suit the latter. His travellers are in close touch with the markets and can get quick action, which the mill could not.

The wholesale dealer performs a useful service, but what we want to know is "does he increase or lower the cost of lumber?"

First of all, he renders unnecessary a wide duplication of selling expenses by individual manufacturers. Then he contracts ahead of time with different mills, thus assuring an output for large quantities of lumber—and permitting the manufacturer to shape his program to the best advantage.

The wholesaler orders from the manufacturer to suit the convenience of retail customers, and when the goods are shipped diverts the cars to where they are needed. He is a big factor to the retailer who may not be able to finance direct buying. With the wholesaler at his back he does not need to. The wholesaler helps many small retailers stay in business by holding stocks subject to their call without the necessity of the dealer making any big investment in lumber which may not be needed for some time. He further encourages the retailer in the matter of credit, which could not possibly be extended by the mills because of their lack of accurate knowledge of individual acounts and conditions governing them which the distance from where the lumber was sold would entail.

Mill men do not pay premiums to wholesalers; they buy on the same terms that you would buy if you bought direct. Their commissions are charged to selling expenses, and it is a lower charge than if the manufacturer maintaned his own sales force, in which case his expenses would be higher and, therefore, the selling price would also go up.

Covering the Field Economically

Let us take a typical case to see how the lumber wholesaler really does function. Suppose he has an account with three mills. His travellers have lists showing just what material is offered for quick shipment. One mill, we will suppose, has a car of edge grain flooring, another lists shingles, a third dimension stock. The wholesaler approaches a retail dealer who does not happen to be in the market for dimension or shingles, but, all things being equal, can handle the flooring if the terms are right. Result, a sale. Retailer No. 2 does not want either flooring or shingles, but can take the dimension stock—another sale, for the traveller has the goods.

In other words, the wholesaler offers an assortment from which the retailer can choose the lines he is short of.

Now reverse the case: Eliminate the wholesaler. Mill No. 1 offers flooring to the retailer who is in the market for shingles. The flooring traveller does not handle shingles, so his trip is wasted. The salesman for mill No. 2 offers shingles to the dealer who requires flooring—another trip wasted, and so it goes. The wholesaler, by having shingles, dimenson and flooring at hand, makes a sale to each of the three retailers on the same trip, whereas the travellers would each have had to interview three dealers before they found the one in the market for the lines they carried.

It seems, after all, that the lumber wholesaler serves a useful purpose in the distribution of the products of the lumber mills. He saves time and money for the retailer, and reduces selling expense for the manufacturer, and he gives both a quicker and more efficient service than would be possible under other conditions.

New Growth Vital to Future of Timber Trade

Every Forest Fire Cripples Future Development in Proportion to Distribution of This Potential Raw Material — Urgency of Better Protection.

By P. Z. Caverhill, Chief Forester of British Columbia.

It has been affirmed that forestry in America was 80 per cent forest protection. This is especially true of the Pacific Coast. Nature has endowed us in general with climatic conditions ideally suited for forest growth and with trees of wonderful reproductive capabilities. Everywhere on old burns, old logging works, and abandoned clearings we can find evidence of the forest attempting to re-establish itself. The success, however, of any scheme of forestry depends on the degree of success attained in fire control. Forest protection is the foundation on which all practical forestry is based. Give us forest protection and markets for our products, and other problems are only incidental.

To the average citizen a forest fire may mean little. He sees the spectacular side, and, if burning in valuable timber, he may consider the loss in immediate stumpage value, but, if only young material is being destroyed, he may question the wisdom of attempting to control it. Yet it is this same young growth which we must depend upon in fifty or one hundred years to supply our mills with raw material. This young growth is vital to the future of the lumber industry and each fire is crippling the future devolpment in proportion to the destruction of this potential raw material.

Protective Policy Has Been Endorsed

In a country with a widely scattered population; vast distances to cover; limited means of transportation, and great hazards, it is impossible for any organization to eliminate all fires. The problem needs the combined interest and co-operation of every resident in British Columbia, and it is the aim of the Forest Branch to keep this interest in such healthy, vigorous growth that forest protection and British Columbian citizenship will become synonymous terms. In addition to its control force, the Department has been in the habit of issuing warnings in poster form and through the medium of the advertising columns of the press. This has had an effect upon public opinion, but the apathy induced by the fall rains allows a good deal of the interest to become dormant, and remain so until the fire season is well advanced the following year.

It is not the "average citizen" who is responsible for fires, but the thoughtless individual who throws away his lighted cigarettes or cigars in the woods; who allows his clearing fires to get out of control, and who takes chances with the condition of his fire preventive equipment. These we have to reach.

During the past two years the Branch has had to meet, not only abnormal labor and cost conditions for all necessary work, but a period of extreme hazard each year due to abnormal weather, resulting in large losses in material and a deficit in the funds devoted to forest protection. This resulted in a general stock-taking and analysis of the lessons taught by the situation. At a meeting last November between the industry and members of the Forest Branch it was plainly shown that the operators and timber owners were unalterably in favor of ample protection, and that they considered the funds available for this purpose insufficient. An analysis of the situation showed that after each bad fire season all improvement work had to cease owing to deficits. To meet this situation the Government increased its contribution to $300,000, and the industry readily assented to an increase in the protection tax on timber lands from 2 to 2½ cents per acre. This nearly doubled the funds available.

A more liberal and progressive program was thus made possible. Mechanical equipment has been increased; more scientific and labor saving devices for fire fighting adopted, and regulations governing operations in the woods altered to meet the conditions with which we are now faced.

The wireless telephone is being developed so that our coast

Forest fires as seen from the air.

Incipient fire spotted by airplane - air photo.

rangers, heretofore often out of touch with their base for days at a time, can now receive or send messages as readily as over the land phone.

Portable gasoline pumps, which have proved so successful that they are gradually taking their place as a definite part of modern logging equipment, are more plentifully supplied.

The aeroplane is also proving a valuable accessory in modern forest protection. The Department early recognized that it could not, on the funds available, operate a flying squadron of its own. Co operation with the Dmoinion Air Board was therefore clearly indicated, and during the present fire season we have arranged to use planes when the necessity arises. So far the flights made have been more or less experimental; the initial flights being taken with a view to ascertaining the extent of the damage occasioned by the terrific windstorm of January 29th, this year. An aerial cruse was made under the direction of the Department, resulting in the location of the wind-blown areas, which were then photographed. This information, gathered by one plane in a few days, would have required weeks of effort by several partes of ground cruisers to secure, and from the information secured the Department was able to plan special measures for the protection of the wind-swept area.

In direct protection also the planes have a future. It is well known, of course, that speed of initial action when a fire is spotted means the difference between success and failure. With a plane operating over a given territory fires can be spotted while still small much more rapidly than could be done by a man on the ground. This being so, there is also the same speed available for reporting such fires, or, in case of necessity, transporting men and equipment as near the scene as possible. Again, in th case of large fires, it is possible to fly over the area and spot strategic lines of defence, such as rock bluffs, swamps, creeks, etc., which could be utilized as fire breaks, effecting a considerable saving of time and timber, as a fire line could be shortened or strengthened at strategic points. This information could be gathered in the course of minutes compared to hours on foot, and time is the "be all and end all" of fire fighting.

Spirit of Citizenship Invoked

A still greater advantage resulting from the use of aeroplanes is the ease with which expert direction and supervision of fire fighting can be attained. The aeroplane for fighting bush fires is what the high speed auto is for the city fire chief. What will be the ultimate future of the aeroplane, or seaplane as used on the coast in connection withour work, is impossible to event attempt to forecast. British Columbia, with its miles of coast line, its numerous lakes and rivers, offers the ideal operating area for seaplanes. From the many possibilities already demonstrated it is not too much to expect that in the future the use of planes in connection with general Forest Branch work will exceed even our most optimistic plans.

In addition to mechanical equipment, however, means must be found for opening the back valleys and distant mountain sides and making them accessible in case of fire. To meet this need a progressive campagn of trail improvements has been planned and is now being carried out. It will take years to complete all the trails needed, but it is encouraging to know that each season we will be nearer the end, and our control work will be that much easier.

But with the adoption of equipment, the big personal side of forest protection has not been neglected. A campaign to arouse the intelligent sympathy of the responsible citizens throughtout the province has already resulted in the assumption of fire suppression duties on the part of the more interested public, and, by energetic action, fires have been put out that in other years would have been allowed to burn until the "fire warden" arrived. Here is a forest protection program to be aimed at! A province of citizens who realize what delayed action means. and who have sufficient interest and far-sightedness to take the first step; the step that means the difference between an incipient fire controlled and a forest fire with resultant economic waste in burned timber and control coasts.

Co-operation with municipalities is being continued. This gave excellent results last year and still better results are hoped for. Our principal logging operations have been organized into fire control forces with an honorary fire warden, instructed in what action to take, in charge of each. The same idea has been carried to local communities. Men have been lined up and instructed in their fire position, and an honorary warden appointed to take such action as is necessary in case a fire occurs. Already results have begun to come in; not only have fires been caught in the incipient stage, but prosecution for infringement of the fire law and convictions have been obtained from the prompt action taken by these honorary fire wardens. We cannot hope to become 100 per cent. efficient unless we have public interest and public sympathy. This, I believe, we are succeeding in getting, and that the honorary fire warden will be a big factor in eventually attaining our aim.

Forestry Schools are Doing Good Work

There are now four schools—in Toronto, New Brunswick, Laval and the recently-formed school of the University of British Columbia. Speaking of their work and worth the other day, a leading forester said: "This is enough in number, perhaps, but the equipment is not sufficient to cope with the tremendous problems that face the Dominion to-day. Canadians must go to the United States or Europe for advanced work in forestry, and although it is an excellent idea to get the perspective of another country, facilities for higher work should be available for those who do want it, especially when such work could be given in the Dominion just as well as anywhere else in the world. The forest trouble will have to be solved with the assistance of foresters, and we believe that those foresters should be Canadians and educated in the Dominion just as far as it is consistently possible. We hope that the "Canada Lumberman" will do what it can to help our development and assist in our co-operation with the lumbermen."

* * *

A tree will make a million matches; a match may destroy a million trees. When in the woods take no chances with lighted matches, tobacco, or camp-fire. Get the habit. Be careful with fires in the woods.

Mr. Mercure Says Buy Lumber Now

The lumber business carried on by Alexander Mercure at Drummondville, Que., is one of the oldest in the Dominion, having been established by Henri Vassal in 1881. The present owner of the mill and timber limits on the St. Francis River entered into the employ of Mr. Vassal in 1885. In 1906 Mr. Mercure bought out Mr. Vassal's interests.

In 1881 Drummondville was a mere hamlet where to-day stands a thriving industrial community of some 5,000 inhabitants. The Mercure property is within the town limits with a river frontage of 3,500 feet, all sub-divided into town building lots. Logs are driven down the St. Francis from the limits to the mill, a distance of some ten miles.

At the time of the inception of this industry at Drummondville it is interesting to note that the price of good lumber was five to nine dollars per thousand feet. In those days the shanty men received eight dollars per month for working ten to twelve hours per day. Some of these men, now aged sixty and seventy years, are still working for Mr. Mercure, who states that their work is superior to that of the younger generation.

In the early days, the lumber cut on the St. Francis River limits was very good, particularly the pine, spruce, and hemlock. Now there is not much good timber left and a few years will see the end. In

General view of A. Mercure's sawmill at Drummondville, Que.

place of the timber prosperous farms can now be seen along the Valley of the St. Francis, presenting, from a scenic point of view, one of the most beautiful that can be desired.

Some 35 years ago orders for big lumber were much appreciated; and it was easy to saw 9 x 13 and 12 x 12 for the Canadian Pacific Railway; while spruce was being sold to South America, shipped via the port of Portland, in sizes varying from 2 x 3, 3 x 3, 3 x 4, 3 x 6, to 3 x 9; 16 feet to 32 feet long, at a price of $9.00 per M.

In those days the pine was generally cut into 8" deals, and the mill men got 25% perfectly clear.

In the opinion of Mr. Mercure lumber is being sold at higher prices now, but the present figure is not the maximum which will be paid. Construction has been delayed for seven years, and presumably, as soon a condition of normalcy returns everyone will need lumber for building and constructional operations.

Indications are that there will be but very little shanty work this winter; due to stagnation of business, depression of the lumber and the pulp market, etc.

This will mean no big timber harvest this winter for next year, which should result in the market being cleaned up next Spring. The opinion of Mr. Mercure is that the best time to build is now, when lumber can be purchased below cost. Next year may be too late.

Delay in Payment of Stumpage Dues

Col. T. G. Loggie, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, said that he believed the tardiness in payment of stumpage dues was due to the fact that the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, which included all the large operators on the crown lands, had been urging upon the government a reduction in the stumpage rates and that they had hoped to have a reduction made retroactive so as to effect payments upon the past year's operations.

A great many of the lumbermen have told us that they have no money with which to pay their stumpage rates," remarked Col. Loggie, "but I believe within a comparatively short time we will have collected the amounts which are due. While August 15 has been published as the date on which stumpage rates are payable, the correct date is August 1."

Colonel Loggie said that timber licenses, covering at least three-quarters and possibly as much as four-fifths of the crown lands, under lease, had been renewed as from August 1, and the amounts due had been paid, while the amounts due on at least four-fifths of the crown lands for fire taxes had also been paid.

Good Facilities to Render Eastern Service

The H. S. Galbraith Co., Ltd., whose advertisement appears in this issue, has been well and favorably known for many years on the Coast, and in Prairie market. The President of the Company, Mr. H. S. Y. Galbraith, entered the lumber business at Vancouver in 1900, in the employ of the well known Hastings saw mill branch of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co., and in 1904 came to Winnipeg to handle their prairie sales. A few years later he formed the Wholesale Lumber Company of the H. S. Galbraith Co., Ltd., marketing the output of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co., which connection the company still retains for the Prairies.

This firm has a complete organization, and with its own purchasing office in Vancouver and its Mountain Mill connections, possesses ample facilities to render the Eastern Market service in supplying anything in Western lumber.

Useful Reference Work For Lumbermen

There has just been issued by "Lumber," of St. Louis, a comprehensive and admirably illustrated production, known as "Lumber's Catalog." It contains much valuable information on everything connected with the forest products industry and also furnishes a complete directory of firms dealing in logging, sawmill, yard, planing mill, dry kiln, barrel, box, power plant, power transmission, filing room, machine shop and electrical equipment and mill supplies.

An outstanding feature of the book, which contains over 400 pages, is the Engineering Section, which is devoted to mechanical equipment and presents numerous illustrations and timely instruction regarding mechanical definitions and relative materials.

There are also several reference tables and other data, which make this compact reference attractive, edifying and interesting.

British Columbia Firms Were Outbid

Because they were able to outbid British Columbia lumbermen a Portland firm has been awarded the contract to supply 10,000,000 ties to Chinese importers, according to word which reached Vancouver.

It is understood that the Portland firm put in a bid for $14 for the ties and $10 for transportation, which proved to be the most attractive offer. British Columbia bids, it is stated, were $19 for the ties and $14 for transportation. The cargoes are to be landed at a wharf at Tsing Ho, just inside Taku Bar.

It is stated by a Vancouver shipping man that the former rate quoted by British Columbia firms was $16 for the ties and $10 freight rate. The assumption is that the rate was increased in view of the magnitude of the order.

Early in the summer Mr. C. A. Calkin of Vancouver, was on a trip to the Orient. It is believed that it was through his efforts that the order was secured.

Southern Association Looks After Protection

J. D. Brule, manager of the Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protective Association, Limited, Val Brilliant, Que., writes the "Canada Lumberman" as follows:

In reading the article written by R. H. Mowat on "Logging Activities of Live Eastern Concern," we notice a statement which we desire to correct wherein he says:

"The fire protection in this district 'Assemetquagan River' is left entirely in the hands of the Quebec Government, but the company sends men to quell fires on their own limits."

We wish to say that this district is looked after by the Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protective Association, Limited, and **not** by the Quebec Government, as stated.

Prefer Automobiles to Buying Homes

Sayre & Holly Lumber Co., Limited, of Chipman, N.B., say that their business is mostly export, but in the village of Chipman building is above the average. In the country, however, not a great deal of construction is going on owing to light crops and comparatively low prices of farm produce. Among the younger people there appears to be a disposition more inclined to buy automobiles than to build houses. The firm imagine that lumber is about at the bottom price at present.

How Keewatin Lumber Co. Protects Its Mills

Co-operation and Activity of All Employees Enlisted Against Fire—Necessity of Cleanliness and Strict Observance of Several Safety "Don'ts".

The Keewatin Lumber Co., Limited, of Kenora, Ont., have lately been paying considerable attention to fire prevention and fire fighting. The company have well equipped sawmills at Kenora and Keewatin and have recently issued an instruction brochure entitled "Fire Drill and Orders" for distribution among their employees.

Speaking of the objects the Keewatin Lumber Co. say:

This booklet is prepared for the use of each and every employee of the Keewatin Lumber Company, Limited. It is expected that each one will study it carefully. Every person should realize that **the danger of fire is always present** and be ever on his guard. He should consider also that if the mills should burn it would mean a personal loss to **him** by reason of interference with his regular employment. He should, therefore, feel a personal responsibility for the safety of the plants.

We wish to first emphasize the necessity for **cleanliness.** It is easier to keep everything in a neat and orderly condition than not to and we shall expect everything to be kept in its proper place in the future. Deposit oily waste and rags in the places provided, burn discarded overalls; in other words, "pick up" and "clean up" all the time.

What is the first thing to do when you see a fire? If the blaze is small and just starting, throw on pails of water or use a hand extinguisher; the latter always if the burning material is of an oily nature. If the fire is too large to be put out in this way, get to the engineer immediately, to sound the alarm.

Alarm for fire day or night will be sounded by blowing whistle of either sawmill or planer and location will be shown by length of blasts, as follows:

Fire in yard — - — - — - — - — - — continued about one minute
Fire in Sawmill — — — — — — — — continued about one minute
Fire in Planer - - - - - - - - - continued about one minute

After alarm is sounded as above, whistle will be tied down if fire is at night, until ordered released by Marshal or Acting Marshal.

Do not lose your head. Remember that prompt action the first few minutes counts more, many times, than afterward.

The following are a few general rules, which should always be borne in mind.

Don't smoke on the job.
Don't use fire pails or hose except for fire purposes.
Don't let anything rest against steam pipes or electric wiring.
Don't set oil cans on wood.
See that all drip pans are emptied regularly.
Be sure that all bearings are clean.
All windows to be closed when mill is not running.
Be sure all barrels are full of water and pails ready.

Remember dry sawdust is very inflammable; keep the mill free from it.

Be sure the current is turned off from a burning motor, before applying water.

Every employee is expected to **help** in case of fire. No excuse will be accepted for failure.

Woodsmen

While the foregoing hints and instructions are intended to apply to the plants in which the logs are transformed into the finished product, yet we feel this whole question should be of vital interest to you. We know that without the logs which you produce neither the plant or these rules would be necessary. For your part, however, you must remember that fire can do much greater damage in the forest than in the manufacturing plants, because the plants can be rebuilt within a comparatively short period. But several generations must come and go before the damage inflicted by a forest fire can be repaired. In some cases, too, the loss is absolute and the former thriving forest has become a "Man-made Desert." We urge you, therefore, to exercise great care, so that fires may not start. If a fire is started, though, no matter by whom or how, you are expected to exert every effort to control or extinguish it. Remember that not only your livelihood may depend upon this, but also those of hundreds of your fellow-workmen.

Those employed on the boats should also keep well in mind the grave dangers from fire and be ever on their guard. If a boat should catch fire while on the lake, there is the possibility of the entire crew losing their lives. If any forest fires are observed, due diligence must be exercised to prevent their spread.

Co-operation of All

In conclusion we wish to emphasize the fact that quick, cool-headed action, when an alarm of fire is given, or when it is first discovered, is of the greatest importance. We suggest that each individual constitute himself an inspector, and on his way to and from work and other trips about the premises be continually on the lookout for any irregularities or fire hazards. If any of these are found they should be promptly reported to the superintendent of the proper department. We ask our employees to study these rules and the leaflets very carefully. We feel certain that you will give your hearty co-operation.

Very Few New Brunswick Mills Running

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," an Eastern correspondent says that, as far as he can see, there is no immediate improvement in sight in the lumber line, and it looks as if there would be very little work in the woods this winter. So far no firms are making any preparations to enter the bush.

In a general survey of lumber conditions the writer adds: Newcastle has not had a mill in operation until the end of last week, when James Robinson started his mill in which he has two rotaries. The Ritchie mill there is not yet in operation. Buckleys have not been running their mill at Newcastle this year. They had a serious fire, losing some four to five million feet of sawn lumber, which was covered by insurance.

Crossing to Nelson, Messrs. Frasers have been operating their band mill and have also had a serious fire, and it is reported that twenty-one million of lumber was burned. This stock largely belonged to the I. T. D. S., and was all sawing previous to this year. Their new sawing was removed by cars out to another yard and piled. George Burchill & Sons have been operating their mill since June, but they have now closed down for the season. Messrs. Maloney, O'Brien and Sullivan have not operated this summer. The Miramichi Lumber Company, who have been operating their Rossing mill in Chatham, intend to close down, as they are fully piled up. They are also running their mill at Douglastown, which has one band saw and one band resaw. You will, therefore, see that Miramichi is a very quiet place, especially as coupled with this there has been no shipping of lumber.

Richards Lumber Company Will Rebuild

A recent despatch from Campbellton, N.B., says that plans for the erection of a better, more efficient mill to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, are being made by the Richards Lumber Company, who expect to proceed with the construction of the new mill as soon as possible.

Although practically no lumber has been shipped from Campbellton by water this year, with the exception of shingles and laths, there are no indications at present of the mills closing down.

It is understood that the crews which will go into the woods this coming winter will be considerably reduced in number in comparison with recent years, but plans are being made to carry on some operations, although the curtailment will be great even when compared with last year's small cut.

Forest Exhibit Car Attracts Big Crowds

The Forest Exhibit Car of the Canadian Forestry Association has been visiting Port Arthur and other centres in that district during the past few days. The Exhibit Car has attracted thousands of people in all sections of Eastern Canada, the attendance averaging about 800 people daily. At some places this has increased to over 2,000. The car is equipped as a travelling school in forest protection, and aims to show in a graphic way the service to the community of the forests and forest industries. Public attention is usually drawn first to the series of illuminated transparencies showing the beauties of Canada woodlands. A model camping ground, a model pulp and paper town, four uniue models of timber operations and an electrical illusion showing the facts of forest fires are but a few of the points of attraction.

Miramichi Company Has Escaped Fires

J. W. Brankley, general manager of the Miramichi Lumber Co., Chatham, N.B., in an interesting communication says: We have had no lumber destroyed, neither have we had any mills burned in the division of which I am general manager, which is from River de Loup east. We have had forest fires around us, but are thankful to say that in the Province of New Brunswick we have had no loss. At Gaspe, the St. Maurice Lumber Company suffered from a large forest fire, but the last rains have extinguished that. Some thirty or forty miles were burned there, which is a serious loss, as the fire burned the earth and everything down to solid rock; therefore, there will be no young trees grow up again. Most of this land had been cut over, and the balance of the trees blown down. According to latest reports, the fires are all out now in that section. We have had some serious fires here. The Frasers have lost from fifteen to twenty million feet of lumber, D. J. Buckley Estate some three million feet, and there have been some bad forest fires, some on Fraser's limits north of Newcastle, and some on the Crown lands east of Blackville, but these are all out now.

In regard to the lumber situation, Mr. Brankley says there is practically no market and the outlook is not bright. They got several inquiries for lath, which seems to be the only thing people want now. Mr. Brankley cannot see that there is any improvement in the United States as regards the Canadian market, and the pulpwood situation is a dead letter. "We have many thousand cords on hand and our people, the International Paper Co., do not want it shipped over at the present time, as they have a large stock on hand," concludes the general manager of the Miramichi Lumber Co.

Says Coal and Freight Are Too High

The Bathurst Co., Limited, of Bathurst, N.B., are not operating their pulp mill at the present time, being closed down, the company say, for the reason that both coal and freights are so high that it is impossible to run and ship out the material, except at a serious loss. The company add that until the price of coal comes down and freight rates are reduced to where they were a year ago, they do not see much prospect of an early resumption of activity at the mill.

The new hydraulic plant at Nepisiquit Falls, on the Nepisiquit River is completed, and now in operation. The company have two units of 4,500 horsepower each running, and the plant is working perfectly and power transmitted to the industries of the company at Bathurst, where it will be absorbed as fast as possible. The company are not able to use all the power at present, but within a year and a half expect to use it all. The Bathurst Co. are operating only one of their sawmills in Bathurst this year.

In regard to the shipment of pulp by water, Angus McLean, general manager of the company, says: We have already loaded two vessels from here to the port of Philadelphia, and, if we could move all our pulp to our customers by water, we would not ship anything whatever by rail. The rail rates amount to over three times what we have had to pay for shipments by water, but the principal difficulty that we have to contend with, however, is that most of our customers are not located at water points where we can make delivery by water. We therefore have to ship our pulp to the nearest possible port and from there by rail. This, of course, works a hardship, as even the short rail hauls to-day are expensive. We would like to point out that, if the railways of Canada and the United States continue their present policy, they will force the industries, that are now located on their lines and away from water facilities, to move their plants to locations on the seaboard and at water points where they can receive and ship their material by water in competition with rail. This is something that should be put up to the railways in no uncertain way, as they are to-day absolutely holding up the recovery of business because of the exorbitant freight rates that they are charging.

Want Stumpage on Spruce Reduced

An important meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, of which F. C. Beatteay is president, and Wm. Richards, vice-president, was held lately in St. John, and several matters of interest were discussed.

A delegation consisting of J. P. Burchill, Angus McLean, F. M. Anderson, Donald Fraser, W. B. Snowball, F. W. Beatteay, James Robinson and R. W. McLellan waited on the government in regard to stumpage rates and other matters pertaining to the lumber industry. A memorial was presented to the government dealing wth different questions in regard to the administration of the Crown lands and requesting that certain changes be made in regard to colonization. It was also requested that the method of scaling be changed and that which is in vogue in Quebec be adopted. The main question considered was that of stumpage. The delegation asked that the stumpage rate on spruce be reduced to $2.50 per 1,000, this rate to be retroactive for last year's cut. It was contended that this action was necessary on account of the condition of the lumber market, and depreciation in the value of last year's cut and the large quantity of lumber now on hand that there was a market for. The government promised consideration of the requests made.

To a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" a member of the delegation said: "We asked for a reduction in stumpage owing to the depression in the trade, and also asked for a change in the New Brunswick scale, adopting the same or one similar to that used in the province of Quebec. We requested that an arrangement should be made to decrease the cost to the operator of the winter method of surveying, and suggested something similar to that employed in Quebec. The Government did not give any reply, but took the matter under consideration. We may say that, as far as we can see, there is no improvement at the moment in the lumber business, and it looks as if we will have very little work in the woods this year. We do not know of anyone making arrangements to go into the woods."

Another Eastern lumber man said: "Unless the Government does reduce the stumpage, there will be little, if any, lumber cut in New Brunswick this coming winter. This necessarily means a great deal of unemployment, and a bread line should not be far distant. It is conservatively estimated that there are about seven hundred millions of sawn lumber and logs lying at the wharves and in the streams in this province—about five hundred and twenty-five millions is sawn lumber. The question is. How long will it take for the market to absorb this enormous quantity before an opportunity offers to place new stuff? It is stated that a large pulp company is marketing its product at about 30 per cent. loss on cost, and can only dispose of about 10 per cent. of its output. The plant is consequently shut down, thereby throwing hundreds of men out of employment."

Would Ship Pulpwood by Water

Col. Robert L. McCormack, business manager of the "Chicago Tribune," was a recent visitor to Quebec. The colonel said he had come to the Ancient Capital to get acquainted, as he had large timber limit interests down the St. Lawrence at Franklyn and Chateau Bay, near Seven Islands, and to discuss with Sir David Watson, president of the Quebec Harbor Commission, the facilities for the shipping of pulpwood from the port of Quebec. Col. McCormack, speaking of his timber limits, says he has pulpwood interests east of Quebec which are valued at $2,000,000, but, owing to the excessive and almost prohibitive cost of transportation by rail, he is seeking a means of transportation for his 400 miles of wood by water. In anticipation of big shipments from the port of Quebec, had a conference with the steamship interests, harbor commissioners and others.

Timber Will Get the Protection It Should

"There is no doubt in my mind that fire patrol and fighting with seaplane will eventually supersede ground men in this district," says a report from the Manitoba fire inspector regarding the work being done in the Lake Winnipeg section, which has just been received by the air board officials here. The district fire ranger, operating from Victoria Beach, with Major Basil Hobbs, in charge of the air board station, Winnipeg, writing to the district forest fire inspector, stated that he was "satisfied that the Lake Winnipeg section would now get the protection its timber supply warranted," as a result of the aerial patrols carried out by Major Hobbs.

In pointing out the efficiency of the seaplanes as a means of fighting forest outbreaks, the fire ranger states that a fire spotted forty miles inland at four o'clock one afternoon, was being fought by fire fighters, transported by seaplane, at six o'clock the next morning.

They May Keep Separate Accounts

That traders dealing both wholesale and retail can keep separate accounts, so that their business can come under different categories of the sales tax, involving different rates of taxation, is set forth in a ruling issued by the Deputy Minister of Customs to collectors throughout the Dominion. The circular points out that "in the case of a firm selling exclusively by retail, and making goods to the order of a customer exclusively, the sales tax is not applicable.

"If a firm is selling exclusively by retail and manufactures goods to the order of each individual customer, and also manufactures goods for stock, it is held that the sales tax is applicable in respect of goods manufactured for stock only.

"If a firm is selling partially by retail, but doing a business also with the trade, the sales tax is applicable in respect of their entire business, providing, however, that the accounts of the wholesale or manufacturing branch may be segregated from the retail branch.

"The department will hold retailers responsible for the payment of the sales tax under the conditions above defined as respects all sales on and after May 10, 1921."

Unloading pulpwood direct from the cars to the water at the Soo mill of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills Co.

A log dumping ground at Michipicoten belonging to the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills Co.

The alligator which pulls rafts of pulpwood down to the dam at the foot of Groping Lake, thence to Spanish River and the mills at Espanola.

A pulp log skidway on the limits of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills Co., showing 16 foot pulpwood.

The cuts on this page are shown by courtesy of the "Spanish River News".

There are 242 pieces of 16 ft. spruce pulpwood logs in the huge load seen on the left being hauled for the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, Ont. The picture on the right shows the last jag being put on to the load.

Keep a Firm Grip on Things

The question is being asked, What is wrong with business, not only in the lumber line, but in every other activity, for almost without exception, there prevails in every arena a depression.

When will there be a revival? When will the wave of agitation and unemployment cease, confidence reassert itself, and the buyers' strike, as it is commonly called, come to an end? Have quotations reached the bottom? Will purchasing be active this fall? How long before large speculative building and industrial extensions will be undertaken? Has the process of economic readjustment reached a point yet where it pays the man of average means or moderate wage to build a home for himself rather than continue paying rent? What is going to be done this winter with the unemployed? Times are, in all conscience, uncertain enough just now, but what will they be five months hence if the weather is cold, fuel commands its present high prices and rents continue to climb?

These and many other queries are being asked and no one seems able to answer them satisfactorily or comprehensively. In spite of predictions to the contrary and the utterances of the most sanguine that the worst is over, it would appear that the situation grows no better and that the bottom has not yet been reached, either in the way of receiving values or industrial inactivity.

For a year now there has been a gradual dropping off in trade and a lowering of prices. Each month seems to be a little worse than the preceding one and conditions are far from approaching normal. It was semi-officially announced that there would be a radical improvement last spring. This not materializing, other seers came forward and intimated that there would be quite an alteration of affairs in September. Now, as that month comes near, we hear the prophetic ones suggesting that it may be next spring before a change for the better is ushered in.

Whether one has the gift of vatacination or not, it has always been a pleasure to tell what was going to happen. In many cases these sapient servants of every community would hit the nail on the head and then, with calm assurance and becoming dignity, could walk about and arrogate to themselves superior talent; in fact, they might look down with disdain upon the poor, beknighted individuals who could not, as they had done, peer over the horizon and foretell what conditions would be on the morrow.

Established standards, customary regulations, the law of cause and effect, seasonal demand and every other record of the ebb and bow of former years have gone by the board. While it is not well to give way to despair or, on the other hand, exult in too lured a vision, it is well to pursue the middle course. This is the safest road to follow in periods of extreme reaction, no matter whether the pendulum swings heavily in the direction of prosperous times or toward an era of stringency and unemployment.

He who does his best to meet the situation from day to day, who endeavors at all times to be master of himself and his business, doing nothing rash on the one hand and committing no economic suicide on the other, is the one who is bound to emerge in ship-shape when times get normal. Then will this old world once more react and respond to conditions as they were before the European cataclysm badly upheaved national credits, shattered regular channels of trade and radically altered the normal producing, consuming and distributing facilities of every industrial community.

Has Labrador Rich Resources of Wood?

There is a wide difference of opinion regarding the timber possibilities of Labrador, between H. C. Bellew of Montreal, who has just returned after a month's absence from the city, and A. Tourangeau, a director of the Quebec Labrador Pulp & Lumber Co. Mr. Bellew declares that there is practically no timber there, and that only small spruce will grow—it being too cold for anything else to prosper. Mr. Tourangeau, after declaring that Mr. Bellew could not have made any serious expedition into the country in the time he was absent, having left Louisburg on July 14 and returned to Sydney, N.S., on August 8, declares that there are millions of cords of splendid pulpwood in the country, as well as billions of feet of big saw timber, and he backs up his assertion by photographs taken by the expedition in charge of Major D. Owen in 1919, by airplane and on foot, as well as by his own personal experiences in 1914 and last year, when he spent three months in exploring the limits of his company.

"There is no wood for 15 or 20 miles back from the sea coast," declared Mr. Tourangeau, "and any expedition that went to look over the timber possibilities would have to spend two days before getting into the wooded area. Our limit is on the Pinware River, and covers 734 square miles. Our American lumber cruiser declares that he can guarantee 2,800,000 cords of pulpwood on the limits, besides the saw timber. There is a large river and water power capable of developing 8,000 h.p."

The expedition superintended by Major D. Owen in 1919 was to the southern portion of Newfoundland Labrador, about Battle Harbour, which is not quite so far down as Hamilton Inlet, where is located the limit that Mr. Bellew went to explore. The area held by the company which made the expedition is 2,434 square miles, and the report of Major Owen states that the 15,000 photographs taken are conclusive witness to the immensity of the timber upon this tract.

New Canadian-made Nailing Machine

A new piece of equipment in the shape of an open back nailing machine, shown in the accompanying illustration, was recently placed on the market by the P. B. Yates Machine Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. This is what is known as a 30 in. machine, and is made in three models —No. 830, No. 930 and No. 1030—which are designed to drive, respectively, eight, nine and ten nails at one operation. As the name implies, an opening has been provided in the back through which the stock may be passed, enabling cleats to be attached anywhere on the shooks. Extreme distance possible between nails is thirty inches, and may be driven as close together as 1⅜ inches. The driving chucks are attached

New Open Back Nailing Machine.

in two rows, enabling the nails to be driven in one or two rows, as desired. As equipped the machine will handle nails from 1¼ to 2 in., but special feed discs may be had for other sizes. A clinching device is provided for clinching the nails in batens on cleated boxes. If the nails are not required to be clinched, this device may be rendered inoperative. Suitable gauges are furnished for holding the work in various positions. Special gauges have been designed to gauge the cleats when nailed on the ends of the shooks. While it has been designed primarily for belt drive, provision has been made whereby it may be quickly changed to motor drive. The recommended speed is 500 R.P.M., and the power required is five horsepower.

Pembroke Company Are Cutting Many Ties

W. H. Bromley, manager of the Pembroke Timber, Tie & Pulp Co., who have mills at Makwa and Bagshot, Ont., writes: We have already in operation a mill replacing the one burnt on July 12th. We are running two mills, one at Mileage 77, Makwa, C. N. R., and our larger mill at Bagshot. We are cutting entirely on railway ties at present, and soon expect to be delivering two thousand per day. We have a considerable quantity of pulpwood to dispose of, but no Canadian buyers are in the market to purchase. In order to save the pulpwood on Crown lands affected by fire this year, the Ontario Government should allow a quantity to be exported this season; otherwise the timber will be a loss to the province. We understand that very little spruce will be taken out in this district this year, and any being cut will be from the concessions of the Spanish Pulp Co. We are unable to say what operations we will carry on this season, as we are only getting properly started with our sawing and will not be able to clean up on all our last winter's operations. The lumber market is certainly in a bad condition at the present time, and we do not know what the Canadian National will do about ties for next year. The prospects are that they will reduce the price at least 10 per cent.

How Fire in Sawmill Was Checked

Speaking of the fire which recently destroyed their planing mill, W. B. Snowball of Chatham, N.B., says that the loss they sustained at their plant is small compared with what other mills have suffered. Describing the fire Mr. Snowball says: "When I reached the fire (I was about two miles away at another mill) the planing mill was entirely in flames and the blaze was stretching out towards the firehouse of our main mill. However, by the efficiency of our local fire department and town equipment, assisted by the steam tug 'St. Andrew' and the Miramichi Lumber Company's heavy duty underwriter's pump, we were able to subdue the flames before the whole roof was consumed on the boiler house. It is rather a remarkable thing to check a fire in a sawmill, especially with a heavy east wind blowing. While we had about eight millions of deals piled in close vicinity of the mill and as high as 45 ft. in the air, we did not lose any lumber in our yard. A carload of lumber standing alongside the planer, which had just been loaded, was burned. This belonged to Messrs. G. A. Grier & Sons of Montreal, who had purchased a quantity of I. T. D. S. stock that was piled in our yard. We have not operated our big mill this year. We are, however, operating what is known as our Lyman mill, a rotary and resaw, located in Chatham, and our Tracadie mill, consisting of two rotaries."

Personal Paragraphs

W. C. Carter of the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, is on a business trip to the Pacific Coast.

Charles Sine of Calgary, representing the Nicola Pine Mills, Merritt, B.C., was a recent caller on the trade in Toronto and other cities.

F. W. Adolph, general manager of the Adolph Lumber Co., Baynes Lake, B.C., is spending some time in Toronto and the East on a business trip.

William Barclay, sales manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co., Wardner, B.C., who was a recent visitor to Ontario, has returned to the West.

Guy H. Long of the Long Lumber Co., Hamilton, Ont., and Mrs. Long, who have been spending several very enjoyable weeks in an extended visit to Great Britain and the Continent, have returned home.

J. A. Cadenhead of Toronto, formerly with the Anderson-Miller Lumber Co., has been engaged as an inspector with the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and has entered upon his new duties.

Harold Scott, who for the past three years has been on the selling staff of the Gull River Lumber Co., Lindsay, Ont., has retired from the road and purchased a general store at Gelert, Ont.

George E. Petry of Toronto, who is among the most widely known of the younger lumber salesmen of Ontario, has joined the travelling staff of Rose-McLaurin, Limited, Toronto, and will call upon the trade in the province.

William Robertson of the Forest Branch, Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C., is spending some time in the East renewing old acquaintances. He was formerly British Columbia Lumber Commissioner for the East, and resided for several months in Toronto.

H. S. Fergus of G. A. Grier and Son's office, Toronto, accompanied by his wife and family, returned recently after an enjoyable two months' holiday to England and the north of Ireland, where Mr. Fergus revisited the scenes and acquaintances of his boyhood days.

The many friends of P. L. Canfield, wholesale lumber dealer, Woodstock, will sympathize with him in the loss of his wife which took place recently after only a few days' illness. Mrs. Canfield, who before her marriage was Miss Bertha Dunster, was a popular resident of Woodstock. Peritonitis was the cause of her death.

Duncan M. Allan of Stratford, eastern representative of the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co. of Victoria, B.C., was married on August 23rd in Hamilton, Ont., to Miss Urla W. Barr of Victoria, B.C. Mr. Allan and bride spent a few days at Algonquin Park and will reside in Stratford. Many friends will extend congratulations.

Samuel Henry Craig died recently in London, Ont., in his seventy-fifth year. For some years he conducted a large lumber yard at the corner of York and Richmond Streets in that city, and for the past thirteen years was connected with the Ontario Hydro-electric system with the right-of-way department. Mr. Craig superintended the construction of the London water works department in 1878.

Power, Moir & Stocking, Inc., has been organized under the laws of New York State to conduct a general wholesale lumber business, with headquarters in the Flatiron Building, Manhattan, New York, telephone Ashland 7728. The company is composed of W. Gerard Power, of St. Pacome, Quebec; R. E. Stocking, Edw. H. Moir and A. H. McInnis, of New York, formerly representing Wm. Whitmer & Sons interests locally, and Thos. McCarron, of St. Pacome. The new company will handle a general line of lumber, specializing in Spruce.

A unique method of advertising the coming of the Exhibit Car was employed in the Lake St. John region, where aeroplanes acted as advance agents, and by flying low over many villages, dropped handbills by thousands.

Trade News Presented in Short Shape

Fire broke out recently in the yard of the Simpson Planing Mill at the foot of Spadina Avenue, Toronto, and did damage to the lumber piles to the extent of $8,000.

The sawmill of N. C. Savard at St. Michel, Valcartier, Que., was destroyed by fire recently. The blaze originated in the engine room. About 20,000 feet of lumber was burned. The loss is placed at $10,000.

The Glasgow Lumber Co. of Regina, Sask., have been granted permission to have their new lumber yards and office on Tenth Avenue and Augus Street brought within the business area.

In a recent forest fire near Steele, B.C., prompt action on the part of the forestry officials saved the sawmill of Hayes & Sons from destruction. The old Leask & Johnson mill, which had not been in operation for ten years, was consumed by the flames.

The Hunting-Merritt lumber mill, one of the largest shingle mills in British Columbia, valued at $300,000, was almost totally destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The plant was a 14-machine shingle mill and has been operating full capacity night and day. One million shingles a day was the capacity of the mill. The mill was heavily insured.

Spruce lath in the East are very scarce and one manufacturer says if he had 10,000,000 of them he could sell them very readily. There is no one in the East with any lath for sale. All the lath on the north shore of New Brunswick are in the hands of brokers and are now being shipped promptly. Recently there were 15 cargos of lath on the water for New York, all from the north shore of New Brunswick.

For the fifth time in two years the office of the Weston Coal & Lumber Company of Weston, Ont., was entered early one morning and some $40 in cash taken. Four out of the five times the office has been broken into a small sum of money has been taken. The last time the burglars got less than $50, but it cost the firm $125 to repair the damage to the safe.

Timber limits located at the watershed of the Jacques Cartier River in Montmorency county, have been purchased from the province by the Donnaconna Paper Co. of Donnacona, Que. The price of adjudication was set at $700 per square mile. The stumpage dues will be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. over the minimum fixed by an order in Council in 1920.

The Detroit Sulphite & Paper Co. of Detroit, which lately took out an extra provincial charter to invest the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars in operations in Ontario, have a yard at Mission River, Fort William. It is their intention to install conveyors and a rossing plant some time in the future at this point, but it is not likely that anything definite will be undertaken until business conditions in the pulp and paper line materially improve.

Railroad ties to the approximate number of 160,000 have been cut by the T. & N. O. Railway for use on its main and branch lines. The timber for the ties, mostly jack pine, is obtained in four townships in the Nighthawk Lake district, and the average cost per tie is 64 cents, plus a small stumpage fee. New ties are being laid along the Porcupine and Elk Lake branches, and there is also considerable similar work being done on the main line, in addition to some reballasting and raising.

It is stated that a new Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests will be soon appointed by the Ontario Government to succeed Albert Grigg, who intends resigning. It is rumored that for some months the government has been hunting for a suitable man to fill this position, and it is understood that they now have in view a man of wide practical experience and executive ability. To his lot will fall the task of carrying on with the reorganization of the department of lands and forests, and of modernizing its administration of the province's timber resources.

At the last meeting of the New Brunswick Provincial Government a delegation of lumbermen asked that stumpage rate on timber cut on the Crown lands be reduced from $5.00 to $2.50 per 1,000 feet. They further asked that the reduction be made retroactive on last year's cut, their claim being that the anticipated prices had not been received and that a large part of the cut had not yet been sold. The $5 rate was put into effect shortly after the war. The Government took the request into consideration. As the greater part of the government's revenue comes from the Crown lands, a request that the stumpage rate be cut in one-half raises a serious problem for the province.

With a cargo of 950 cords of pulpwood from the Gaspe Peninsula, the steamer Aragon arrived at Oswego, N.Y., from the lower St. Lawrence district a few days ago. The Aragon has been on the west coast trade for the past ten years, and this is her first appearance in that time back on the Great Lakes. The Meigs Pulpwood Company, which owns the pulpwood terminal at Oswego, has about 16,000 cords of wood cut, peeled and docked ready for shipment in the Gaspe country, but little more of it will be shipped unless business conditions in the paper industry improve.

A log cabin, such as the settlers and others in the North country occupy, is the background of a unique exhibit by the Department of Forests and Mines in the Government Building at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. The cabin, which is 12 x 15 feet, was erected by two rangers from Algonquin Park, whose skill with a hatchet is a revelation to any not acquainted with bush life. Most of their work is done with that useful instrument, which in their expert hands is equal to an entire kit of tools.

T. S. Woollings & Co. of Englehart, Ont., who are dealers in pulpwood and forest products, have about completed their rossing plant at Connaught Station, which will have a capacity of handling five hundred cords a day. The plant, which will start operations early in September, wil be run on two ten-hour shifts. The company will this year take out about fifty thousand cords of spruce and poplar pulpwood. They report that the pulpwood market is very quiet at the present time.

The Pontiac Lumber & Pulp Co. of St. Tite, Que., recently increased their capital stock from $49,000 to $1,000,000, as it is their intention to expand. As soon as the conditions now governing the lumber and pulpwood market change, the directors of the Pontiac Company will consider the construction of a small pulpmill. The company will saw about 6,000,000 feet of lumber this year, but they have no intention of buying or cutting any more logs during the coming winter unless the demand for lumber picks up considerably.

Frank J. D. Barnjum of Annapolis Royal, N.S., who is widely known in lumber, pulp and paper circles, is sending out the following slogan, which he urges Canadians to adopt: Buy Canadian newspapers, Canadian magazines and Canadian books. Buy Canadian-made goods and Canadian-grown farm products. There are none better. See Canada first. Canada's raw materials should be manufactured at home, especially her pulpwood, which is so rapidly disappearing. Ask your member of Parliament to support a heavy export tax or embargo on pulpwood shipped out of Canada.

The past season has been one of the worst in the fire line in New Brunswick. The Department of Lands and Forests has fought upwards of 300 fires, and the outlay has been heavy. Two of the fires required an expenditure of $6,000. Chief Forester G. H. Prince has been authorized to purchase additional speeders for railroad patrol. Legislation will also be urged in the matter of requiring every angler entering the woods in the fire period to have a permit. The legislation required will go so far as to make it possible to prohibit fishermen entering portions of the woodland which may be menaced by fire.

It is generally recognized that several recent forest fires have been of an incendiary origin. The spring burning of brush has also been discouraged and may possibly be done away with. Fall burning will be encouraged. A penalty for a member of a fire-fighting crew leaving his work without the consent of the foreman is to be provided.

A new plant is in course of erection on the south side of the Fraser River, near Westminster, for the production of wood alcohol, charcoal and acetate of lime. The company is incorporated as the Acetate Products, Ltd., the directors being New Westminster men. The company is capitalized at $250,000, with Norman Ross as secretary and P. A. Carleton plant superintendent. The initial unit will treat ten and a half cords of alder per day, although the refining machinery is being installed to care for the output of three such units. Mr. Carleton says that there are approximately 120 plants in the United States and about 25 in Canada at present operating along similar lines, although this is the first on the Canadian Pacific Coast. The Pacific Coast alder, growing larger than in other parts of the continent, has been found an excellent wood for the purpose.

During the summer of 1919 private building revived sharply. This revival, however, soon felt the effects of a sharp jump in costs. By May of 1920, material costs had reached the point 183.8 per cent. in excess of 1913. Material costs subsequently have fallen so that in June of this year the wholesale prices of 48 building materials had receded to a point 114.3 per cent. above pre-war. Wage rates in seven leading building trades in 1920 reached a point 80.9 per cent. in excess of 1913, and have since dropped to a point about 73 per cent. above pre-war levels. House rents for the average wage earner have reached a point 50 per cent. above the pre-war. Obviously, a further fall in building costs is needed, and to this wage reductions must contribute. Construction contracts awarded during 1920 were 35.2 per cent. less than the 1913 total, and the average for the first six months of this year is 43.6 per cent. less than the pre-war. These figures, compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, cover the small towns and the rural districts as well as the large cities.

S. S. "Canadian Carrier" at J. Sheppard & Sons dock at Sorel, Que. The trip of the steamer which carried B. C. fir timber from Vancouver to Sorel via Panama canal took five weeks to complete

Unloading B. C. Firm Timber in Sorel Yard

The foregoing is a picture of the S.S. "Canadian Carrier," discharging B.C. fir timber at the dock of James Sheppard & Son, Sorel, Que. The steamer arrived on August 3rd at Sorel and unloaded timber for five days for James Sheppard & Son. It is understood that this is the first time in history that any steamer has loaded fir timber at B. C. for eastern retail yards, passing through the Panama Canal and taking five weeks to complete the trip.

The firm of James Sheppard & Co., who had the honor of receiving the cargo, are one of the oldest lumber organizations in the province of Quebec, having been established in 1873. They handle all kinds of timbers, including B. C. fir, white oak, long leaf yellow pine, white pine, spruce, cedar, etc. Their saw and planing mills, lumber and timber yards are located on King Street, Sorel, Que.

In regard to the transportation of timber from the Pacific Coast to Eastern points via the Panama Canal, James Sheppard & Son write the "Canada Lumberman" as follows:

It is quite true, our order for timber was divided in two lots; one lot was carried by the "Canadian Carrier," and the second lot is now on the Atlantic loaded on the "Canadian Voyageur."

There is a great deal to be said in favor of both rail and water shipments, and, to our minds, it is doubtful whether the movements of timber from B. C. to the East by water will become very much patronized. There are only a few yards who stock as much as a steamer load of timber, and then it is difficult for anyone to gauge his requirements for months ahead. Certain sizes and certain lengths are bound to sell faster than others, and when these lengths or sizes are sold out, no one can order a steamer load of that particular lot; therefore, for small yards the rail delivery has certain advantages.

One other point to be considered is the question of financing. When timber comes into a yard in car lots the matter of paying the freight and the cost of the material is much easier than paying the freight on a steamer load. Where big quantities of timber are required, the water route is much better, as there is a saving of freight of at least $10 to $15 per M., which is worth while. The service given by the Canadian Merchant Marine is very good, and our experience so far has been satisfactory.

We think that the water service is better for heavy timber than for lumber. We find that lumber reaches the yards in a much better condition in car lots, as the lumber is then handled by hand. If it reaches a yard in a steamer the unloading is largely done by steam power, and it is almost impossible for the stevedores to handle the lumber without doing it more or less damage, particularly if it is dressed and matched. As a rule, a person has all the time he wants to unload a car of lumber, whereas "speed" seems to be one idea of the stevedores, and in handling B. C. products great care is required, especially with thin lumber.

New Company is Operating Several Mills

The Wiarton Lumber Co., Limited, of Wiarton, Ont., was recently incorporated and has taken over the business of the Wiarton Lumber Co. and Eldridge Lumber, Limited. The capital stock of the new organization is $200,000, with a paid-up capital of $80,000. The company have mills at Tobermory, Stokes Bay, Golden Valley, Southampton, Burgoyne and Rockwood. All these mills are in operation this season and will cut about 4,000,000 feet of lumber and 40,000 railway ties. The plants at Tobermory and Stokes Bay are cutting chiefly pine and hemlock and the others hardwood.

The Wiarton Lumber Co. also have a retail yard in connection with their mill at Southampton. The company deal extensively in peeled poplar and balmigilead which is shipped to Pennsylvania. This wood is bought chiefly from the farmers south of Wiarton, where it is found in large quantities in low, swampy and broken lands, which was timbered over years ago. The Canadian demand for this class of pulpwood is limited, although a small amount is being used for excelsior wood wool.

The officers of the Wiarton Lumber Co. are Wm. Eldridge, president; Carl F. Beumer, vice-president, and O. L. Smith, secretary-treasurer. Previous to the incorporation of the company Mr. Eldridge was manager of the Eldridge Lumber Co., Limited, and the Wiarton Lumber Co. He has been engaged in the lumber business al his life, and is still a young man. Mr. Beumer, salesman for the company, is well known to the retail lumber and furniture trade of the province. Before entering the services of the Wiarton Lumber Co. he was representative in Canada and the United States for two of the largest lumber firms in Cincinnati, and also spent some time in Europe in connection with export trade.

The Wiarton Lumber Co. say that despite the slump in the lumber line this year, that by concentrating their energies chiefly on the selling end, they have been able to keep orders on file, and up to date have shipped over 200 cars by rail and five cargoes by water. This output has greatly exceeded shipments of 1920.

Four Million Dollars of Lumber Burned

A $4,000,000 fire followed an unemployed riot recently in the East End of London, Eng. Glickstein & Son, who own a lumber yard, advertised for 50 men to replace strikers, and 5,000 collected before the yard gates before 6 o'clock in the morning.

Meanwhile the firm had settled with the strikers and the foreman told the crowd none now was needed. The crowd became furious and rushed the gates, tossed piles of costly lumber about. After the rioters were driven out by the police it was discovered that the yard was afire. Firemen were unable to save the lumber stock, which was estimated in value at more than £1,000,000, but the fire was prevented from spreading. There is no evidence of deliberate incendiarism.

Making Gas From Old Oak Logs

Gas made from old oak logs is now being supplied successfully to the inhabitants of Steyning, in Sussex, England. Other towns are rapidly following suit. It is claimed that the wood gas has practically the same heating and lighting properties as coal gas and its use means a saving of more than half a dollar per 1,000 cubic feet to the consumer.

The Steyning Gas Works, being threatened with closure owing to the prohibitive price of coal, about £5 a ton, the carbonization of wood was resorted to as an experiment, with the result that wood gas has been definitely adopted as an illuminant until the price of coal comes down.

At Birmingham old road paving blocks have been converted into wood gas with equally satisfactory results.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Lath Wanted

WANTED—Ten million lath. State lowest price, quantity and grade. Box 655, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Pulpwood Wanted

WE ARE in the market to buy limited quantity of rough and peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood for immediate and future delivery. Log Export and Import Company, 241 Beaver Hall, Montreal. 17-20

Lath Wanted

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 10 cars each of 4 ft. No. 2 and No. 3 White Pine Lath. Also 5 cars 4 ft. No. 1 Hemlock Lath. All lath to be ⅜ in. x 1½ in. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 508-9 Lincoln Building, Detroit, Michigan. 17-19

Lumber

WANTED—10,000 cords of hard and soft slabs and bundled edgings; the same quantity of hard and soft cordwood; also a large quantity of dry sawdust. State quality, quantity, lowest price. Box 654, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Sawdust Wanted

WANTED—One hundred carloads of Dry Srpuce Sawdust. Quote price per car of not less than fifteen ton. L. B. Clark & Company, P.O. Box 242, Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A. 14-17

Spruce Lumber Wanted

1¼ in. Merchantable Spruce, 3 in., 3¼ in., 3½ in., and 3¾ in. wide, 4-16 ft. long, dressed 2 sides and resawn and tongue and groove, V in center, finish size about ½ in., two carloads per month. Quote prices delivered New York rate, and quantity you can supply. Payable in American funds. Box 651, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Spruce Lath Wanted

I am in the market for 4-ft. spruce lath. John F. Burke, 1130 Aeolian Bldg., 33 W. 42nd St., New York. 16tf

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

One car Basswood 1 in.; one car Soft Elm 2 and 3 in.; one car 2 in. Maple; on sticks 4 months. St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, Ont. 17-18

For Sale

50 M. ft.8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M .ft. 10/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
20 M. ft. 14/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M. ft. 6/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Hard Beech.
15 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm.
30 M. ft. 4/4 Log Run Basswood.

For further particulars apply to Box 639, Canada Lumberman. 15

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

400 H.P. Polson Compound Corliss.
200 H.P. Murray Simple Corliss.
16 in. x 24 in. Frost Slide Valve.
American 30 in. x 16 in. Sizer.
48 in., 54 in. and 66 in. Vertical Resaws.
5 ft. and 6 ft. Horizontal Resaws.
No. 140 Fay Egan Double Surfacer.
Several high speed Matchers, etc.
Box 564, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
E01-9-tf

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.
THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.
Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.
Send us your inquiries.
R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

Good Values

"SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE"

Timber Sizer and Planer, American 30 x 12 in., 4 side.
Matcher, American No. 229 fast feed hardwood flooring.
Moulder, Hermance, 10 in., 4 side.
Moulder, American, 10 in., 4 side.
Moulder, Woods No. 2, 10 in. inside.
Belt Sander, Duplex double edge.
Scraper, Baxter D. Whitney, 42 in.
Rubbing Machine, Moore and Curtis.
Circular Saw Mill, Hossier Pony
Band Resaw, Mershon, 44 in.
Band Resaw, Connel & Dengler, 60 in.
Band Rip Saw, American No. 1, roll feed.
Band Rip Saw, Fay & Egan, chain feed.
Jointer, Falls undercut 24 in. power feed.
Lathe, back knife, Clement, 40 in.
Dowel Machine, E. B. Hayes and Fay & Egan.
Dowel Gluer and Driver, E. B. Hayes.
Carving Machine, Moore, 4 spindle.
McKnight No. 26-F double sawing and boring machine for chair work.
Planer, Fay & Egan, 30 in. single.
Planer and Matcher, Holmes, 15 x 4 in.
Moulder, H. B. Smith, 4 side.
Sander, 30 in. Berlin two drum.
Sander, 60 in. Columbia three drum.
Resaw, Circular, Connel & Dengler.
Jointer, 24 in., Buss Machine Works.

Woodworking Machinery Co. of Buffalo
54 Mechanic St., Buffalo, N.Y.
E01-11-tf

Situations Vacant

EXPERT box and stave mill-man to operate on 50-50 basis in Nova Scotia. One able to furnish plant preferred, ten years cut. McKay, 348 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass. 17-18

WANTED—By live western lumber firm, aggressive salesman with knowledge of British Columbia forest products covering Ontario and the East. All applications strictly confidential. State experience, reference and salary expected, to Box 650, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

WANTED—Experienced Salesman with first class connection in Ontario and Maritime Provinces. One well posted in Coast Stocks preferred. Apply with references and salary required, which will be treated confidentially, to Box 620, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-tf

LUMBER SALESMAN required by Toronto wholesale firm, must be experienced salesman. Apply giving references, age and salary required. Applications confidential Box 656 Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Pacific Coast Agency Wanted

Commission lumber firm, well established, with Montreal office and good connection with the best trade in Quebec Province, is desirous of making a British Columbia Products connection. Will only consider good reliable and dependable firm. We can furnish best of references. Box 400, Canada Lumberman; 119 Board of Trade, Montreal 16-17

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as Band Saw Filer. No job too big. James Sillars, Route 1, Box 79, Withee, Wis. 15-19

Energetic aggressive young man, 22, desires position with Fibre, Pulp, Lumber or Millwork concern. Five years' experience various departments Lumber and Millwork offices in bookeeping, payrolls, costs, orders, sales, correspondence and typewriting. Excellent credentials. Prefer town. Box 643, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16

Business Chances

Farm and Timber For Sale

150 acres, about half cleared, balance first-class timber. For further particulars apply, J. M. Overholt, Woodstock, Ont., R. R. 5. 16-19

Contract Wanted

TO MANUFACTURE LUMBER. Have circular mill with capacity of 20,000 ft. W. H. Cole, Pakesley, Ont. 17

Saving Belts

The best man in the plant should have especial charge of the belts. One of the helpful aids for his belt engineering practice will be to use some imagination as to what a belt has to undergo on a drive.

The belt swings around the pulley of the driven machine, and the strain on it rises from almost nothing in a tenth of a second to a pull of several hundred pounds as the belt leaves the driven pulley on its trip to the shaft pulley.

Suppose it is running a machine with a jerky power demand, not balanced by a fly wheel. Then, while the belt is tightly stretched under this pull, it is violently jerked and tugged as well. This puts a big strain on the belt at the moment when it is least able to stand it. The belt for such a drive should be broad and thin, if it runs on a small pulley.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

The Trend of Timberland Values

It is announced that, while the prices of lumber may go down and activity in production may decline, there is never much variation in the figure for timberlands. True, they may not meet with a ready sale and for them there may be no insistent demand, but there is never a recession in values. The latter may stand still, but do not drop, as in lumber.

In a recent discussion on the trend of timberland appraisals, Ward Beal presents some cogent arguments and sums up his conclusion as follows:—

Lumber prices have shown sharp deflation in the last year. The average selling price to-day is probably below the actual cost of production, because a temporary declining demand for lumber forced the price of the product down rapidly in a period when wage adjustments and other factors in the lowering of costs were proceeding slowly. The present represents what is probably the bottom of the market and there is little likelihood that lumber prices will long remain at to-day's levels. An upward reaction is certain as soon as the building industries revive and lumber once again is in active demand.

When this upward reaction comes, and it seems to be due in the very near future, it should be—and probably will be—followed by a rise in timber values. Based on past experience, it is safe to predict, too, that the rise in timber, when it comes, will be sharp enough and steady enough to make up for the period in which timber has been at a standstill.

In these facts, which are of record, and the deductions that, based on experience, seem logical, are ample reasons why the prospective buyer of timber should not postpone too long protecting himself with a future supply. If history repeats itself, the advance, when it comes, will exceed several years' carrying charges at present prices.

Satisfactory Shipments of B. C. Lumber

For the six months ending June 30th, 1921, the ocean route for lumber exports from Vancouver was a satisfactory one. Shipments aggregated 72,815,500 feet, in addition to 42,000,000 shingles and 15,100 tons of box shooks. The latter went to Singapore, the shingles to Atlantic coast ports, and the lumber to various European countries, South Africa, Egypt and Eastern Canada. The six months' total is high as compared with the total exported in 1920. In that year 89,792,241 feet of lumber was shipped. Of the shipments during the first six months of the present year, the distribution is as follows:—

United Kingdom	4,770,000
United States	5,210,000
Montreal	1,900,000
South Africa	2,800,000
Australia-New Zealand	11,328,000
India	7,950,000
Hawaii	1,000,000
Egypt	8,300,000
Japan	12,115,500
Orient	17,442,000
Total	72,815,000

New Railway Would Tap Big Limits

A project is under way to build an electric railroad across the northern section of Maine, starting from the lines of the Aroostook Valley Railway and proceeding 111 miles to Frontier Lake in Quebec. Directly back of the proposition to build this road is lumber, as the line would traverse a wilderness practically without a settlement. Some 5,300 square miles of timberland and contigunous to the projected route. Besides making possible the salvaging of thousands of cords of pulpwood now going to waste each year in the great area to operation. One company is to-day operating in the region, taking out about 30,000 cords of pulpwood annually, where it would like to take out five times as much.

Some Fundamentals of Good Publicity

To my mind there are only three fundamental principles in advertising, namely: To be honest, sensible, persistent. I say to be honest because every advertiser should remember that advertising doesn't create value, it merely tells of it. The value has to be in the article itself. I say be sensible because the majority of people who read copy are endowed with good common sense. I say be persistent because you have to keep everlastingly at it. People soon forget, and unless we keep persistently at advertising we had better not begin at all.—Hugh Chalmers.

Certain Things Which One Should Believe

I believe in the stuff I am handing out, in the firm I am working for, in my ability to get results.

I believe in working, not weeping; in boosting, not knocking; and in the pleasure of my job.

I believe that a man gets what he honestly goes after, that one deed done to-day is worth two deeds tomorrow, and that no man is "down and out" until he has lost faith in himself.

I believe in to-day and the work I am doing; in tomorrow and the work I hope to do, and the sure reward the future holds.

I believe in courtesy, kindness, in generosity, in good cheer, in friendship and in honest competition.

I believe there is something doing somewhere, for every man ready to do it.

I believe I'm ready — right now.

—Elbert Hubbard.

THE CHIEF FACTOR IS YOURSELF

"The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer, and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. . . . The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy anyone capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure. . . . Each man must work for himself and unless he so works, no outside help can avail him."—

* * *

Public opinion is often reflected in editorial expression. Public opinion is the force which creates and sets in motion all of the activities which engage our daily lives. It is founded in truth, moulded in equity and built on experience. It is the seat of the world's vast store of knowledge. Every step in our advance from the primitive and every achievement accomplished since the genesis of time is based on this mighty immortal force. It is—The Power Omnipotent.

SOUND - CLEAN - RELIABLE

CASTINGS

STEEL
GRAY-IRON
MALLEABLE IRON

Wm. Kennedy & Sons
LIMITED
OWEN SOUND

Prompt Deliveries - - - Quality Guaranteed

8 Silver Street, Cobalt
901 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto
364 University Street, Montreal

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

Practically no change in the lumber market since the last report, with business continuing dull, succinctly sums up the situation. Some mixed car lots are selling, but consumers are buying only from hand to mouth and no price inducements can apparently interest retailers in placing big business. The one hopeful sign in the general condition of affairs is that stocks are very low and the day of replenishing cannot be delayed forever. If prices would only show a tendency to ascend there would be a rush of orders, but as long as levels are lowering and doubt prevails, whether or not quotations have reached the bottom, there is going to be holding back. As one wholesaler expressed it, the average dealer appears apprehensive of buying any more than he can handle right off the bat, lest that on the morrow he be offered the same grade a dollar or two less.

The demand for Coast stock has also receded somewhat during the past month, but representatives are not disheartened, for they feel that trade will revive in September. August is usually a quiet month at any rate, and not much is looked for in the way of volume.

There is a slight improvement in the hardwood situation, as some furniture factories, which have been shut down for weeks, have resumed business and the outlook is brighter than it was. As a rule, however, there is not much to say regarding alterations in prices or demand. The upper grades on a number of woods are rather scarce. There is, however, a large quantity of miscellaneous stock in the hands of wholesalers and mills, and prices are not by any means fixed. In fact, on any bills of stock that are required there is said to be quite a divergence of values.

A number of lumbermen are hoping that conditions will pick up some in September and are confident that the last three months of 1921 will be better than the three months which have just elapsed.

There are few indications of any camps being started as yet. Of course, there will be some camps, but not nearly as many as last winter. There is the clean-up from last year, the fallen and burned timber and other odds and ends to take care of, and logging cannot be entirely neglected. Several Ontario firms who, in yester years, had crews to work at this period have as yet scarcely thought of getting a gang together.

Wages have been greatly reduced and the prevailing figure in the bush for common labor will be from $20 to $26 per month and board. This is a decided drop from what was being paid just a year ago, when the wage was just exactly three times this figure. Lumberjacks can be obtained in any desired number for a dollar a day and board; in fact, there is likely to be a surplus in every centre, men who cannot possibly be taken on at all, owing to the decreased number of camps. The lumbermen are not to blame for the radical reduction in pay, as they are the victims of buyers' vagaries or inconsistencies and must get down their product to a figure at which it can be marketed. All manufacturers, as well as wholesalers, have been taking a heavy loss, and the only way in which they can meet the demand or constant call for lower prices is to reduce the outlay for labor. Lumber was one of the last commodities during the war to advance in value and it is one of the first to sag. There are those who contend that bed rock has been struck, but this is a day and age when it is dangerous to make predictions of any kind. So many prophecies have gone by the board that the declaration of one man is as likely to hit the mark as that of another. In the meantime the lumber manufacturers are adopting a sane conservative policy and meeting the situation in a calm, collected spirit.

There are many rumors regarding a reduction in freight rates, but just when it will transpire no one is in a position to foretell—certainly not before the end of the present year. The basis of increases ordered by the railway board during the past two years were the wage awards made in the United States, and adopted by the Canadian roads. Decreases in rates will be based upon reductions in wages and such reductions have not yet actually been made.

It is now suggested that a plebiscite of the railway employees both in Canada and the United States be held on the question, "Are you in favor of a decrease in wages?" and that the result be regarded as a mandate to the executives in future negotiations and conferences. It is fairly obvious that the result will be negative and the proposed negotiations may therefore end in a deadlock.

Be that as it may, the taking of the plebiscite will involve considerable time and in the meantime the Railway Commission is not likely to take any action along the lines of decreasing rates until the question of wages is finally settled. Rates, the board will claim, were increased incident upon wage increases. They will not be decreased until wages definitely drop. The 12 per cent. hold-back involves a total of about $30,000,000 a year in the payrolls of the Canadian railways.

Canada is short 158,000 dwelling houses. This is the estimate given in the report issued from Ottawa of the doings and sayings of the joint conference of building and construction industries, held at the capital some time ago.

The report also makes the startling statement that Canada "is short in building and public works the staggering total of $780,000,000." This, of course, includes dwellings.

It is shown that in 1920 there were 11,117 houses erected in the Dominion. During the same year there were approximately 70,000 couples married. Allowing that each couple should have a home of their own, that means a shortage of 59,000 homes in that one year.

Then take the immigration. In 1920 there were 117,336 immigrants admitted to Canada. Allow three to a family and suppose that at least half of them need houses—there's a demand for 20,000 more houses. This makes 79,000 of a total and the report goes on to point out that this figuring has no regard to the umber short before 1920, or the houses unfit for human habitation. It suggests that another 79,000 could well be supplied before the need is met, or a total of 158,000.

Here is the slogan of one Toronto firm who declares the city is short 10,000 houses: There is a greater potential demand for houses to-day than at any other time in the history of the city. There are more people living in discomfort, two and three families in houses intended for one, than ever before. Upon the slightest return of business confidence literally thousands of families will suddenly demand separate homes. And there will not be enough to go around, not by many hundreds. There are signs that the wise ones have already started to buy. Do not be one of those who are left.

A recent despatch from Hamilton sums up the building situation in an interesting way, and says: Coupled with the decline in the price of lumber and other materials, settlement of the wage dispute between the workers and the contractors has resulted in the building trades being greatly stimulated, and indications point to a busy season, lasting until the snow flies.

Realty operators have stated that, with the lower costs of materials, and the labor employed having agreed to a 10 per cent. cut in wages, it was now possible for a man building a home to save about $100 per $1,000 on the cost of a building, providing the contractor is efficient and gives good results.

Very Little Improvement in British Market

The trading of the past month showed little or no improvement and the volume of business passing was of limited character. Under these conditions it is pleasing to note that imports, with few exceptions, were confined to actual needs. Stocks, in many cases, are full and should not be added to until there are unmistakable signs of recovering trade. Prices are uncertain and the result of the Public Auction Sales of Softwoods held in Liverpool during July must be disappointing. Ocean tonnage appears fairly plentiful, with rates rather easier. The bank rate was further reduced to 5½ per cent.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals, etc.—The import amounted to 1,820 standards, which includes a cargo to Garston of about 950 standards, from St. John, still unsold. About 2,600 standards went into consumption, compared with 3,990 standards for the corresponding period of last year. Stocks are still on the heavy side, viz.: 20,500 standards, although they show a considerable reduction from the same month of last year, viz.: 28,800 standards. Business for forward shipment was of an unimportant character, with prices showing further decline. A fair quantity was disposed of at the Auction Sales "without reserve," held in Liverpool during the month, at disappointing prices. Tonnage offering fairly freely at easier rates. Pine Deals—Demand extremely quiet, but stocks are moderately light.

Birch—Logs—Liverpool received an import of about 1,000 cubic feet, which went into consumption. No arrivals in Manchester. The demand is disappointing and stocks showed no change during the month. Planks, etc.—The bulk of the import of 30,000 cubic feet was to Liverpool, coming forward in a cargo from St. John. The consumptive demand was extremely quiet, consequently stocks are increased to 242,000 cubic feet.

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

St. John Reports Some Low Lumber Stock Moving

Demand has increased somewhat but prices have decreased for random, probably about $2.00 per M, and to-day short random 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 3 x 3, 3 x 4, 3 x 6 would not leave over $23.00 per M on cars. St. John 2 x 8 would probably leave $25.00 to $26.00 for short random and 2 x 10 about $32.00 per M. All on cars or vessel St. John. Considerable lumber is being moved, largely poor, inferior stock and, of course, some orders of wide and longer averages, which are bringing a little more than random prices. Considerable of the old, poor stocks has been moved and a great deal of it is now in the hands of the consumer, who finds it will not in many cases produce lengths or widths of his requirements, in which case the yard man is forced to go outside and provide the good stock at better prices. This condition of low prices will certainly keep up for some time until the old, inferior forced stocks are off the market, when the buyer will come back and demand an increase along with better prices. It does not look at the present time as if we will have any change in prices before Spring of 1922, but prices must certainly rise before many months. No corporation or body of producers can go on producing and selling below cost and keep it up. It must end or the industry go into liquidation. As a matter of fact even though there may be a decrease in the cost of logging and manufacturing, overheads have not declined and will not drop but may increase, so that the decrease in manufacturing and logging, even though it be $6.00 to $7.00 per M, is being cut into by the overhead advance. Stumpage has not decreased and will not, as largely all the stumpage was bought long ago and interest and carrying charges are increasing the cost of stumpage per M each year. The governments who own and control the forests to a large extent along with monied landowners will not reduce that stumpage to any extent, preferring to wait improved conditions and, at the same time, the forests are growing. Unless lumber shall sell around $35.00 per M at mills in the east practically no profit can be made and the industry must cease, as far as the east is concerned. In many cases the logs are costing between $25.00 and $30.00 per M, stumpage and charges paid, so when overheads are added to costs of sawing and piling even the price leaves a very small profit for the manufacturer.

The British timber trade shows no revived buying in Canada. Baltic stocks are flooding the British market at ridiculous prices. Exchange is still working up or down and has not as yet steadied down. Possibly the winter season may see some changes for the better on parcel shipments from St. John.

Freights to New York remain about $5.50 per M on long lumber, and to the United Kingdom from 80 to 100 shillings per standard. When freights will reduce no one can yet say.

Laths are being sold at $6.50 to $7.00 net at St. John, N.B. Shingles are very weak and stocks are being accumulated. Demand being limited.

No logging will be done this winter. It is certainly the only solution to improve conditions. Many logging operators will be idle and some are to-day offering to contract for $6.00 to $7.00 per M less than a year ago. Wages are in the vicinity of $25.00 to $26.00 per month.

Recent Ravages of Fire in New Brunswick

Forest fires, the extent and duration of which surpasses anything within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant have for the last few weeks swept the maritime provinces virtually from one end to the other, and have resulted in losses running into the millions of dollars. Mile upon mile of invaluable timber land fell a prey to the devastating flames and in one district, about fifteen miles from St. John, over fifty houses were destroyed. This was the beautiful suburban resort of Westfield taking in the villages of Ononette, Hillandale, Westfield Beach, Lingley and Sagwa. About a month ago the fires became threatening and measures were taken to check their progress. For a time the residents of the villages threatened were lulled into a false sense of security and then one Saturday afternoon while the people were preparing for a day of sport and enjoyment a high wind sprang up. In three short hours fifty families were homeless and thousands of acres of woodland presented a scene of the utmost desolation as though the hand of God had suddenly denuded them and blasted and charred them in His wrath. For a week six hundred men fought the flames night and day. The people of New Brunswick, and in fact of all the maritime provinces have learned a lesson. Precautions must be taken against another such disaster and stern measures introduced to deal with those who will not become amenable to the law. If the fisherman, the huntsman and the camper find that legislation has been enacted preventing him from entering the woods in pursuit of sport he has only himself to thank. It is indifference or carelessness or worse that has brought about the great destruction witnessed in these maritime provinces in the last six weeks and this indifference or carelessness may in many cases be laid at the door of the sportsman. Too often it has been found that fires have been started by the failure of the camper to extinguish his fire before leaving and great fires have narrowly been averted by the prompt action of someone who has found a smouldering fire needing only a gust of wind to make of it a roaring furnace working destruction to everything in its path. One of Canada's greatest resources is her timberlands and the lumbermen of the maritime provinces feel very strongly in the matter of action to prevent a recurrence of the disasters of this summer. In some cases where there was a very strong suspicion of incendiarism arrests have been made but so far nothing has been fastened on the suspects. Even if it were, small satisfaction can be derived from the conviction of a man whose mentality must certainly be warped. He may be made an example of and sentenced to a few years in prison but this is small balm to the feelings of the man who looks out upon a thousand square acres of charred and worthless timberland where once stood a potential fortune. Forest fires, as well as any other contributing factor, do their share to keep up the cost of living. Every foot of lumber destroyed leaves so much less for the world's markets. The law of supply and demand obtains here as well as anywhere else. It is high time, therefore, that some drastic measures were taken to protect our forests and the people of the maritime provinces will not be second in urging action to this end. The average human being is careless and in many cases his carelessness works little ill to any but himself. He may smoke in his own bed and set the bed afire but the damage is righted by the purchase of new bedding and no one but himself is the loser. Let the same man go fishing in a stream deep in the woods. Let him build a camp fire and cook his meal over it. If he follows his natural instinct he will arise and shake himself in the morning and after having breakfasted and gathered his fishing rod and blankets about him, go on his way, leaving the fire to burn itself out. In this case his carelessness and indifference may result in losses incalculable affecting generations yet unborn. Until every man exercises the utmost care about fires, throwing away lighted cigars and cigarettes, our forests will not be safe from the ravages of that element which is an excellent servant but a terrible task-master.

In conversation with a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" a resident of Gagetown recently said that the main subject of conversation in that section was on the fire situation where several villages have been devastated by forest fires. In Upper Gagetown nearly every family had at least one member off fighting the flames, which threatened to wipe out that entire section. He said it was generally believed that the fire was of incendiary origin. Fire Warden Cooper said that it was started in three different places and after they had been put out it was set again with results so disastrous.

Recently a fire broke out in a large lumber pile containing over 1,000,000 feet of manufactured produce on a wharf situated above the reversing falls on the St. John river opposite Indiantown. It is not known how the blaze originated, but as the spot was a considerable distance from the city limits there was no means of fighting the blaze and in addition to burning the large pile of lumber it also raised to the ground the old Cushing sawmill. The lumber was stored there first by the French government during the war for shipment overseas, but lack of tonnage prevented this and when peace was declared it was sold to the Gooday Company of Quebec, and Stetson, Cutler Company, Ltd. The latter company owned about 160,000 feet and its loss is fully sovered by insurance. The total loss was estimated between $40,000 and $45,000. There was no insurance on the old mill. With the destruction of the old mill there passed a historic landmark in St. John. It was one of the oldest buildings in existance here and was erected many years before confederation. It was purchased by Miller & Woodman from James Hunter more than fifty years ago. Sixteen years ago it passed into Mr. Cushing's hands. It is not definitely known when the mill was erected.

Some Newsy Jottings of General Interest

A provincial charter has been granted the Windsor Telegram Publishing Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont., to carry on a general publishing business. The capital stock is $300,000. One of the incorporators of the new company is Wm. J. Pulling, lumber merchant, of Windsor.

Ste. Martine, thirty miles south of Montreal, was recently swept by fire which did damage to the extent of $100,000. The blaze broke out in the carding mill of Mayor Archambault, who also last his flour mill and a sash and door factory. The loss is only about one-third covered by insurance.

The Spruce Falls Co., who are completing a sulphite pulp plant at Kapuskasing, Ont., state that, owing to the quiet condition of the market and foreign competition, which is much aggravated by the unbalanced exchange situation, they have slowed up in their operations and cannot state definitely when their new plant will be started up. It will all depend on improvement in business conditions in general, and the sulphite market in particular.

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Varied Work of Camp Missionaries

Shantymen's Christian Association is Enlarging Scope of its Work—What Has Been Accomplished

"To locate the runaway wife of a camp foreman was a request made of one of our missionaries a few weeks ago. Another of our workers happened to be in a camp where there was no one for miles around to conduct the service over an old man who had died, or to prepare his body for burial. In both of these cases the representatives sent out by us were equal to the occasion. They had to perform many tasks outside of those connected with the reading of Scriptures and delivering Gospel addresses; in fact, their labors are growing wider and more varied all the time. The other day one of our Eastern men got a letter from a shantyman stating that his wife had been missing since April and he could not get any trace of her. He had notified the police authorities in various centres without avail. The writer could not give any valid reason for his spouse leaving home, but was confident that she might be found in some of the lumber camps, as she was a good cook. He hoped the missionary would use every effort to locate her. The letter was accompanied by a description of the lumberjack's missing partner, as well as a photograph."

So spoke Wm. Henderson of Toronto, superintendent of the Shantymen's Christian Association, which was founded by him in 1908. The association does not permit its missionaries to take up collections in camps or sell any literature, and the work is carried on by means of voluntary contributions. So extensive has become the work that Mr. Henderson has opened an office at 15 Toronto Street, where the directors have a room and hold their regular meetings.

Of late the work has been carried on with increasing interest and success in British Columbia. Writing from the coast, one missionary says that, although a quarter of the logging camps are closed, still they have not enough men to visit all the camps and conduct a service twice a year, which they would very much like to do. They have a new motorboat, which is larger than the one presented to them some time ago. The latter was sold and the hulk of another bought, while the super-structure was completed by the missionaries themselves. Another launch is urgently needed.

Mr. Henderson states that 55,000 men were reached last year, and the missionaries of the Shantymen's Christian Association travelled over 700 miles on foot, distributing thousands of little Gospels and tracts in the 1,100 camps at which calls were made. A conservative estimate places the men engaged in lumbering, mining and construction camps in Canada at 350,000, and the number of camps might be easily estimated at 7,000. To place a religious instructor in even one-tenth of these camps was clearly impracticable, not merely because a number of suitable men was not available, but because of the enormous expense involved. The only business solution of the difficulty was to have men travel from camp to camp, giving their message and passing on to the next. The men generally travel in pairs. It is held there are still many camps in Ontario unreached. A good beginning has been made in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and every other province of the Dominion except Alberta.

Speaking of the outcome of the work, a recent publication of the Shantymen's Christian Association says: "The most surprising result was the rapid change of attitude of the men towards the drink habit. When the work was begun the general fashion of the men was to have a big spree and in a few days get rid of their winter's earnings. Within three years of the beginning of our work this fashion was changed in the places we had reached. When a few years later prohibition petitions were circulated, probably 90 per cent. of the men signed them. It is also a striking fact that Ontario lumber camps have never had much use for the Bolshevists, whose activities have made trouble wherever the camps have been unvisited by missionaries."

The Shantymen's Christian Association has sent 40 missionaries to lumber and other camps in Canada and the United States. Speaking of the work in the West, it is said that the association has been enabled to cover over 1,200 miles during the past spring, 800 of this being by boat. 63 camps and settlements were visited and addresses delivered to over 1,600 men. There were also 150 isolated families called upon, and the results were on the whole encouraging. 2,500 tracts and 250 Gospel portions were given away and 50 meetings held, in the majority of which the interest was very much in evidence.

Co-operative Effort to Revive Business

Several retail lumbermen, woodworking firms, builders, supply concerns, hardware dealers and others of St. John, N.B., are carrying out an aggressive campaign in order to stimulate business. The results so far have been very gratifying. They recently had printed thousands of envelope stuffers, which are sent out in every letter and also mailed broadcast to customers and prospects. The heading is "Save Your Property," and the central idea back of the project is that if people repair, they must paint, and if they paint they must repair, so that the woodworking factories, as well as the hardware firms, would share in the business.

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," the Christie Woodworking Co., Limited, of St. John, N.B., say: "The leaflet which we have sent out is an inexpensive advertisement, but we believe that it will show good results. Early in the year several firms entered on a newspaper advertising campaign along the lines of "repair up and paint up," and, judging by the large number of houses that had been painted, the result, we believe, is largely due to this co-operating advertising. The same idea could be used in other cities, and, as many industrial leaders believe that a revival of trade rests largely with the building industry, this would be one way of helping along the revival."

The firms which have co-operated in the advertising campaign are: Christie Woodworking Co., Haley Bros. & Co., Gandy & Allison, W. T. Thorne & Co., Emerson & Fisher, T. McAvity & Sons and A. M. Rowan. The envelope stuffer sent out reads as follows:

SAVE YOUR PROPERTY

The shingles, clapboards and cornerboards that are ready to drop off may be renailed. A coat of paint may prevent the wood from rotting.

All kinds of lumber are higher than when you built. Every good piece you keep from falling off is worth two or three times as much as what you paid for it.

Let your carpenter and painter save you money by doing the work now.

Delays are costly. The wind blows off the loose shingles and clapboards. If the roof leaks the rain spoils the ceilings and the paper. If the foundation is beginning to go for need of new posts or a new sill, the house settles, and the plaster cracks. The doors won't close and the building must be jacked up.

Join those who are saving money by taking "a stitch in time."

Paint up and make the home look brighter.

Paint up and make the town look more prosperous.

For Shingles, Clapboards, Refuse Lumber, etc., Phone Main 1893. (Name of firm).

Proper Bills of Lading on Lumber Shipments

As a rule Canadian lumber appears to be shipped in a way that calls for little or no criticism, but there are one or two points in the minds of importers in the Scottish market regarding shipments which should be brought to the notice of such of the shippers as have failed in the past to observe certain precautions, says an exchange. For example, large flooring should be shipped in fairly small bundles, wired and protected at the edges. Anything thicker than 1-inch stuff should be shipped loose. Thin lumber should be properly bunched—that is, the widths should be picked, and care observed that the narrower widths be not placed inside the wider, as the latter, because of the tight wiring of the bundle and because they overlap the narrow widths, are subject to being bent lengthwise and thereby broken. In fact, this often happens.

Each piece should be properly marked with the consignee's mark shown in the bill of lading. Deals are marked in the same way sometimes stencilled at the ends.

What appears to be legitimate ground for complaint among importers of lumber is connected with bills of lading, and is directed against shipping companies rather than against the exporters. A bill of lading issued by the shipowners to the shipper may state that so many bundles of lumber have been received on board, containing in total so many pieces. As bundles may be, and probably are, of different sizes, the consignee has no redress against the transporting company if pieces are missing by bundles becoming loose through wire or string giving way. Similarly the statement in the bill of lading regarding a shipment of loose lumber that "so many pieces, more or less, on board to be delivered" is also unsatisfactory to the consignee. A definite number of pieces should be stated, thereby providing a "clean" bill of lading.

Another cause of complaint is in connection with the through bill of lading for rail and ocean transport. Buyers across the water would feel more secure if steamship companies would give to exporters a mate's receipt for so many packages accepted from the railway company for shipment.

Our stock of Van Goods is now complete for your Winter requirements.

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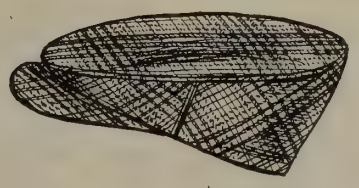

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How Merchant Marine Aids Lumber Export

Larger Shipment of Forest Products to Foreign Countries is What British Columbia Has Been Striving After — New Markets Opening Up.

By W. J. Van Dusen, H. R. MacMillan Export Co., Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

The foundation of export lumber trade lies in and is dependent upon general world economic conditions. The disruption of trade relations and the consequent financial difficulties have to be straightened out before there is any large resumption of normal buying. Credits and financing play a very leading part, holding back purchases of lumber for markets which are actually in urgent need of supplies. A very marked example of this curtailment of natural volume of buying is the case of France. That country requires extraordinarily large amounts of railway sleepers and timbers for reconstruction, in addition to the normal consumption of timber in that country. But the exchange situation, making the value of the franc a very uncertain quantity and the general financial difficulties involved in the low rate of exchange, have prevented and so far are continuing to prevent France from buying She simply cannot pay for such requirements.

Another example, in an entirely different form, of the difficulties of national and international finances standing in the way of resumption of normal lumber purchases, is that of Australia. During the last year Australian exports have been at such a low level that the Australian banks have been unable to establish credits sometimes for very necessary imports. This condition has been due to the fact that Australia had no funds in the world's markets, consequently upon her failure to export her products. Resumption of wool exports on a large scale will have a direct bearing on Australia's lumber buying in British Columbia. The whole fabric of international trade is bound up in this question. The wool market is to a large extent controlled by England and the United States. Such economic factors as the coal strike and other labor troubles in England, the railway situation in the United States, competition of Argentine wool production, all have their influence. When operating in the world's markets all factors are found to be interlacing, and reacting one on the other. The basis of exchange reflects the influence of all these conditions.

Against all that—the unsettled economic and industrial conditions throughout the world—there is the general need of lumber supplies for actual current construction, and also the needs for larger enterprises, such as railway ties to keep the services of all countries going. With regard to the railways, Great Britain, China, India and other countries must buy a sufficient number of ties to keep their lines in proper condition, just as must be done here in Canada. But the same influences operating here to curtail buying on the part of Canadian railways are operating in other countries. Similarily in a broad way, the same factors which curtail domestic purchases are worldwide, and are influencing foreign markets to which our lumber goes, resulting in a much lower per capita consumption of lumber than normal.

Reviewing recent experience, it is to be noted that China, always a large buyer of lumber, has in the past made her purchases almost entirely from the United States. Following the lead made by the Canadian Robert Dollar Company, which concern has handled considerable lumber to the Orient from its mills at Dollarton, other mills have begun to take an interest in the Chinese trade. British Columbia made a real start with her first full cargo to China on the first C.G.M.M. steamer to be despatched, the S.S. Canadian Highlander inaugurating the C.G.M.M. service to China from B.C. ports. Regular sailings of these steamers are now scheduled to Japan and China ports. British Columbia's proportion of the Oriental lumber trade should from now on show a very substantial increase.

It is worth making special note that the China lumber market is a very lucrative one. From the mill-man's standpoint is a very desirable trade. It is the only export market which accepts 50 per cent of commons in its specifications, whereas all other lumber purchasing countries demand all merchantable grade in each shipment. This leaves the mills with their commons to dispose of in the domestic market.

Japan has been the one consistently active buyer of British Columbia lumber in the export market during the past six months. British Columbia export mills have supplied all the squares that could be produced from the logs available. The specifications for "Jap squares," to quote the accepted trade colloquialism, is timbers from 16 to 24 inches square, and from 20 to 40 feet long. A great proportion of this timber is resawn in Japan to dimensions in demand there. A considerable amount of red cedar from British Columbia in the log, as well as some sawn cedar, has been shipped from British Columbia to Japan, which continues to be an active buyer.

The export lumber market to Australia and New Zealand has been practically dead for the past eight months. Stocks in those dominions must be more or less depleted and it is felt that some purchases will have to be made in the next few months to meet actual current requirements. Australia is using every endeavor to withhold buying, having the view that lumber prices and ocean freights will be cheaper. When buying does commence there should be considerable volume but on low price basis. British Columbia should get a fair proportion of the trade when Australia enters the market as a buyer again. The reason for this is that she now has two regular lines of steamers, the C.G.M.M. and the Union S.S. Co's vessels, by which parcel shipments of any size may be despatched.

The last six months has seen a new service inaugurated by the C.G.M.M. which is of great promise—that to South Africa. If further sailings are put on by the C.G.M.M. the result should be that British Columbia should supply a very much larger proportion of South African's yearly repuirements of 15,000,000 feet than she has in the last number of years.

In a general way, it is to be said that the Canadian Government Merchant Marine has been the largest single factor in developing the export lumber trade of British Columbia during the past year, and due credit should be given the enterprising management of the Dominion steamship service, for that accomplishment. The export trade is one of the most important stabilizing factors in the lumber industry of British Columbia. The expansion of export trade is what lumbermen have been striving for, for years past. That the efforts of exporters would not have brought results had it not been for the services supplied by the C.G.M.M. is shown by the figures for the first six months of 1921.

Two new markets have been entered through the enterprise of the C.G.M.M. Two cargoes of creosoted ties have been delivered to India and two cargoes of untreated ties to Egypt in vessels of the Canadian service. An entirely new market has been approached through the purchase of B.C. railway ties by the Egyptian State Railways, who purchased the two cargoes referred to.

In conclusion—the export market will revive slowly but surely and with that revival, the British Columbia lumber industry has the opportunity to get an increasing share of the Pacific Coast export business if she can quote competitive prices.

The Last of Lord Byron's Elm

The famous Byron Elm on the top of Harrow Hill, England, under which Byron in 1807 wrote the well-known lines "Spot of my youth," is no more. There is just enough left to make the rounded back of one armchair, and the vicar and churchwardens of Harrow are seeking bids for the last bit of the old tree. The money will be used for the renewal of the public seats on the terrace.

New Canadian Link-Belt Book on Belt Conveyors

A new book on Belt Conveyors has just been published by the Canadian Link-Belt Company of Toronto and Montreal. It is book No. 215, and fully describes the Uniroll and Multiroll Idlers recommended by the company. Among the interesting features of the book are. The correct methods of figuring Belt Conveyors and the details entering into them; price lists which will enable the user to determine the cost of a complete conveyor or any portion of a conveyor; numerous examples suggesting the correct types of Belt Conveyors for the handling of bituminous coal, by-product coke, sand and gravel, bagged sugar or smilar material, crushed rock, etc. In addition there are many illustrations of typical installations. This book would be a valuable addition to any library, and will be sent by the Canadian Link-Belt Company to anyone interested.

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EDGINGS

The sawmill of Charles Savard at Lorette, Que., was recently destroyed by fire with a loss of $10,000.

Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, recently took an automobile trip through the northern country in and around Port Arthur.

The capital stock of Kent-McClain, Limited, manufacturers of office fixtures, showcases, etc., Toronto, has been increased by supplementary letters patent from $100,000 to $300,000.

The Metropole Lumber Co., 52 St. James St., Montreal, has made application to the Montreal city council to establish a lumber yard at the corner of Lajeunesse and Francois Coppee streets.

A small shed belonging to the Brockville Lumber Corporation, Brockville, Ont., as recently destroyed by fire. The loss to building and contents was about $800, being covered by insurance.

John McPherson, a fire ranger, was drowned in Trout Lake, seventeen miles from Port Arthur, when his canoe was upset. He was 42 years old and came from Scotland to Canada eight years ago.

A provincial charter has been granted A. B. Gordon & Co., Limited, Toronto, with a capital stock of $500,000, to purchase, acquire and hold timber licenses and lands and to manufacture lumber, lath. eral sawmill business.

A heavy downpour of New Brunswick recently destroyed the fire menace which still lingered in many parts of New Brunswick. The rainfall during the day was almost as great as the entire precipitation during the month of July.

Fire of an unknown origin broke out in the lumber yard of Philip Forbes, Lion's Head, Ont., and did damage to the extent of several thousand dollars. The yard is situated several hundred feet from the mill, which escaped the flames.

The sawmill of the Atlantic Lumber Co. at South Maitland, N.S., with 2,000,000 feet of lumber, was recently destroyed by fire. The total loss of the company is about $27,000. The mill and machinery were insured for only about half their value.

In a recent fire at Black Bay over 1,300 cords of pulpwood belonging to the Kaministitiqua Pulp and Paper Company of Port Arthur, were destroyed together with several of the buildings comprising a camp. The wood was covered by insurance.

Although over a million dollars is due on the 1920-21 lumber operations on the crown lands of New Brunswick, only a comparatively small sum has been paid in at the Department of Lands and Mines, according to a recent despatch from Fredericton, N.B.

A charter was recently granted the McDonald Lumber Co., Limited, of Winnipeg, with a capital stock of $400,000. The new organization will take over the business now carried on in Winnipeg by David John McDonald under the firm name of the McDonald Lumber Company.

The Department of Lands and Forests of Quebec has decided to prosecute over one hundred parties who are alleged to have caused forest fires in the course of the last three months through their negligence and through the violation of the department's regulations, Mr. G. C. Piche, chief forestry engineer, stated.

Nearly a million feet of lumber at D. J. McDonald's sawmill at Duck Range, B.C., on the Kamloops-Okanagan Branch of the Canadian National Railways, was destroyed by fire recently, but the portable mill was saved. The sawn lumber burned included bridge timbers, railway ties and white pine. The loss is placed at $25,000.

Certain buildings belonging to the Sutherland-Innes Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont., cooperage stock manufacturers, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to around $15,000. The buildings destroyed were filled with staves, heading and hoops, very little equipment being burned. Manufacturing operations are being carried on as usual.

La Compagnie du Lac Remy, Limited, has been granted a provincial charter with a capital stock of $30,000 and head office at Remy Lake in the district of Temiskaming to carry on a general sawmill and lumber business. Among the incorporators are Majoric Maurice, Pierre Brunnelle, Joseph C. Maurice and others of Penetanguishene, Ont.

A more encouraging aspect has been given the forest fire situation in the Westfield district in Nova Scotia, where a week ago 60 houses were burned. J. H. Brophy, Chief Fire Warden, says about 300 of the 500 fire fighters have been allowed to go. The remaining two hundred, however, will be kept at the scene, beating out what is left of the fire.

The summer resorts of Ononette, Hillandale and Lingley, N.B., were practically obliterated recently by forest fires, and a large number

of the summer homes of the residents of St. John were destroyed. Among those who suffered the loss of their summer dwellings was W. E. Golding, lumberman, of St. John, and W. S. Fisher, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

W. L. Card of Nashville, Ont., states that his sawmill is in operation only about one-third of the time, and so far he has sawn very little hardwood this year. He does mostly custom sawing. The market is dull at present and he cannot tell what the prospects are for the coming winter, as it depends largely on the amount of snow, prospects for building, etc.

The Fairbank Lumber & Coal Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $100,000 and headquarters in the village of Fairbank, near Toronto, has been incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturing, buying and selling lumber, cement and other builders' supplies. The incorporators of the company are Gordon McK. Watson, David Riddell and Thomas G. Taylor of Fairbank, and John William Pinder of Newtonbrook.

A. E. Bryan, who is Canadian commissioner in Yokohama, Japan, says that it is difficult at present to either interest foreign houses or the Japanese in many Canadian lines. There appears to be good stocks of all imported materials on hand but importers do not wish to place new business until present supplies have been almost exhausted. Mr. Bryan says that many inquiries for Canadian lumber have been received. Among the principal commodities exported by Canada last year to Japan was Douglas fir square timber.

Mrs. E. B. Eddy, wife of the late E. B. Eddy, the paper king of Canada and president of the E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, of Hull, the widely-known pulp, paper and match manufacturers, died recently at her home on the Aylmer Road near Ottawa. She was born 56 years ago at Chatham, N.B., and in 1894 married E. B. Eddy in Halifax, N.S., and a few years later took up her residence in Hull. The late Mrs. Eddy took a whole-hearted interest in her husband's huge mills, and on his death became a director of the company. She is survived by one sister and one brother, J. T. Sherriff, a director of the E. B. Eddy Co.

In reference to the federal charter recently granted the Edwards Lumber & Pulp, Limited, Ottawa, with a capital stock of $2,500,000, an officer of the company stated recently that the organization did not propose having any operations for some little time and that the new company was not associated with W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa, nor with any limits in the Gatineau Valley. It is understood that whatever plans the new organization have in view, will not be put into effect at any rate until after the first of the year, and further than this, the members of new organization decline to discuss the matter at the present time.

The production of newsprint from the Abitibi Pulp & Power Co.'s plant at Iroquois Falls, Ont., is steadily increasing. The figures for the fourth week of July were the highest up to that time, and a further increase is taking place in August. It is learned that production amounted to 2,073.58 tons during the fourth week in July, as compared with 2,033.17 during the preceding week. It is learned also that output has reached close to 400 tons daily at present, and the management expects production to increase to about 3,000 tons weekly within the next sixty days.

It was a sad and disillusioned party of timber inspectors who reached Sydney, N.S., recently from Labrador, via Louisburg after a long voyage north in the wrecking steamer La Canadienne to look over some forest land. H. C. Bellew, of Montreal, heads the expedition and he has with him his son, Leo Bellew, Milton Bellew, Halifax; R. H. Edwards, Jordan, N.Y.; James E. Cannon, Utica, N.Y.; J. G. Hoffman, Utica; John D. Roche, Montreal, and M. de Moyleman, Mohawk, N.Y. The party set out for Labrador on July 14 from Louisburg and after a series of unfortunate accidents and a narrow escape with their lives when their motor boat ran aground on the return trip, they are back in civilization again to report that they did not find the timber they were looking for. Edwards declared they had been told they would find the best of pulp timber but had found nothing but scrub spruce. "It is too cold for anything else to grow there," he said.

There is little encouragement for the solution of unemployment problems, in the lumber industry this year, according to word received from Sudbury, Ont. Operations likely will be the smallest in many years; smaller by a good deal than last year, and that was a small year indeed. Several strong reasons are offered by the lumbermen for curtailing operations. The lumber market is glutted. To cut extensively this year would probably mean that the cut would have to be carried over and the chances are that when this year's cut reached the market the price—now falling—would be below the cost of cutting. Wages, too, are still high. Operators are determined that they must come down. To-day the wage offered by lumber companies seeking men is $26 per month, as against last winter's peak of $70 per month and $90 per month paid the winter before. It also pointed out that a large proportion of last year's cut still lies in the bush, and there are many companies that will confine their efforts to getting this out.

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE - RED PINE
HEMLOCK - LATH

Boxes and Box Shooks
Careful attention given all mill work.

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WHOLESALE LUMBER

We Hold Complete Stocks of

Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood
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Rough or Dressed
Also **Lath**

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We are the Canadian Manufacturers of

The "J. & C." Portable Rosser
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A REALLY PORTABLE ROSSER

Weighing 1800 lbs. and occupying space 8' x 9' which rosses wood 2 ft. or 4 ft. long, with a minimum of waste and low cost of upkeep.

Actual Test Has Shown Only 8% Net Loss.

And Capacity 2 to 3 Cords per Hour.

Enquiries solicited.

The Smith Foundry Company, Ltd.
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Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

Write for information.

We manufacture and install systems complete.

Toronto Blower Company
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Confident that meals will be on time and well cooked

McClary's
ALGOMA RANGE

Camp equipment when bought must be retained. When everything is set, there is no opportunity to change a faulty utensil. Stake your faith on the real goods—they will give you satisfaction when the testing time comes.

There are no regrets when McCLARY'S ALGOMA RANGE stands in the Cook's shack. Sturdy, strong and massive, splendidly finished with every angle strengthened and all vital parts protected, the Algoma Range insures complete satisfaction. The boys will be confident that meals will be on time and well cooked.

There is the leveled clear cooking surface of cast iron with the unusually large area—the big capacity oven—the nicely proportioned firebox and the efficient operation. No fancy trimmings to bother the chef; just a plain business-like range specially built for camp life.

McCLARY'S nearest Branch or dealer will furnish you with complete information—

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"Make Good Stoves and Cooking Utensils"

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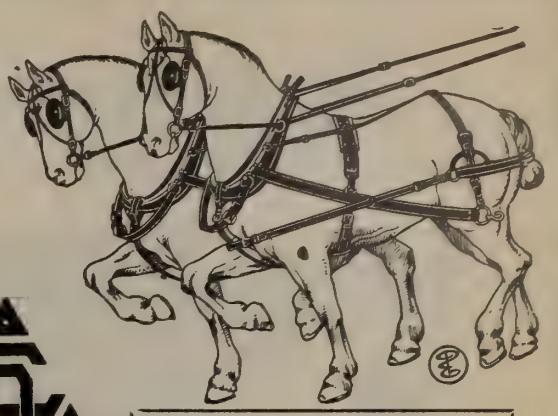
Distributing Warehouses: **London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton**

It Pays to Look Ahead!



WHILE Winter seems a long way off, yet it is a good time now to get your equipment ready for the Fall and Winter work. Have you thought about your harness? Is this vital part of your equipment in good shape?

For heavy work in the bush, in the lumber camp or for any occasion where a strong, reliable harness is desirable—there is no harness that can equal "Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness. It will deliver on the whippletrees every ounce of the horse-power of your team. It will stand the roughest usage.

P.S.—We are headquarters for harness and horse equipment of all kinds, blankets, collar pads and trunks, bags and all other travelling requisites.

Let us equip you for the next season's work.

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"CARSON QUALITY" MICHIGAN LUMBER AND SKIDDING HARNESS.

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Favorites Everywhere

Arrow Head Saws are entirely a Canadian product. Let us send you catalogue and price lists.

Arrow Head Saws are made of the highest grade Chrome Vanadium Steel and tempered by our own special process. They will stand any amount of rough usage because the quality is there. Repeat orders from all over Canada show the satisfaction they are giving.

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Montreal Locomotive Works

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Dominion Express Building, : Montreal, Canada

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makes the user sure of the highest quality drying results. This machine always dries the veneer thoroughly and uniformly; prevents warping and checking; insures lasting flatness and pliability. Automatic—it saves time, labor, space; has an enormous output; cuts costs. Get acquainted by sending for catalog No. 57.

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POSITIVELY NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES

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"FLY TERROR"

the only fly repellant on the market used with satisfaction by all lumbermen and bushmen.

The largest lumbering concerns are providing their men with Fly-Terror during the drive and they all agree to say that it is a "money saver."

Special prices for large quantities—Send your order in advance for spring delivery.

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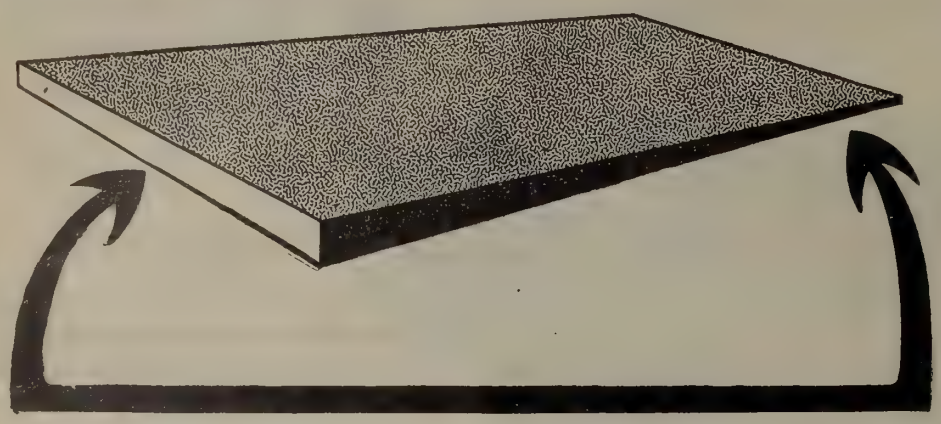
The Only Asphalt Shingle That is Tapered



Winthrop Tapered Shingles are the *only* tapered asphalt shingles manufactured. They have three outstanding features that make them a perfect roofing:

1—They are the big butt shingles — the only asphalt shingle that gives a shadow line, which so improves the appearance of a roof—something architects have long wanted in Asphalt Shingles.

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3—***Being tapered*** extra thickness and weight are distributed where extra thickness and weight are needed—in the part exposed to the weather.

We have obtained a special license to manufacture these shingles under the brand

Brantford Winthrop Tapered Asphalt Slates

Quality of materials and production methods are of the usual high Brantford Roofing standard.

Brantford Winthrop Tapered Asphalt Slates are made from carefully selected Felt saturated and coated with a special blend of asphalts. Real quarried, crushed slate, in its natural colors (red or green or blue black) is embedded into and encrusted on them while the asphalt is hot. They are unaffected by climate. The colors are permanent and never need staining. They are highly fire-resistant ***and they are tapered.***

Distributed under Brantford Roofing trade marks, through Brantford Roofing dealers. Stock carried, information furnished, service rendered by our dealer in your district.

Write for our valuable history of roofing "Shelter." On every page is a photograph of a different kind of a roof, in a different part of the world. It will be mailed free to responsible parties.

BRANTFORD ROOFING CO. Ltd.

Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Halifax.
Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada.

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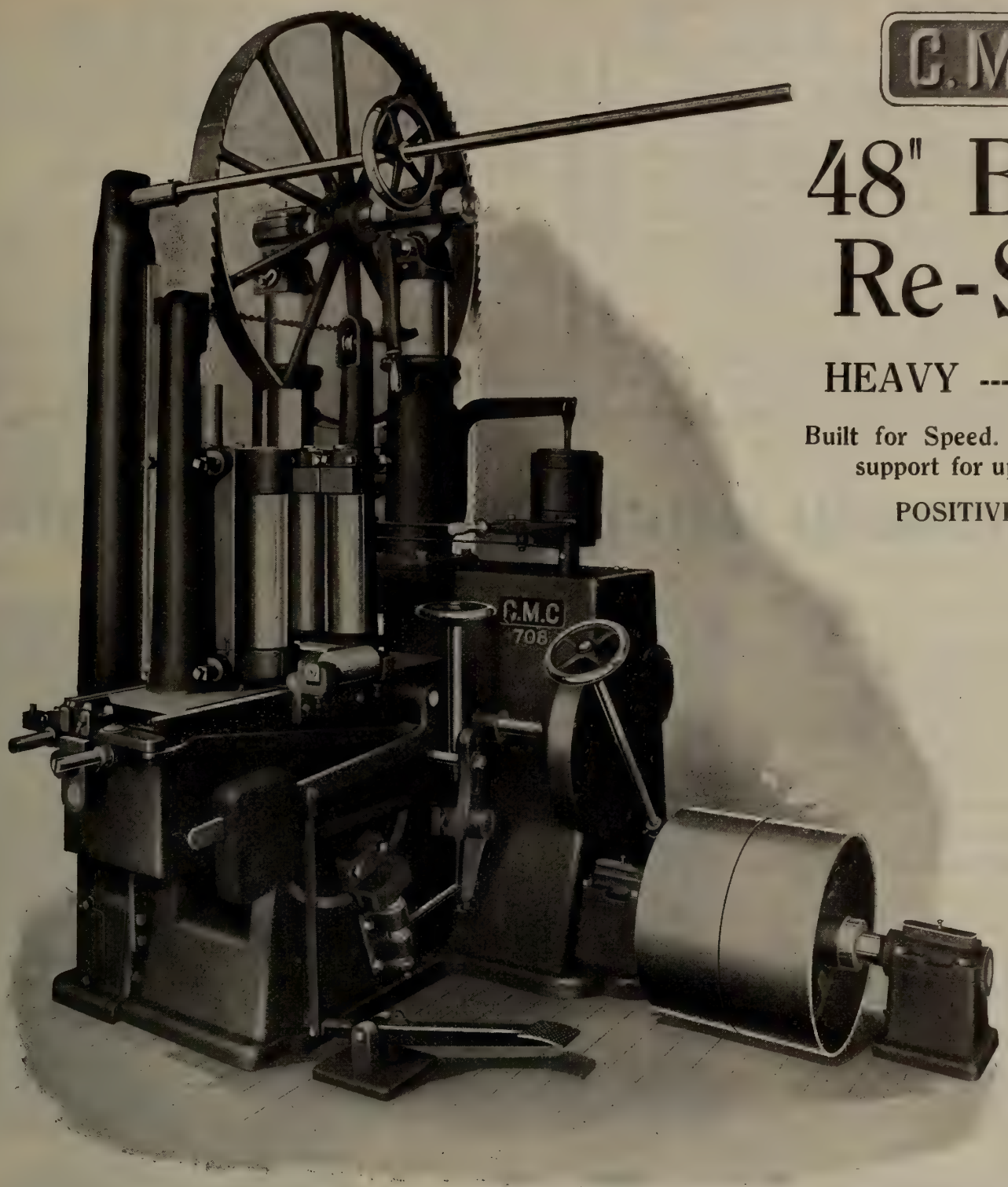

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48" Band Re-Saw

HEAVY ---- RIGID

Built for Speed. Two column support for upper wheel.

POSITIVE FEED

This Resaw has demonstrated that it has no superior for general resawing on the market. Equipped with a 5" saw and driven by an 8" belt backed up by a heavy, rigid frame, it will produce accurate work at from 15' to 80' per minute.

Built with the C.M.C. thoroughness and care, it will give lasting service, cut costs and add to profits.

Investigate its merits. ***Particulars on request.***

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RADCLIFF "Beaver Brand" Saws

are made of best quality steel of crucible quality only. Add to this that they are made by men of lifelong experience in saw-mills and saw factories and you have the reason why they are giving such steady satisfaction.

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Replaces Fire Bricks for all purposes. **Saves Labor.** Your own men can apply. Lasts two to five times as long.

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Enormously Increases the Output

Years of experience have proven the Moreau Barker capable of doing more work and doing it better than almost any other machine. And where does production count more than in the barking of pulpwood?
It is on this basis of greater production that we solicit your business. All we ask is the opportunity of proving our claims to you.

Why not write us now for full particulars, including prices?

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Millions of dollars' worth of lumber is burned every Fall. Lumber yards and mills, as well as standing timber, contribute to our annual fire loss.

Ninety per cent. of these fires are preventable. Is your mill protected from the ever-present danger of unchecked stack sparks?

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is absolutely warranted to stop all dangerous stack sparks. They're scientifically designed and are built to last.

Tell us the diameter and height of your stack and we'll quote you on a suitably sized "THOMPSON."

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We have a good stock of well seasoned belting on hand, and would be pleased to receive your orders. Ask your Superintendent what he requires. The best is the cheapest.

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We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

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Let us send you our catalogue, price lists and samples. We are confident that the all round superiority of our line will convince you of the desirability of giving them a place in your stocks.

Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

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PRODUCES THE BEST as Well as the Cheapest

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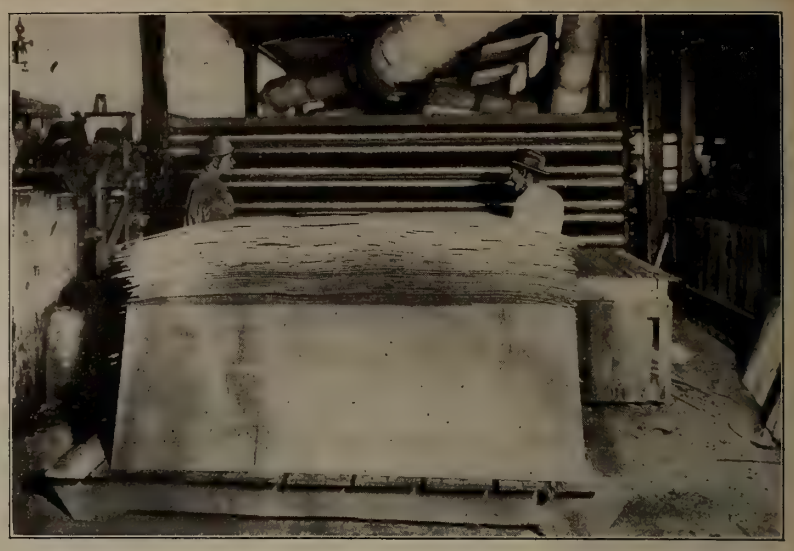

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They have tried several methods of Drying Veneer, and say they are best pleased with the Coe Method.

This dryer is noted for: *It's satisfactory service; It's labor saving; It's high quality of it's product.*

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We build all the Machinery for a Veneer Plant

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AXES & LUMBERING TOOLS

In our large plant we are now making all kinds of good axes, cant hooks, peaveys and maple handles. We make nothing but the best and our prices are right. Every article fully guaranteed. We want your orders and we are going to make it to your interest to place them with us.

Our New Axe and Lumbering Tool Catalogue is now ready.

Write us for one, and mention the lines in which you are most interested, and we will quote you our "dull times" prices on them. Write now.

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THERE are wet places in every saw and pulp mill where nothing but the highest class belting can "make good." It is for these wet places that we recommend what most mill-men swear by—our

"ACME WATERPROOF" BELT

This belt is especially made for a rough and trying service. It has less stretch than any other belt by 15 to 25 per cent.
When you are overhauling try a Goodhue "Acme Waterproof" belt. Other Goodhue belts are "Extra" and "Standard."

Prices and Particulars on Request.

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LION BRAND is the safe and sure cordage for the heavy hauls. It is made to stand the test.

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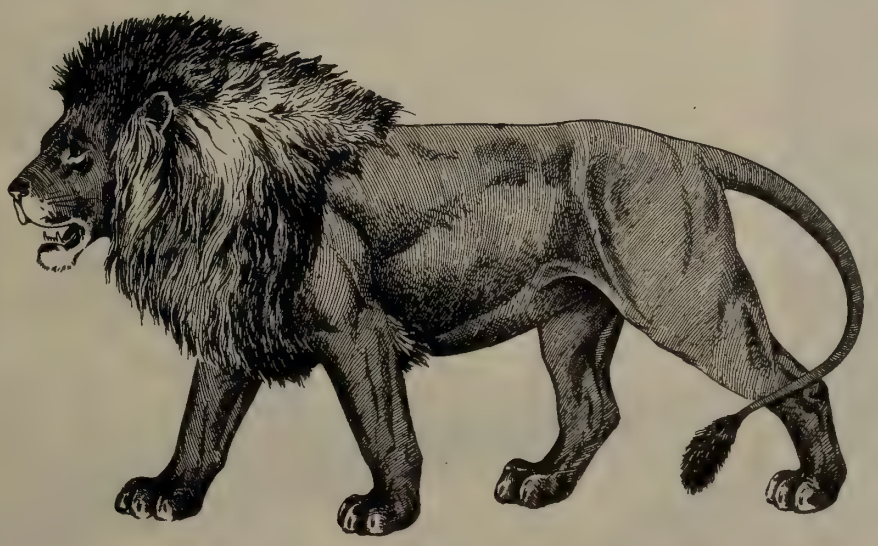

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IN transmission Rope and Lath Yarn Lion Brand stands for absolute reliability Our service represents perfect satisfaction

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BE SURE YOU SPECIFY "LION BRAND"

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YOUR co-operation—the co-operation of all the citizens of Ontario—is the biggest need in Ontario Forestry to-day.

History shows that impoverishment and national decline follows from the destruction of a country's forests.

Most of the area of this Province is non-agricultural, suited by Nature only for growing trees. This land remains yours but the Government sells the trees.

Every summer in Ontario an average area of 425,000 acres of forest land is burnt over, equal to a strip 130 miles long by 5 miles wide. This yearly desolation at the hands of her own people is gradually turning the northern part of the Province into a rocky desert. On thousands of acres, even the soil has been destroyed by fire!

Save Ontario's Forests
They're Yours

The average yearly number of forest fires in Ontario is about 1,275. The vigilance of the Fire Rangers keep two-thirds of Ontario's forest fires down to an average size of less than five acres. But the others are big enough to raise the total average to 350 acres.

Forest fires in Ontario are destroying provincial assets of timber and pulp wood upon which the Province relies to help pay her share of Canada's War Debt. Forest fires destroy fish and game, decrease the regularity of stream flow, cause spring floods, land erosion and the crippling of water powers; turn revenue-producing areas into rock deserts.

Out of every 100 fires in Ontario's forests only three are caused by lightning, while ninety or more are due to man's carelessness. One thousand men scattered over 100,000,000 acres, have little chance of **preventing** fires. All they can hope to do is to see the smoke in time to check them and put them out before they spread beyond control.

The problem of adequate protection of Ontario's Forests from fire is almost entirely a moral one involving the whole public of Ontario. The vast majority of forest fires are caused by human carelessness due to lack of civic responsibility. The tendency is to leave all the responsibility to the Government for protecting the forests from fire. The Government cannot protect the forests belonging to the people of Ontario unless the people of Ontario co-operate. Forestry needs your patriotism, your public spirit, your regard for the general welfare of Canada.

Ontario Forestry Branch,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. 17

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Genuine British Oak Tanned

Leather Belting

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Seek It—
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It Stands for

Perfect Transmission

Cut down the power waste in your mills by eliminating the slipping and stretching of inferior belts. The quality of D. K. McLaren's Belting and the care taken in the manufacture insure full transmission of power even on the most difficult drives.

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The Highest Standard of Quality is Maintained for all Link-Belt Chains.

Every modern facility is employed by our skilled chain makers to produce Link-Belt quality chains.

This trademark >———< is on every link

TO the user this means long life, durability (freedom from annoying breakdowns), in his chains—whether in elevating, conveying or power transmission. That is why many experienced users always specify Link-Belt Chains.

And remember this:—The wheels play an equally important part in the satisfactory operation of every chain drive—every elevator or conveyor. Therefore, money paid for well fitting sprocket wheels yields large returns. Link-Belt Sprockets are made to fit Link-Belt Chains.

CANADIAN LINK-BELT CO. LIMITED

TORONTO, WELLINGTON & PETER STS.
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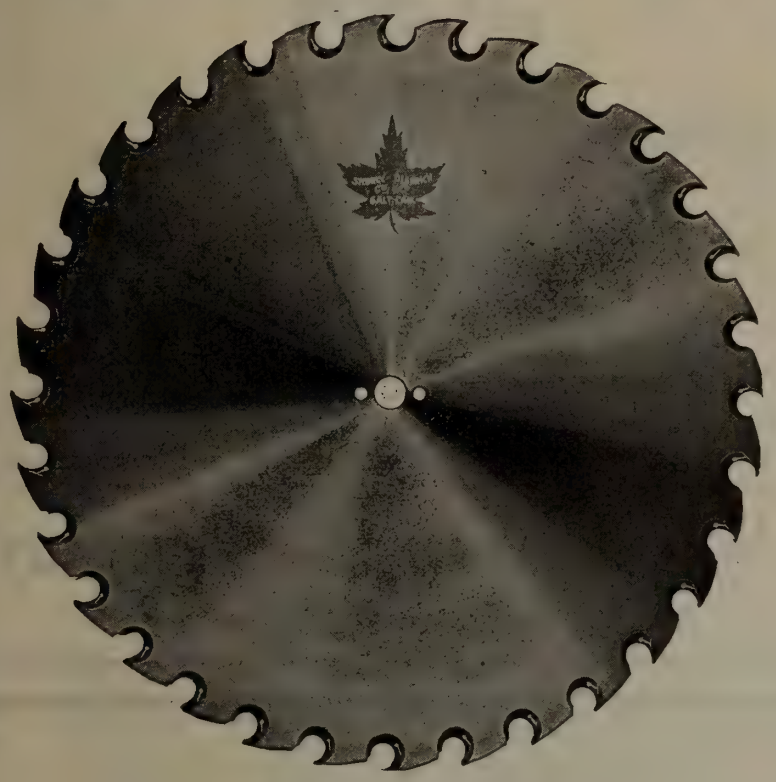
LINK-BELT

CHAINS FOR EVERY SERVICE

Maple Leaf SAWS



Maple Leaf Circular Saws are made of Special High Grade Steel, accurately ground; have hard-tempered center which makes a stiff blade that will stand up under the most severe conditions, and is less liable to push over in case of accident.

Let us prove it to you if you have not discovered it already.

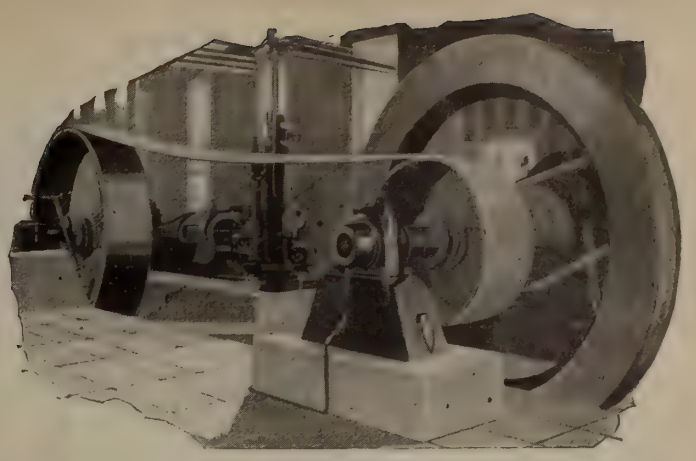
EVERY SAW GUARANTEED.

Cross-cuts, Band Saws, Shingle Saws, and Everything Pertaining to Saws for Lumbermen

The Largest ALL Canadian Saw Manufacturers

Shurly Dietrich Company
Limited

Ottawa Vancouver Galt



The right belt

Freedom from costly repairs and wasteful power leakage—due to inefficient transmission—is the result of the right belt in the right place. This is why Dominion Friction Surface Belting is in such wide use in lumber and pulp mills throughout the Dominion.

Without any obligation to you, our nearest service branch will gladly send an experienced belting man to help solve your transmission problems.

Dominion Rubber System

Service Branches

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Our Dominion Hose, Packing and Industrial Rubber Goods are all the Same High Standard as Dominion Friction Surface Belting.

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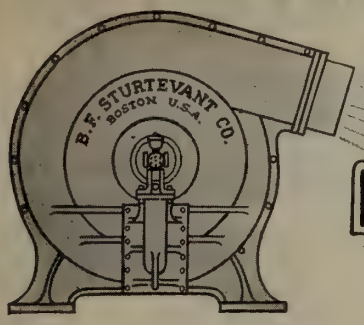

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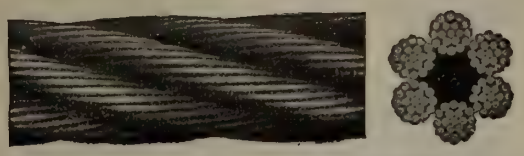

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Waterous Engine Works Company

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Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

SHEET METALS
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Hoyt Metal Company

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Allan-Stoltze Lumber Company
Apex Lumber Co.
Associated Mills, Limited
Brennen & Sons, F. W.
Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cedar Products, Ltd.
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Chesbro, R. G.
Coast & Mountain Lumber Co.
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Dominion Lumber Sales Co.
Donovan. J.
Dry Wood Lumber Co.
Eagle Lumber Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Federal Lumber Company
Fraser, Limited
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Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Limited, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Heeney, Percy E.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Musgrave & Co.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball Co.. J. B.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company
Vanderhoof Lumber Co.

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SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE
Mickle Lumber Co., H L.

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Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
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Hart, Hamilton & Jackson
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Landry Co., J. Robt.
Lloyd, W. Y.
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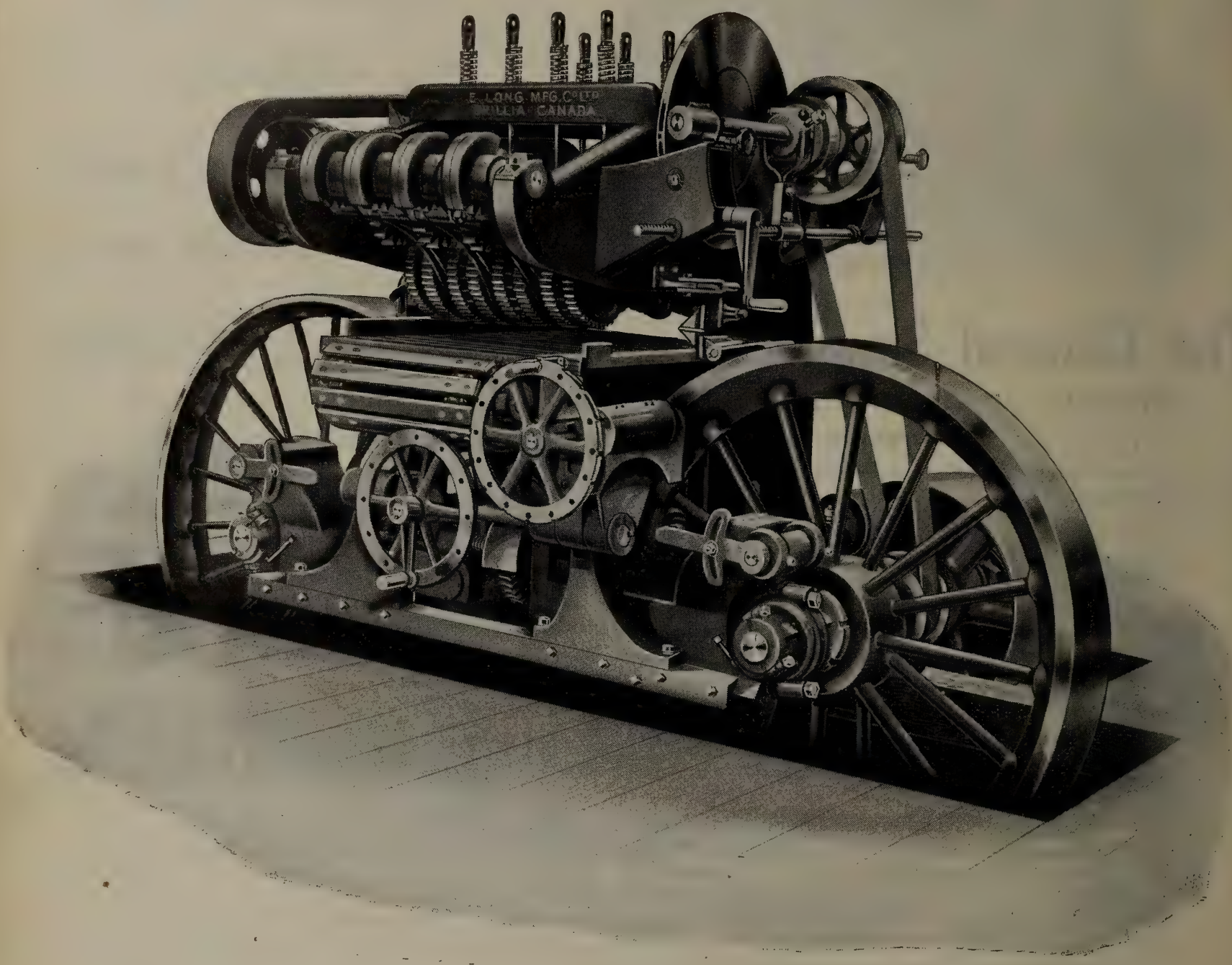

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Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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Vol. 41 Toronto, September 15, 1921 No. 18

Canada Lumberman

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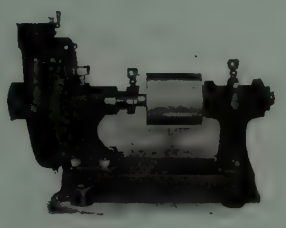

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Made of Indurated Fibreware the Eddy Fire Pail is leak-proof, rust-proof and bulge-proof.

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Hardware dealers everywhere sell the Eddy Fire Pail.

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The Machine that will convert your small logs into more and better lumber, quicker than ever before.

The illustration shows one of the latest designs of gang circular patented by Mr. J. N. Kendall, the well-known millwright, of Ottawa. This machine takes 16-26 in. diam., 10 gauge saws—will cut cants up to 8 inches in thickness, and we furnish with it necessary saw collars for any thickness of lumber desired. It has a hollow mandrel, water cooled saws; each saw has a separate guide; easily accessible and readily adjustable, and the bridge tree is so designed that it can be removed, the saws taken off and a new set put on in 7 to 10 minutes. Safety fingers hung just inside the front press roll prevent a cant flying back off the saws. Lumber cut on these machines is guaranteed to come out absolutely true to size from end to end, and so smooth that 1/16 in. over size is all the allowance necessary for finish.

Read what one user says about it:—

"The machine has given every satisfaction and in many cases far exceeded my idea of sawing lumber; the proof of this being that our customers are paying me $1.00 to $1.50 per thousand more for certain classes of lumber than they can purchase same quality elsewhere—this advantage being purely on account of the uniform and smooth sawing this saw is capable of doing."

We are the original manufacturers of these machines

We have been manufacturing them for the past fourteen years, and the experience gained in all those years is at your disposal. We make these machines in three sizes, as follows, using

26-in. saws for 8-in. cants, as illustrated.
32-in. saws for 10-in. cants.
36-in. saws for 12-in. cants.

Each size is of the very latest design and up-to-date in every improvement.

May we send you a list of satisfied users?

We also make a complete line of twin circulars with chain or steam feed for slabbing logs for these machines.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

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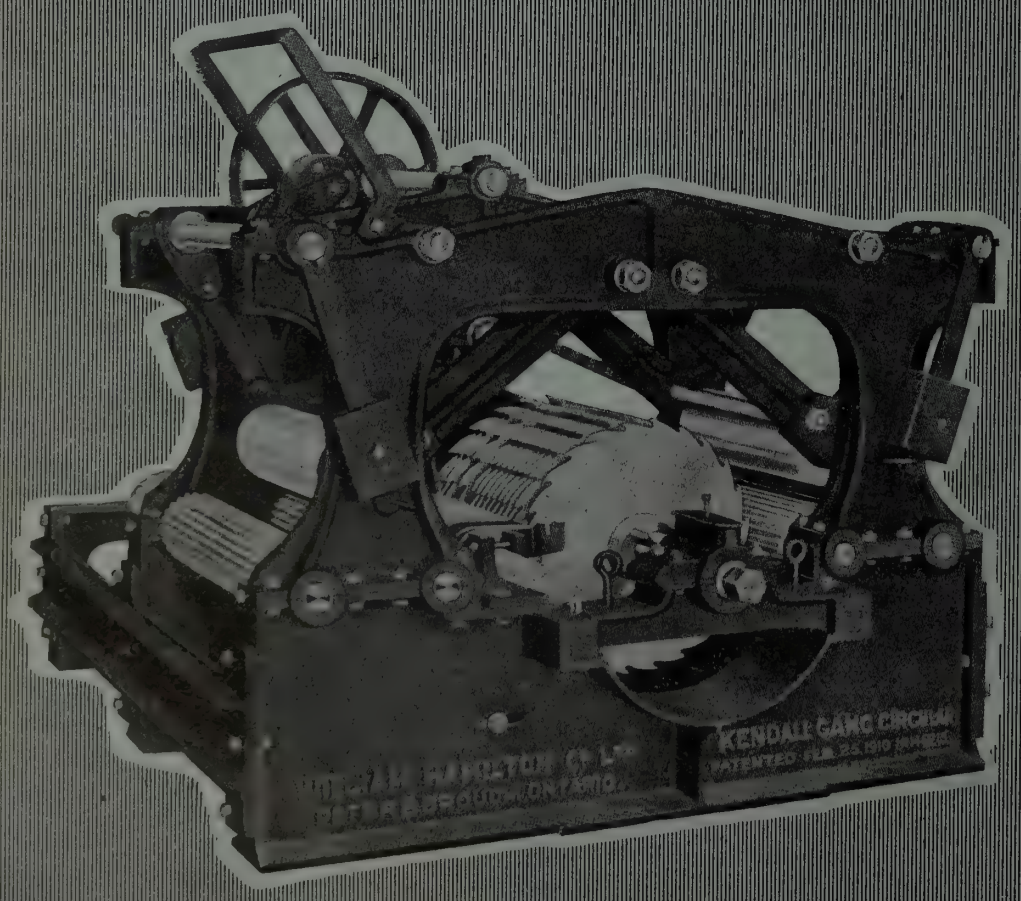

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1	x	3	57,000 ft.
1	x	4	65,000 ft.
1	x	5	230,000 ft.
1	x	6	78,000 ft.
1	x	7	116,000 ft.
1	x	8	87,000 ft.
1	x	12	300,000 ft.
1¼	x	4 to 10	250,000 ft.
1½	x	12	45,000 ft.
2	x	4	500,000 ft.
2	x	5	350,000 ft.
2	x	6	127,000 ft.
2	x	7	110,000 ft.
2	x	8	58,000 ft.
2	x	9	36,000 ft.
2	x	10 & 12	150,000 ft.
3	x	4	60,000 ft.
3	x	5	125,000 ft.
3	x	6	250,000 ft.
3	x	7	450,000 ft.
3	x	8	267,000 ft.
3	x	9 & up	470,000 ft.
⅝	x	3 & up, mill run	150,000 ft.
3	x	4 & up, 5ths	300,000 ft.
2	x	4 & up, 5ths	80,000 ft.

DRESSED MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

5 cars—1 x 4 T&G.
7 cars—1 x 4 T&G and V Jointed.
3 cars—1 x 4 T&G and Beaded.
2 cars—1 x 4 Drop or Novelty Siding.
7 cars—1 x 5 T&G.
2 cars—1 x 5 Novelty Siding.
1 car —½ x 5 Spruce Bevel Siding.
10 cars—1 x 5 & up T&G Spruce.
3 cars—1 x 6 T&G & V Jointed Spruce.
10 cars—1 x 2 Furring Strips, Bundled.

PINE

1 car ½ x 5 & 6 Clear White Pine Bevel Siding. This stock exceptionally fine grade, well manufactured.
2 cars Rough Clear White Pine, all 1 x 6 to 12".

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2 cars XX B.C. Cedar Shingles.

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1 car ½ x 6 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding.
1 car ½ x 4 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding.
1 car Rough Clear Cedar 1⅝ x 4 & up.
2 x 4 & up.

B. C. FIR

2 cars 1 x 3 Clear Fir Flooring KD.
3 cars 1 x 4 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
3 cars 1 x 4 Clear Fir Flooring KD.
1 car 1 x 3 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
1 car ⅝ x 4 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
1 car 1 x 10 No. 1 Merch Sized Fir Boards.
5 cars Rough Clear Fir, sizes 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2 x 6 to 12".

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3,000,000 Merchantable ft. B.C. Douglas Fir Timbers, sizes 8 x 8 to 24 x 24, lengths 10 to 81 ft. All can be re-sawn to your specification.

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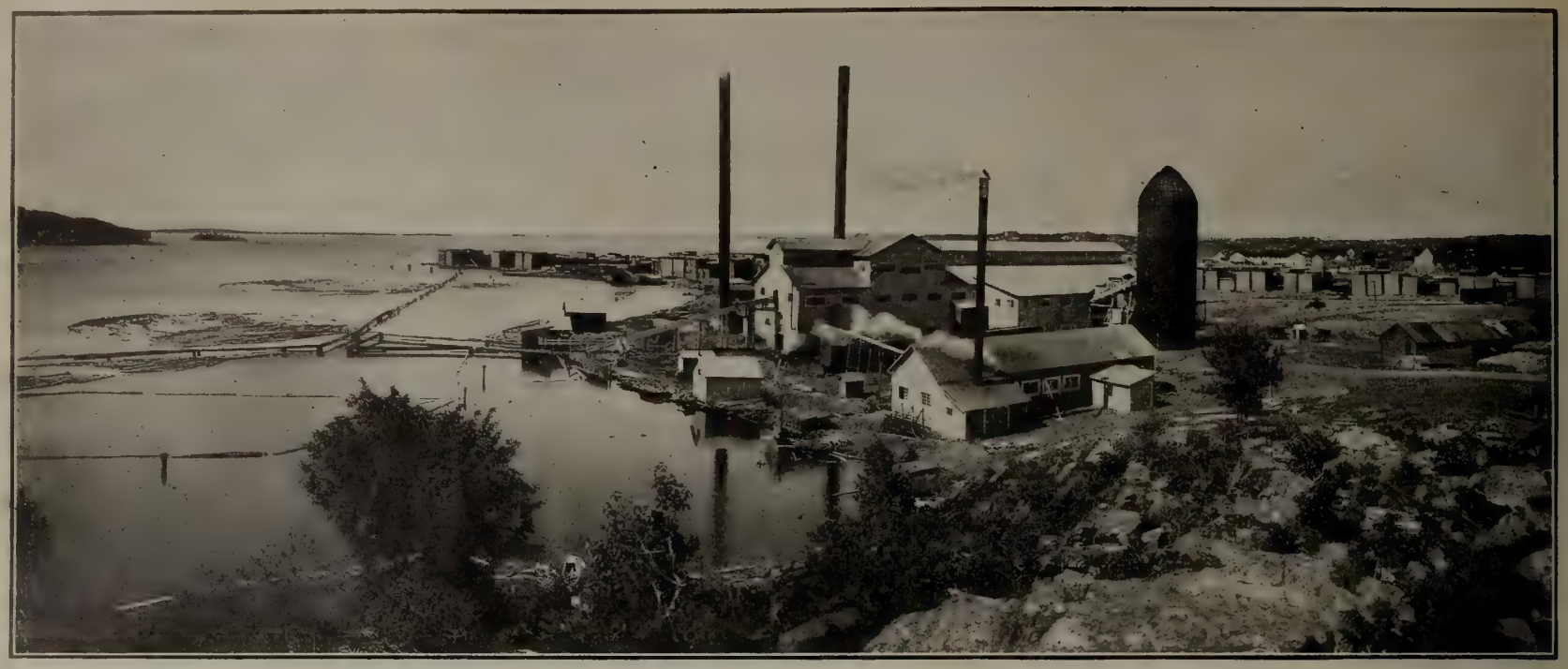

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A large, well assorted stock. Rough or dressed.
Planing mill point of shipment.
Even lengths.

Can ship straight or mixed cars, in

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White Pine--"SHOP"

1 x 7 & up--10/16
1¼ x 6 & up "
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1 in. x 4 in. Mill Run White Pine
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192,000′	4/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
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41,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
105,000′	6/4	1sts & 2nds
111,000′	6/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
92,000′	8/4	1sts & 2nds
90,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
148,000′	10/4	1sts & 2nds
80,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
42,000′	12/4	1sts & 2nds
39,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
19,000′	16/4	1sts & 2nds
8,000′	16/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
320,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.

BASSWOOD

135,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
106,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

HARD MAPLE

97,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
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36,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
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12,000′	6/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

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36,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

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OUR SPECIALTY IS QUEBEC SPRUCE.

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Head Office: 68 St. Peter Street, QUEBEC, P.Q.

Hardwood

—when you need it

—as quick as you need it

FROM our Logansport, Indiana, Service Yard (near South Bend) we are able to make hardwood delivery in half the time usually required because we have exceptional car facilities.

Our capacity at this yard is 5,000,000 feet —consisting chiefly of Ash, Elm, Maple, Oak, Poplar and Hickory. Delivery of any of these items—all of the highest quality— can be made just as you want them.

And by that we mean that we will fill your order to satisfy you absolutely—you to be the judge of satisfaction.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

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Mason-Kimball Lumber Co.

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B. C. LUMBER, TIMBERS AND SHINGLES, HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE, PINE—RED AND WHITE, SPRUCE

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1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2" x 8". 43/16, 11/18, 1/20. 1,208'
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2" x 6". DIS & 2E. & Chamford. Dressing ⅛" off only.
1/5, 1/6, 5/7, 1/8, 3/9, 2/10.
4/11, 8/12, 3/13, 5/14, 4/15.
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9/22. 18,563' B.M. at

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Both of these carloads are of very fine quality and well manufactured and are in DRY condition.

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Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
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Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
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2 " 12/4" S. Maple No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
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19.000—Ft..... 2" x 6" x 6/16'
15.000—Ft..... 2" x 7" x 6/16'
382.000—Ft..... 2" x 3/up 6/16'
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2680 "	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000 "	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700 "	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000 "	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400 "	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000 "	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000 "	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000 "	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
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8000 "	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000 "	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000 "	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000 "	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000 "	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000 "	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000 "	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285 "	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000 "	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000 "	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
		12000 "	4/4 Hard & Soft Maple No. 3 C&B

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All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

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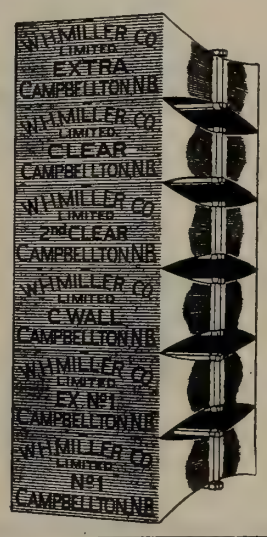
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All Kinds of Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

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EASTERN CEDAR POLES and B. C.
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We have a stock of each.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

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Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

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If you are in need of belting, pulleys, and other transmission equipment and appreciate prompt delivery and personal attention to all orders and inquiries, send me a trial order. I have a large stock of leather, rubber and other recognized grades of belting in first-class used and new stock; also first-class used pulleys, hangers, shafting, couplings, etc., several good steam engines and other sawmill equipment. Used equipment shipped subject to inspection is a good investment and assures you of a square deal.

Please write for stock list.

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We desire to announce to the trade, that we have opened an office in Vancouver at 1112 Standard Bank Building.

Having had a wide experience in handling all lines of B.C. lumber products, and a wide mill connection, we are in a position to give you excellent Service on any of your enquiries, for Coast Lumber and Shingles in all grades and sizes.

Inter-Provincial Lumber Co.
Limited

Standard Bank Building. **Vancouver**

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Stout & MacNeil **Winnipeg, Man.**

Fletcher Corporation Limited

Sherbrooke, Que.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of the

Finest Grades of All Canadian Lumber

Dressing in Transit Plant at Sherbrooke, Que.

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Prompt Deliveries --- Quality Guaranteed

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Oats, Corn, Mill Feeds and Hay

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We are specially equipped to serve the camps with Oats and Corn either sacked or in bulk, having them in nearby positions at all times

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RED CEDAR Boards and Shiplap

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Daily Capacity 100,000 Feet

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(Air and Kiln Dried)

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Stock 10,000,000 Feet

We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

Mountain Lumber Manufacturers
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"The Spruce Supply"

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Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

Shelving, Drop Siding, Flooring and Ceiling Resawn Boards

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WHEN ORDERING --- WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE FOR

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Good Stock and Prompt
Shipment Assured

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Hemlock newly cut

Million feet assorted sizes, any length or width in 1 in. or 2 in., partly dry, rough or dressed.

Prices are right. Wire or 'phone.

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We offer you

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Timbers
Heavy Joists
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Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

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Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

White Pine Mill Run

6/4 x 4	6/4 x 6	6/4 x 10
6/4 x 5	6/4 x 8	6/4 x 12

Also 4/4 & 8/8 Stock in assorted widths
All 10 to 16′ Large percentage 16′

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Apex Lumber Company, Limited

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RELIABLE QUALITY TRADE MARK SERVICE

Sort up your Yard Stock:—

MIXED CARS B.C. LUMBER

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British Columbia

Lumber and Shingles

Fir - Spruce - Hemlock

Red Cedar Shingles
"Van" Brand
is our
Special Brand

AIR DRIED HEMLOCK

5 Cars 2 inch in random lengths and widths at exceptionally good prices.

Special Spruce for immediate Shipment Shop 1½ and Bevel Siding

Vanderhoof Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

336 ROGERS BUILDING VANCOUVER, B.C.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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Timms Phillips

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RED CEDAR SHINGLES

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What you want
When you want it
is

Service

Try us on your next order for Coast Lumber and Shingles

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Satisfaction

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

Dominion Lumber Sales Limited

Sole selling agents for two Saw Mills
also two Shingle Mills

Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or Dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We specialize in mixed cars, such as Fir, Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar and Pine. Why have money tied up in dead stock? Let us bring you in a mixed car of all sizes.

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Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

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DOUGLAS FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE *and* CEDAR LUMBER

RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

OFFICE AND MILLS - - VICTORIA, B. C.

If you need any of the following you can buy it at bargain prices

SITKA SPRUCE—In thicknesses of 4″, 3″, 2″, 1″, 1¼″ and 1½″.
HARDWOODS—Beech, Birch and Maple, 1″, 1¼″, 1½″ and 2″.
HARDWOOD FLOORING—In Beech, Birch and Maple. Grades—Clear, No. 1 and factory thicknesses, 13/16″ and ⅜″; widths, 1¾″, 2″, 2¼″, 3¼″.
MOULDINGS—Soft and Hardwood.
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We are forced to close out these stocks quickly, and we advise you to come up to Midland and give them your personal inspection. You can make a profitable trip out of it.

MIDLAND WOODWORKERS LTD.

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

Are You Shopping? Then Wire or Write Us

Maritime Province lumber can always be bought for less money than any other stocks.

In order to eliminate troubles due to lack of uniformity in loading, we have instituted a sorting yard at Moncton, N.B., where our stocks are carefully sorted and graded, and we can now give you prompt and satisfactory service in shipment and quality.

After looking over the list below, wire us on the interesting items:—

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1'' Separate Widths, 8' and up.
2'' Separate Widths, 8' and up.
3'' Separate Widths, 8' and up.
4x4, 4x5, 4x6, 4x7 and up.

PINE

1'' Shipping Boards, 1x6 and up, 10' and up.
1'' Shorts and Narrows.
2'' Separate Widths, 8' and up.
3'' Separate Widths, 8' and up.

HEMLOCK

1'' Log Run Random Rough.
2'' Separate Widths, 8' and up.
3'' Separate Widths, 8' and up.

HARDWOOD

No. 2 Com. and Better in 1'', 2'', 3'' and 4''.
No. 3 Com. and Better in 1'', 2'', 3'' and 4''.

Also a good assortment of 5ths and Culls for crating, etc.

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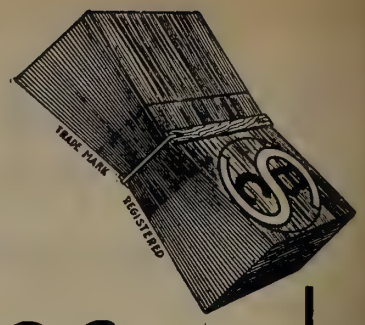
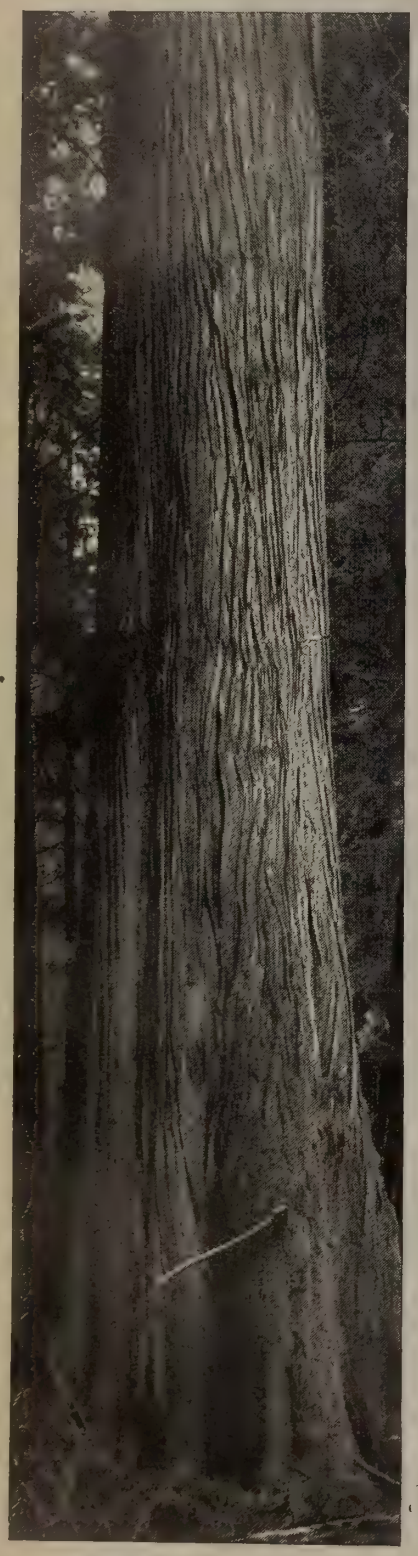


BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles



Wonderful developments have taken place in the manufacture of British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles in the past 10 years. In the earlier days of the industry production was the main object, and as a result many thousands of cheap, thin shingles were produced and used by the building public. Since then both manufacturers and consumers have had an opportunity to observe the result of this erroneous practice, and a great deal of research has been made which has resulted in placing upon the market a vastly superior product, the present vertical grain shingle sawn 5 butts to 2 inches and thicker.

The days for using thin, flat grain shingles as roofing material are rapidly vanishing. It does not necessarily follow that the thin and cheap grades of shingles are not being manufactured and that there is no proper use for them. On the contrary, architects and structural engineers, as well as practical builders, are awakening to the fact that thin shingles for sidewall covering offer tremendous possibilities.

It has been proven that shingles are a great deal cheaper than practically any other sidewall covering, and in addition to this strong point, it has been demonstrated that they constitute a covering which is cool in summer and warm in winter.

In every section of the continent great development is taking place in shingle homes. An interesting competition will shortly take place throughout the country to secure photographs of homes where shingles have been used entirely for sidewall and roof covering. Cash prizes in the amount of $1,000.00 will be offered for photographs of the most attractive shingle homes. These photographs will be utilized in preparing an attractive booklet containing building suggestions. The lumber and construction trade will await this competition with considerable interest.

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3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

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Perfection Shingles
in Canada

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CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co.
Limited
New Westminister B. C.
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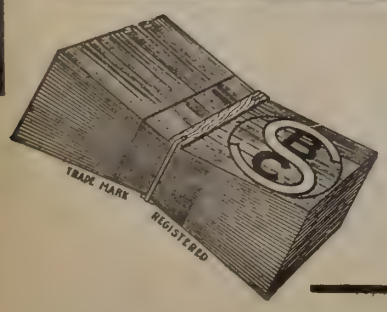
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

HEAPS & SONS, LTD.
Metropolitan Building
VANCOUVER
Red Cedar Shingles
XXX-XXXXX Perfections, Eurekas
Cedar Bevel Siding

W. MARK DeCEW
405 Winch Bldg Vancouver
Red Cedar Shingles
Perfections XXX-XXXXX



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Our Storage Charges are reasonable

Our Service is the best obtainable.

Hay
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Blankets,
Tents,
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of all
kinds.

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for Immediate Shipment

Have mill cutting White Pine, sawing from well-watered logs. If you want any specials or squares in 4 in. x 4 in. 5 in. x 5 in. or 6 in. x 6 in. send me your inquiries.

Also well-assorted
Ottawa Valley Stocks.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments

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SPRUCE AND PINE

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Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

Northern Lumber Mills
North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	8/16′	Mill Run	Strips		
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	"	"	"	Crating	Stock
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	"	"	"		
200 M.	2 x 4	"	"	"		
50 M.	4 x 4	"	"	"		
200 M.	2 x 5	"	"	"		
400 M.	2 x 6	"	"	"		
350 M.	2 x 8	"	"	"		
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	"	"	"	Sound	Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	"	"	Strong to 16 Ft.	
30 M.	6 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
15 M.	6 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
30 M.	8 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
100 M.	1 x 4 & Up	No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.				
100 M	2 x 4-10	No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average				

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

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408 Pacific Bldg. - Vancouver, B. C.

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Lumber and Timber Merchants

British Columbia Fir Lumber and Timber, and Oregon Spars

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TIMBERS
in
Fir, Hemlock or Cedar
Kiln Dried Soft Island Fir

DOOR STOCK
SHOP CEDAR

Yard Stocks
And All Coast Lumber Products
Shingles

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VICTORIA, B.C.

Edham
Quality Supreme

Red Cedar
SHINGLES
Fir, Cedar & Spruce
LUMBER

Quick dispatch our motto

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Mill and General Offices
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British Columbia Forest Products

Technical Information

Information furnished as to the qualities, weights, strengths and uses of all woods.

Inquiries Solicited

Samples of all British Columbia woods and literature for distribution.

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SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Tamarack
Poplar

Rossed Pulpwood
Lath

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
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Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale

White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock Hardwoods

Let us Quote you

Head Office: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada
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Get Your Ear to the Ground

—and listen to what is going on in the Lumber business: We will be pleased to quote you on a sample car of White Pine in Clear, Cuts, Mill Run or Culls in the rough or dressed. We also have a good stock of Lath.

Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

THE
Mageau Lumber Company, Ltd.
C. N. Railway FIELD, Ontario

ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—

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THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY
Exporters **Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.** Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

FOR SALE

As a going concern, a timber limit (freehold) on C.G.R. siding in Abitibi district, 15,000 acres, containing 100 million feet of lumber or 150,000 cords of pulpwood, spruce and jackpine suitable for ties; with one mill, capacity of 30,000 feet per day. Logging roads, 2 sets of camps and general outfit complete. Communicate with

J. A. Turcotte, Amos, P.Q.

Bethune Pulp and Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Huntsville - Ontario

We manufacture band sawn hardwoods, from logs taken from our own timber lands. Our specialty is

BIRCH

which contains a large percentage of red in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 & 4" mostly No. 1 Com. & Btr. with National Inspection Rules of Grading. We also saw some basswood, ash & maple. Have ready for prompt shipment 1" & 2" dry

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

in all widths. Send us your inquiries for pulpwood, railway ties and car timbers. Good car supply and dressing facilities here.

A MERCURE

Drummondville -- Quebec

Offers:—

400,000 ft. Spruce 1″ log run dead culls out
100,000 ft. " 2″ " "
200,000 ft. Hemlock 1″ " "
50,000 ft. " 2″ " "
100,000 ft. White Pine 1″ " "
50,000 ft. " " 2″ " "
75,000 ft. " Ash 1″ " "
100,000 ft. " Birch 1″ " "
50,000 ft. " " 1″ Culls
300,000 Cedar Laths 1 1/4″x4′
200,000 Hemlock Laths 1 1/4″x4′
200,000 Spruce " 1 1/4″x4′
200,000 " " 1″x4′
1,000 Cords Slabs 3 ft.
1,000 " Edgings 3 ft.

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We have JACK PINE LUMBER for sale——

It is no fraud !
It is not the best lumber !
But - - -
It is the best cheap lumber on the market !

We have Lumber and Ties for sale

JAMES McCREARY & SON **Sudbury, Ont**

For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

Fassett, Quebec

Everything in Pine

Your requirements in Red, White and Jack Pine can be immediately supplied by us direct from our Bagshot Mills. The quality of this lumber is unusually high, being liberally graded and marked at attractive prices. We are also in a position to supply Railroad Ties and Pulpwood in any quantity.

Quotations and full information gladly forwarded on request.

The Pembroke Timber, Tie & Pulp Company, Limited

Lumber, Ties and Pulpwood

Mill, Bagshot, Ont, Head Office, Pembroke, Ont.
W. H. Bromley, Manager

Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

If you need STOCK PINE DOORS, Clear or Paint Quality, VENEER DOORS, made to detail, SPECIAL MILLWORK, of the Highest Quality obtainable, or BEAVER BRAND HARDWOOD FLOORING, write us with your requirements, which will receive our attention whether your needs are great or small.

Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

WILLIAM BARRATT

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Spruce, White Pine and Hardwoods

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Canadian Representative of

Memphis Land & Lumber Co.

Memphis - Tenn.

Agent for the R. A. R. Allen Lumber Co., Millbridge, Ont.
1921 Output.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

J. Burstall & Co.

Purchasers and Shippers of

ALL KINDS OF

TIMBER

AND

LUMBER

Head Office:

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Also **J. Burstall & Co., Limited**

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Canadian Hardwoods

BIRCH AND MAPLE

OUR SPECIALTY

Elm, Ash, Basswood, Beech, Chesnut, Oak and Poplar

110 West 40th St - New York

Canadian Representative: D. Cote, 730A Champagneur, Outremont, Montreal

WE WANT

Spruce and Hemlock

Let us have your list of stock and prices.

McCORMACK & STEWART

Bank of Toronto Building HAMILTON, Ontario

"LET US NOT DROWSE IN THE WATCH TOWER"

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, says "It is drowsiness in the watch tower which is responsible for war."

This may just as truly be said of FIRES. They are usually the result of somebody's drowsiness— inertness, sluggishness—which results in procrastination, downright neglect—DISASTER!

You, the mill owner, and you, the mill manager, may be personally as wide-awake and careful as is humanly possible. You may understand lumber plant fire hazards thoroughly; you may expend large sums in fire protective apparatus, and may over and over again impress upon your men the need of vigilance and caution. What you cannot do alone is to ingraft in the body of employees your own respect for safety practices and inculcate in them the habits of watchfulness which experience, study, observation and personal interest have taught you.

Here is where the INSPECTION SERVICE of the LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE steps in to help. Our inspectors are FIRE SPECIALISTS. They find menacing conditions, discuss them with your responsible department heads, render you written reports warning you of the hazard and they suggest practical remedies. Their mission is to awaken the "drowsy" to a realization of danger and to secure action. The mission of the ALLIANCE is to prevent fires and to save you in your insurance premium the money which fires cost. Particulars regarding our Service and Saving may be obtained by addressing the

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The Urgency of a Building Campaign

The retail lumberman is neglecting an opportunity to-day, if he does not take advantage on any and every occasion to impress upon his customers that lumber is down in price and has already played its part in the readjustment of values and in paving the way for the stabilization of the market and building prospects. Too long has lumber been made to bear the censure and the criticism of many thoughtless people and rival trades. The fact, that lumber plays only a comparatively small part in the expenditure of the average dwelling, is entirely lost sight of, and many other things, which involve a greater expenditure, escape without a word of fault-finding. The sooner that retail lumbermen seek to remove this onus or stigma from the product which they handle, the more likely building is to revive, and the urgent resuirements for houses met.

The general opinion is that values have now touched bottom, and there is not likely to be any further descent. There is such a thing as putting off or dilly-dallying until it is too late. Those home builders who have been waiting month after month until such and such a thing came about, may find in the end that they have deferred matters too long. As much money, trade and profitable results are lost by hesitation as by precipitate action. The safe course to pursue is the middle one, and the man who builds at the present will, as far as all representative authorities are able to gather, not have cause to regret his decision. Now is the time to proceed, and those who are holding aloof are likely to review the delay with disappointment and wish that it had been otherwise.

Lumber prices are no longer a barrier to the resumption of construction. Forest products were the first to deflate, and this fact cannot too soon be recognized. The press throughout the country is taking up the question of building activity with considerable earnestness and aggressiveness, and the best service that the lumber merchant can render any community at this juncture is to exert himself in stimulating building at home. He can play no greater role, no more patriotic part, than to see that the need of his own town or city in a housing əsuəs is promptly satisfied.

It is always noticeable that when construction gets under way many other things also get started. Grievances disappear, gloom gives place to optimism, a buoyant feeling prevails and everyone speaks of progress and expansion. Building is largely the keynote of industrial revival.

In a recent edition of the "Canada Lumberman" a vigilant lumber company showed what $350 would buy a year ago to-day and what it will buy now in the lumber market. The extra material that can be secured is really surprising. A leading metropolitan daily, in discussing structural activities, after a thorough investigation, declares that now is the time to build, and that there is really no valid reason for delay in entering upon the project. Construction costs are considerably lower than they were a year ago, and those who look for a return to pre-war costs, imagine a vain thing. It is pointed out that the cost of building has come down far more than the cost of foodstuffs and that the building trade is the foundation upon which all other activities depend. When it is speeded up the quickening influence is felt all down the line. In any community where it has been restored to its wonted activity, it will be only a short time before all other industries revive.

The retail lumberman should move speedily in these matters. He who fails to drive home the truth is pursuing a short-sighted policy. By personal talks, by distribution of folders, by newspaper advertising, by window displays and by every other method of publicity he should seek to emphasize the fact that "Now is the time to build," and that "Lumber to-day is the world's cheapest building material."

Unique Pleas for Higher House Rents

Industrial conditions have their ebb and flow, the same as ocean tides. The average period between the highest peak of prosperity and the lowest depth of depression is said to be about seven years. Good times abound for two or three years and then a gradual recession sets in, the commercial and industrial situation becoming unusually quiet until there is scarcely a ripple upon the stagnant surface. Then the state of affairs begins to change. A better feeling prevails, increased orders are reported, more money is put in circulation, prices begin to ascend instead of descend and a buyer's market is converted into a seller's. Many other features develop during the transitory period and among them is that commodities, which are usually the last to rise, are frequently the first to come down.

It is not so, however, with the price of houses and the levels of rents. There are several reasons why houses have not fallen in value, as many think they should. The majority now on the market were erected when all materials were at the top-notch figure and labor was not only exorbitant in its demands, but inefficient. However, the process of readjustment is now going on and there is no doubt that in time houses will be cheaper, although the immediate prospect is not very pronounced.

The one feature that stands out strongest against the present downward trend is rents. While there may be no increase in the larger cities, there is no disposition on the part of the owners to reduce the figure. In fact, houses are still at such a premium and the need of them so great that when any dwelling becomes vacant there are scores of applicants. To all appeals for a reduction in rent landlords turn a deaf ear or offer many objections.

It has, however, remained for the possessor of a certain apartment house on Manhattan Avenue, New York, to lead the way in plausible pretexts. He recently attempted to justify increases in rent, and in doing so employed novel and bold methods. He showed courage, energy and initiative worthy of a better cause, although his arguments to justify the move seemed far-fetched. Some reasons that he presented should have a place in the joke column of an almanac. This gentleman bandit—or, more properly speaking, household thug—stated that he had lost $100,000 in stocks and naturally wanted to requite himself as expeditiously as possible. He declared that his apartments had a very small death rate, that two persons in every family were working, some getting good salaries; that the houses were on a prominent avenue, with few children, and then there was ample heat and hot water, while the site was in a block entirely free from dogs.

It now remains for the average landlord to incorporate some of these excuses in the stock list that he has been furnishing for many years. Prospective tenants have heard much about augmented water rates, taxes, repairs, insurance, local improvements, plumbing, painting, carpentry and lumber, but here is one who emerges from the vulgar throng and leads the way with statements that are refreshing and illuminating. Certainly he holds the championship, and it remains for some other owner of an apartment to outdo the man from Manhattan.

Cutting Out Guesswork in Timber Wealth

A new use for the aeroplane has been found by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, namely, the surveying of pulp and timber limits with a view to estimating the quantities of wood they contain. Two aeroplanes with pilots are being provided by the Federal Air Board and two forest observers by the Lands and Forests Department at Toronto. The headquarters of the survey party is at Sioux Falls. The cost of about $45,000 per year is being borne on the basis of the province paying one-third of the cost.

While the enterprise of the two Governments is providing data of great value, beginning with the English River pulp and timber limit, it does not enable them to form an unimpeachable estimate of the value of the timber and pulpwood in any given district. The most that can be done is to sketch in with pencil on a blank map the character of the

woods in the forest areas and to delimit the burned-over and barren areas. Manifestly, the size and quality of the trees can be determined only by the use of "ground men."

Once having sketched in carefully the character of every section of the limit being surveyed and the kinds of standing wood, a planimiter is put at work. This little instrument, after the outline of an area has been followed as with a pencil records the dimensions of the area. Thus, the number of square miles of lake, burned-over area, and various kinds of timber can be calculated with a fair degree of accuracy.

But few limits are thoroughly cruised by ground men. The areas are so vast and the difficulties of transportation so great that it is seldom that more than the districts along the main waterways are tested. Many a pulpwood and timber limit has been bought and sold without either party having more than a guess as to its real value. Hereafter, more complete data will be held before the Government parts with any part of the public domain.

Having completed the survey of the English river limit, the airmen and forest observers, with the aid of ground men, are working on even more detailed estimates of the timber wealth in nearby regions.

The aeroplane already is being used to some extent for forest protection and promises to become a more and more important factor in securing for the public the fullest possible return from their natural heritage.

Lumbermen Feel the Tide is Turning

The opinion seems to be general among a large number of wholesale lumber merchants that prices have about touched bottom and that the last will shortly be seen of reducing quotations. Of course, all do not share in this opinion, but the preponderance of belief is that basic figures have now been reached in all Canadian forest products, with one or two exceptions. In the larger cities building has also taken somewhat of a spurt, and there is a better feeling prevailing among retailers, many of whom are busy in woodworking plants.

The air of speculation is slowly disappearing from the lumber arena, and there is not as much bartering and dilly-dallying about prices as there has been during the past few months. Many firms are adopting a finality in regard to quotations and are prepared to stand or fall at the figures named. Most large concerns have taken their loss and now feel that they are down to bed-rock. Some organizations, however, financially able to hold their stock, are not parting with it by any means unless they obtain what they consider a fair value. Prices are certainly considerably firmer on most lines of lumber than they were a few weeks ago, and there is a steadying influence in hemlock and spruce.

Sentiment on the whole is more buoyant than it has been at any time during the summer, and while no one expects a record business this fall, still the turn-over is going to be bigger than many have been looking for.

In hardwoods there are many more inquiries, and when salesmen call upon large consumers, they are given a hearing and asked their prices on different lines, wheras not so long ago manufacturers absolutely declined to listen to such a thing as price, and were not interested in the lumber situation, being stocked to the limit.

While buying is still carried on meagrely, it is felt that the tide is beginning to turn. There are signs of the resumption of industrial activity in numerous centres and the automobile business is pretty active at the present juncture. A number of motor firms are making inquiries for thick birch and ash, No. 1 common and better, and in some of the upper grades of hardwood there is a limited quantity of stock two inches and up in thickness.

Prices are yet a long way from being stabilized, but except in the case of those who are compelled through financial or other reasons to dispose of their holdings, there is no general weakening or sagging below the levels that have been witnessed.

State of Timber Market in United Kingdom

The result of the meeting of the Swedish wood exporters, at which it was decided that the minimum prices for timber should be revoked, and that sellers be free to make their own negotiations with buyers, heralds the approach of still cheaper timber for housing and other construction work, says the London Times Trade Supplement.

Stocks in Sweden are very heavy, and as Finnish shippers are also holding large stocks there is certain to be keen competition. Finnish shippers have been making sales to the British market at as low as £16 for 9-inch deals and £10 for 7-inch. Stocks of Swedish, Finnish and Canadian wood are on the large scale, though there may be none too many good joinery deals. It is estimated that on the London market there are nearly three months' supplies of European deals and battens at present rates of consumption, over two and a half months' supply of flooring, and no less than six months' supply of Canadian spruce.

Three good months have been lost on account of the buying strike, and Swedish and Finnish shippers are likely to offer low prices with the object of relieving the congestion of their yards and raising ready money. The depressed condition of the freight market is not expected to change to any great extent in anticipation and realization of a rush of shipments to the United Kingdom and consuming countries of north of Europe wood on the Continent, as the large amount of tonnage now laid up would seek cargoes at a little more attractive rates than the about 60s. ruling from middle zone Baltic to London. One can therefore assume that unless unforseen circumstances arise the prices of Baltic timber will get much nearer those levels ruling before the war.

A Grouch Cannot Sell Lumber To Day

(From the Gulf Coast Lumberman)

There may be some things in this world that the guy with the in-bred grouch can do to make a living (lots of professional grouches have become rich by some freak of fortune), but there is one thing that he certainly can't do, and that is sell the blic.

Man and woman both hate a grouch and try to keep as far removed from one as possible; and even God smiles not upon him. There is no selling invitation in a grouchy mug. There is nothing creative in the outside appearance of the fellow with the vinegar expression.

The engaging, friendly smile, the courteous, attractive word, are natural co-partners. Too many business men still misunderstand the selling value of a smile. Some wag has said that a "Smile is always worth its face value." That is decidedly an under-estimate. It is worth considerably more than that. There is generally heart value, behind the face value of mile.

If your face looks like the curse of an aching heart; if your townspeople meet you with a look on your face as though you had just been snake-bit, or had been re-reading Dante's Inferno; do you think they are going to be eager to get to your place of business, or to ask your advice about something pleasant?

Even the man with a naturally sunny disposition, needs to keep himself sold on the value of a smile. It would do all of us good, if someone would remind us every morning, like this:

"Practise smiling. Make it a habit. Put that grin on your face. No matter how hard it is to crack the grim visage the firt time, grab that smile. The second one will come easier than the first, and so on. Smile enough outwardly, and you begin to smile inwardly. The next thing you know you'll be smiling both ways automatically. God and man both like to be with the fellow who smiles. Cut out the long face. Get rid of the sour expression. Realize your birthright as a creative being, and grin at that immortal realization. Spread a little sunshine, and a little optimism. God still reigns; the government is safe; there's nothing desperately wrong with business. Smile, d—n you, smile!"

The man who thinks right and keeps trying, will tell you that a smile works both ways. A campaign of optimism soon starts a campaign of prosperity.

The regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will be resumed after the holidays on Friday, September 23rd at the Albany Club, Toronto.

The plant of the Matthews Sash & Door Co., Fort William, was recently damaged by fire. The loss was considerable, but operations were resumed in a few days.

In the first round for the Laidlaw Trophy in the golf competition among the lumbermen of Toronto, the following were the winners: E. G. Spragge over F. N. Waldie; R. T. Shillinglaw over F. T. Verrall; C. H. Belton over A. E. Eckardt; A. N. Dudley over C. G. Anderson; W. F. Beck over W. J. Lovering; A. E. Gordon over W. G. Paynes and F. V. Wilson over A. R. Smith. The second round, the semi-finals and the finals have yet to be played. Each game consists of eighteen holes match play on handicap, each player to use the handicap of his own club, the number of strokes given to be fixed by three-quarters of the difference in the handicap.

Lumber Dealers Believe in Starting Something

Rousing Meeting of Stratford District Yardmen form Credit Bureau and Take Active Steps to Stimulate Building — Are of Opinion Values Have Touched Bottom

George S. Zimmerman, Tavistock, Ont.
Chairman of Stratford District.

"What can be done to encourage building and to make the life of the retail lumberman worth living?" These questions were asked in the official notice sent out by E. K. Kalbfleisch of Sratford, secretary of the Stratford District O. R. L. D. A., and were discussed, along with a number of others, at a well-attended meeting held at the Mansion House in the Classic City on August 29th.

Other subjects discussed were the advisability of establishing a credit bureau, co-operating with the local papers in an endeavor to stimulate structural activity by showing that in the readjustment of prices lumber had already played its part. In spite of this, however, it is still made "the goat" or target by many people, who declare that it is holding them back from going on with the erection of houses. It seems more than passing strange, when once an error gets into the public mind, how long it takes to eradicate it.

Lumber during the past year has deflated in price from 25 to 50 per cent., and in some instances more, while cement, hardware, brick, plumbing and other lines have come down very little. Labor is also holding out in most cases for practically pre-war wages, and, in spite of all this, time and again the charge is hurled that lumber is responsible for the delay or comparative stagnation in home building.

The Stratford Association members do not intend, so far as their influence may be felt, to let any such allegation as this go abroad unchallenged, and the members are co-operating with the weekly and daily press in showing that lumber, so far as they can discern, has now reached rock bottom,, that the cut in the bush during the coming winter will be smaller than ever, that comparatively few camps will be in operation for the reason that the manufacturers have not sold their stocks and, therefore, are in many instances unable to finance logging undertakings and in other cases owing to the uncertainty of the future, do not care to load up with any more wood goods than they have at the present time. In most sections stocks are larger than the have been for many years at this particular period.

The Need of Organizating Credit Bureau

George S. Zimmerman of Tavistock, Ont., chairman of the district, stated that if the retail lumberman ever needed the benefit of organization, it was at the present juncture when there was so much suspicion and uncertainty existing in various lines. When everything was going along smoothly and successfully, it might not be thought that an association was required, but in times of depression it was necessary that the members of the industry should st ck together and have confidence in one another, and that friendship should not be shattered nor mutual esteem undermined. The present was a testing-time and he felt sure if the retail lumbermen would keep a cool head and a steady hand, they would emerge triumphantly from the trials which every man in business was experiencing to-day.

One of the first matters taken up and decided was the establishment of a credit bureau. H. Boultbee, Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, told of the operation of the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau in Toronto and the great success that it had met with since its inauguration. He explained in detail how the lumbermen of any district could protect themselves against bad accounts and unscrupulous dealers, and referred to the various schemes that had been resorted to in different districts by poor-pay, slow-pay and no-pay customers to get ahead of the retail lumberman and obtain supplies.

After a thorough discussion of the proposition, which was unanimously favored, it was moved by D. C. Baird of St. Mary's, and seconded by J. J. Cluff of Seaforth, that the Stratford District establish a credit bureau, which will be in charge of E. K. Kalbfleisch at Stratford, the district secretary. All the dealers of the district will send in confidential reports to Mr. Kalbfleisch regarding the credit rating or financial standing of any men with whom they have had unsatisfactory dealings, and in case any of these parties try to put anything over on a brother lumber dealer in the district, all that the latter has to do is to call Mr. Kalbfleisch up by phone, when the inquirer will be given all the facts connected with the career of the person regarding whom information is sought. All the dealers promised to co-operate in this matter by sending in reports and the district secretary will have a card index as well as a special filing system. The data will be available to every member of the district association, and should prove a safeguard in preventing unscrupulous and designing individuals from getting ahead of retail lumbermen.

The Fellow Who Can Buy for Less

It was pointed out during the discussion that if a man went from Tavistock to St. Mary's or from St. Mary's to Seaforth or Seaforth to Stratford, etc., to get his supply of lumber or woodwork for a house, it was generally due to two reasons. One was that he could not obtain credit in his own town where he was known; or if his financial standing was O.K. his visit was to secure "bargains" or endeavor to play one dealer against another in buying lumber.

It was stated that the man who can buy stuff for less is a growing factor in every community. He does not mind stretching the truth or resorting to subterfuge to gain his point so long as he can get a dollar or two clipped off a thousand. Then all sorts of stories are being circulated about the price of lumber and how cheap hemlock can be bought in adjacent towns, how much better service and terms can be had from some other fellow, and the way stock is offered from $5.00 to $10.00 less than what is quoted locally, no matter what the quotation is.

It was explained that to many people lumber is lumber, irrespective of kind, grade, width, defects, etc., and several instances were furnished of how false impressions had got abroad through merely telling a half truth. In some cases these canards had got into the press, and those present at the meeting furnished several examples, some of which are amusing and others annoying. For instance, one man, who had donated lumber for a foot bridge over the Avon River, in Stratford, wrote a letter to the press, in which he said he had been able to buy white pine in the neighboring village of Tavistock at $70.00 less than he could get it from the dealers in Stratford. He, however, forgot to add in his statement that when he approached the Stratford men it was with a request for clear white pine, while at Tavistock he was quite satisfied to take a mill run grade. It was pointed out by one of those present that there is lumber and lumber, and that this fact should be driven home to the people just the same as there are cotton hose and silk hose, cotton shirts, silk shirts, etc. Those articles may be classed under the one title, and similarly to many persons lumber is lumber, irrespective of thickness, width or quality.

Suppressing Some Essential Points

Another customer came to a Stratford dealer, whom he had asked to figure on a bill, and adopted what one might call a mischievous policy. The caller had been over to a neighboring village and found that the same line of stock would cost him 20 per cent. more than in Stratford. He came back to the Stratford dealer and evasively declared, "Your prices are too high. There is a 20 per cent. difference between you and M. ..... of ....." The fellow forgot to add that the outside price was 20 per cent. higher. He merely said "20 per cent. difference," and did not indicate whether it was upwards or downwards.

Another customer had gone to a certain dealer in the district, asking him what was the price of his hemlock, and was given the figure. He informed the dealer that he was altogether too high and that hemlock was being sold for $7.00 less in Woodstock. In the

presence of the customer the yardman promptly called up the Woodstock dealers and found out the figures which they were getting for their hemlock. It was found to be exactly the same as the inquirer over the phone was asking. The customer then haltingly explained that he had been told so and so.

In the discussion of shingles, it was shown that prices in the district range from $1.45 to $1.60 a bunch, and hemlock from $48.00 to $55.00.

Another instance of where a customer was trying to put one over a dealer was in purchasing pine for a certain structure. From one firm he got a quotation on jack pine and from another white pine, but conveniently forgot to add the preface "jack" or "white" when speaking of his requirements, which he termed merely as "pine."

Instances might be multiplied, showing the suspicion that exists in the purchasing ranks to-day, the misrepresentations resorted to and the efforts made to get ahead of retail lumbermen.

It was shown that the retail lumberman is to-day selling all his stock at replacement values, and on any new consignments bought he is turning over the same at a very small margin. Prices have been reduced to the lowest possible point, and merchantable hemlock, which was sold as high as $65.00 a year ago, is now down to $45.00. Shingles, flooring, siding and other lines have been deflated in like proportion. Secretary Kalbfleisch will shortly prepare for publication in the district press a statement of comparative prices—those that prevail now and what lumber was commanding a year ago.

How Dealers Will Encourage Building

In talking over the building situation it was stated that all towns in the district were sadly in need of houses, that many builders and would-be home owners were hanging back for one reason and another. The lumbermen, as already stated, decided to present the facts to the public, so far as their trade is concerned, and show that their product is now being marketed at rock bottom prices, that there is no profiteering on their part, and that they have taken their losses and got down to the lowest level of values. Many other articles are still disposed of at a high price, and it was felt by some that until skilled labor came down considerably in its demands, there might not be a great deal of construction proceeded with.

Another phase of the situation which loomed up was in answering the oft-repeated salutation, "Oh, you are too high." Retail lumbermen intend to dispose of this class of customers by having some figures ready to show just where the lumber merchant stands in price readjustment. If necessary, the dealers will invite kickers to pick out any other single article and will show whether it be labor itself or some material used in construction, that the advances during the war and the price maintained since then is much higher than the quotations for lumber, which commodity was the last to ascend in value and has been the first to descend.

Secretary Boultbee explained that some progress was being made in getting out a plan book, showing floor and other elevations for dwellings and giving details as to quantities of material, etc., required in building. Various plan books have been obtained from other associations, and one of these bodies had offered the services of its staff to assist in getting out such a volume as is desired by many districts of the O. R. L. D. A. It is probable that something more definite will be reported upon at a later date.

Why Lumber Merchants Should Advertise

The subject of advertising was also taken up and its value, force and timeliness emphasized, particularly in showing the public that the retail lumberman is doing his part in the readjustment of conditions, has taken his loss, owing to the deflation in prices, without a whimper, and is now doing his utmost in encouraging building and the resumption of activity. It was also decided, as already stated, to cooperate with the local press in showing what lumber prices are now as low as they are likely to be and that intending builders could proceed with every assurance of values not going any lower.

A letter which had been published in the Toronto papers was read by one of the members as showing the opinion of the Toronto Homebuilders' Association in regard to housing, and the following sums up conditions:

"In the opinion of the Toronto Homebuilders' Association the price of houses is not likely to show any material reduction for some time. The price of lumber has about reached the bottom, being not much more than one-half of the top price reached last year. Metals, paints and oils are down very considerably, brick and cement being about the only materials which have not had any considerable reduction in price. Land is now rapidly increasing in value, and any further decrease in the cost of building will probably be absorbed by the increased cost of land. Another factor is the builder's profit. Builders for the past three years have been making less than half their normal percentage of profit, some, in fact, have done business at a loss. The tendency in the future, therefore, will still further act to prevent the price of houses dropping.

"It is a rather peculiar situation that when on the average everyone is making about double his pre-war wages, there should be any expectation that commodities in general, including houses, should drop to pre-war prices. In the building business the freight alone on some items is more than the total pre-war cost of the material delivered on the job. Those who have most carefully looked into the situation believe that prices will not go much lower than they are at present, and as soon as the business outlook brightens prices will rise again."

Among those present at the meeting were: George S. Zimmerman, Tavistock (chairman); D. C. Baird, St. Mary's; J. J. Cluff, Seaforth; T. A. Pounder, Stratford; F. A. Ronnenberg, Monkton; Wm. Eizerman, Sr., Wm. Eizerman, Jr., Mitchell; J. Boshart, Milverton; E. K. Kalbfleisch, Stratford; Horace Boultbee, Toronto, secretary O.R.L.D.A., and G. B. Van Blaricom, Toronto, editor "Canada Lumberman."

Peterborough Lumber Co. is Progressive

Dickson Davidson
Peterborough, Ont.

One of the best known lumber organiations in the Midland district of Ontario is the Peterborough Lumber Co., Limited, of which Dickson Davidson is president and J. F. Linton secretary-treasurer. This organization is the successor of the Dickson Co., which carried on for a long period large operations at Lakefield, and in Peterborough, where a large mill was built in 1902 at Burnham's Point on the Ashburnham side of the river. Samuel Dickson, founder of the business, was one of the biggest operators in Central Ontario, and passed away in 1870. Mr. Davidson, the present head of the Peterborough Lumber Co., which was formed in 1906, is a grandson of the veteran lumberman. After the death of Mr. Dickson, the business was managed for a number of years by the late T. G. Hazlett, and subsequently by the late J. C. Shook.

In 1906, some 105 square miles of white pine limits in Cavendish Township were sold by the Dickson Co. to the Cavendish Lumber Co., Limited, of which the late W. D. Lummis of Toronto was president, and H. J. Bartlett of Orillia secretary-treasurer. The logs were sawed at the big mill of the Dickson Co., in Lakefield, which has since been dismantled, but had, at that time, a cutting capacity of 100,000 feet daily. The mill at Burnham's Point, Peterborough, the retail end of the Dickson Company's business, and the wholesale privileges in Peterborough were taken over from the Cavendish Lumber Co. by the then formed Peterborough Lumber Co. The latter company has not been operating the Burnham's Point mill, where their lumber yards are located, for the past two years, but run a well-equipped and electrically-driven planing mill for dressing and matching.

The Peterborough Lumber Co. own limits in Anstruther, Methune, Cardiff, Burleigh and Cavendish Townships. Their sawing is being done this season at Buckhorn and other points, the logs being floated down the Massassauga and Jack's Creek. The lumber is brought down the Trent Valley Canal waters on scows, each carrying about eighty thousand feet, and is unloaded at the yards at Burnham's Point, where it is sorted, graded and dressed ready for the market. A large quantity of slab wood is also brought in from the mill each week and sold locally for fuel.

The Peterborough Lumber Co., whose offices are on Hunter St., Peterborough, do a wholesale and retail trade in all kinds of lumber but principally in hemlock, pine, spruce, lath and shingles. The Peterborough Lumber Co. also supply all kinds of exterior and interior trim, etc., to private parties, builders and contractors.

The Cincinnati office of the Mowbray-Robinson Co., hardwood lumber manufacturers, which is represented in Ontario by A. K. Johnson of Toronto, was lately destroyed by fire. The loss, which amounts to $5,000, was confined entirely to the office building, none of the lumber in the yard being touched.

Standardization as it Looks to a Real Tree

By William A. Babbitt
Chairman of the Committee of Standardization, the Association or Wood Using Industries.

If a Tree Might Speak!

"Here's that Standardization Chap," the Oak would say. "Not a bad one; well meaning in fact. But he has blundered on a proposition far too big for him and his whole Committee. In fact he only sees one small part. I wish I could make him understand just how a tree looks at this standardization thing."

The Oak continued, "No real tree objects to be cut down if he is used right, but when the Creator has spent five hundred years growing a tree, that TREE ought to be used right! Every tree has a real job while he is maturing. He is enlisted in the greatest conservation project of all time—the conservation of fertile land. And when he is matured, he is then ready for his final service to man's welfare.

"But men have not used us as they ought. If they had, there would be three other trees here with me, and all of us would have been better for man's use. Look at me! I have lived 508 years, and have a life ring to show for each year. When you look at those 508 tail-heavy years, and realize that you waste all the effort of 408 years of growth and the whole 508 years of conservation of the soil and water-courses, and only save for human use from fifteen to twenty per cent. of my body and bones, I want to say it is shameful waste. Here's the whole matter in an acorn-cup .. .."

A great deal of water has run past the mill, and many sheaves of calculations and estimates have gone into waste baskets since we started on this attempt. Indeed, it would have failed but for the opportune and friendly aid of the Forest Products Laboratory. But we have finally been able to construct a sort of picture of acorn-size, which may avail to show that while the "Standardization Program is a conservation measure second to no other," to quote substantially our Chief Forester; still it is merely foundation; the preliminary step to the major problem of the Conservation of Forest Products. When the standardization is 100 per cent. complete, with all its vast savings, the Conservation project is still less than 25 per cent. accomplished

A Vision of the Whole Problem

Evidently the Oak of the dream intended to get two problems crowded into his acorn cup. This is beyond us. We shall have to leave to others the task of presenting the picture of the position of forests in the domestic economy of our country and of the duty resting upon this generation to preserve the natural functioning of forests to the necessary degree of efficiency.

Our task is to show a picture of the wastes now developed in our methods of handling a tree, and to state the steps that might be taken to eliminate these wastes so far as commercially practicable. We wish to repeat that it is idle to consider any conservation measures which do not rest on the solid basis of commercial soundness. They must stand or fall by the economic test.

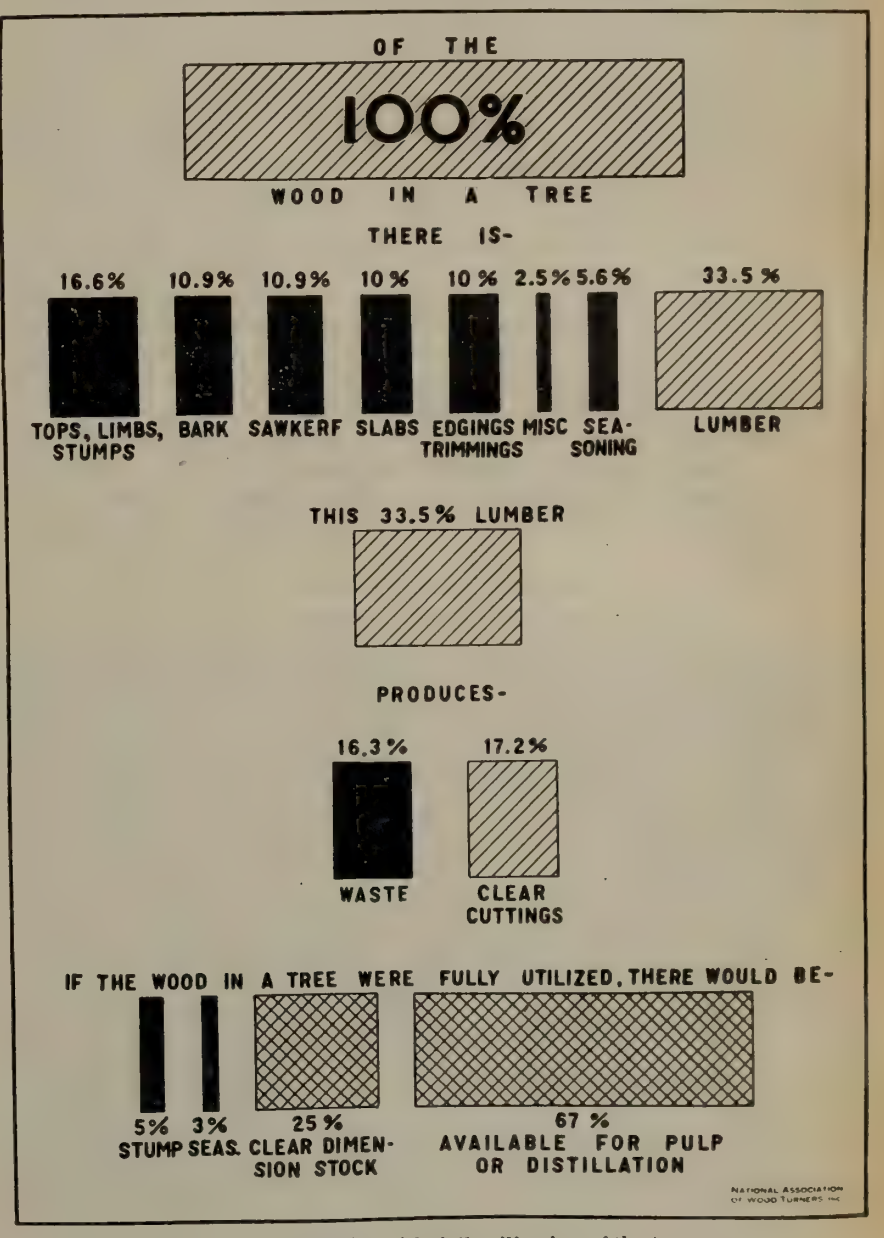
—And Edison has captured that in his voice "Re-creations." But the high standard set by the great Packers is certainly not too high. The same fundamental reasons apply to forests which are the result also of organic chemistry. It is the concentration of WASTES in the packing plants that made the modern meat industry possible, and which differentiates it from the country slaughter house. The Packer's wealth is the country butcher's waste, horns, hoofs, viscera, blood, etc. It is a rash forecast to say that in the very near future, the wood butcher's waste wil be the lumberman's wealth, sawdust, slabs, edgings, cutoffs, limbs, cull logs, and the like? What other interpretation can be made of the rapid degrade in the average quality of commercial lumber? What other lessons do millyards, crammed with low-grade logs and lumber, shout at the mill owner?

Chief Function of Standardization

While there are many considerations of the highest importance involved in the Standardization Program, it seems to the writer that its chief strategic importance lies in the fact that it automatically CONCENTRATES the WASTES OF LUMBER PRODUCTION IN QUANTITIES SUFFICIENT to maintain proven processes of commercial utilization. Indeed the principal object of the accompanying chart is to show the astounding volume and value of this waste when accumulated at the producing mills. In fact, any mill or neighboring group of mills that manufacture twelve to fifteen million feet of board lumber have a waste accumulation sufficient to operate successfully a wood waste salvage plant.

Under the present system of lumbering, more than forty per cent. of hardwoods and a somewhat less percentage of soft woods are not utilizable by the fabricating plants to which these woods are shipped at heavy freight cost. The Standardization Program is designed to make it profitable to producer and user alike to eliminate both material and freight waste by producing at the mill the net dimension which the fabricating plants require.

Just over one-sixth of the wood content of the average tree is the



Contrasting partial with full utilization of the tree.

amount that the present system averages to transform into stock for producing marketable commodities. The rest goes up in smoke, both actually and figuratively speaking. The Standardization Program should raise this one-sixth to one-fourth of the wood content of the tree. So after Standardization has effected its maximum economies, there still remains nearly three-fourths of the wood content of the tree as the major problem of the CONSERVATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS PROGRAM.

Approach of the Major Problem

To get a right perspective, one may well refer again to the experience of the meat industry. The development of the great packing plants did not eliminate the country slaughter house, nor home butchering on the farms, where the wastes still go on as they have done from the beginning. The reason is that the amount of waste developed in these small operations is not sufficient to warrant commercial utilization. No change of these conditions can be expected.

In the same way, it will probably never be feasible to improve conditions in the operations of small and remotely located portable mills, beyond the opportunities offered by the Program of Standard Dimension Stock. The only further hope along this line is that a special

freight classification might enable the rail shipment of waste to considerable distances. The writer has in mind several operations where this plan is successfully operated.

As an approach to the problem, on the basis of proven commercial feasibility, it is the mill or group of mills with an annual accumulation of the waste from the manufacture of from twelve to fifteen million board feet of lumber which offer reasonable assurance of success. The writer wishes the reader to understand that in discussing this aspect of the question, he is speaking by information only. He had had no operative experience whatever. The information used is partly from the investigations of the Forest Products Laboratory and partly from investigations of his office staff.

Assistance of the Forest Products Laboratory

During the past ten years, and under the handicap of meagre appropriations the laboratory has done wonderful work in laying the foundation for the commercial utilization of wood wastes. The last Congress made an adequate appropriation strictly limited to the investigation of the technical problems with which this paper deals. A visit to Madison will richly repay any millman who is studying his own program from the viewpoint of modern conditions. Arthur T. Upson has been designated as forester-in-charge. His able handling of the preliminaries is a trustworthy promise, not only of personal ability and tact; but much more of the broadgauge and whole-hearted support which the whole Forest Service has put behind this undertaking.

The problem we are discussing is by no means new either in this country or abroad. It is a proposition which is well worked out, and not a pioneering adventure. In a recent publication by the Department of Commerce on the Swedish Lumber Industry (Special Agents Series No. 195) the author, Axel M. Oxholm, shows a sawdust pile which most American mills would give a thousand dollars to be rid of. He marks this pile, "Worth $10,000,000." Is Mr. Oxham telling the truth? The final figures given in the chart are taken from the practice of a well-known plant in the north middle west which converts the entire tree, practically, to chemical and other products. In a word, the problem is chiefly one of organization, and easily within range of practicability.

The Size of the Problem

Figures, charts and pictures are all helps. But one of the mental blights which is part of war thinking is that we have lost our keen perception of "relativity." Not a few of us are still muddled as to the ratio between a million and a billion. Is a billion ten, a hundred, or a thousand times greater than a million, or is it the other way around? So perhaps the way to get a moral grasp of the size of this problem is to keep before one's mind the easily understood fact that in getting out the board we are selling about three times its bulk in wood content of the tree has been wasted, as we New Englanders say, "Sinfully wasted."

After all, is not all waste fundamentally sinful? A recent trip through the once famous hemlock areas of northwestern Pennsylvania —now an almost hopeless barren—would tend to confirm this opinion. Much, if not most, of the hemlock was felled for the bark; and the rotting firescarred trunks lie thick, as far as the eye can see. One wonders if the annual losses from floods and the annual interest on investments in flood prevention do not total a larger amount of money each year than all the money ever received from the slaughter of the hemlock forests in the drainage area of the upper Alleghany. From this point of view, we invite your serious study of the following attempt to chart the whole problem of the conservation of Forest Products.

Text to Explain Chart

Data from which the accompanying chart was constructed was obtained from the following sources: Publications and unpublished data from the Forest Service, technical investigations by the Forest Products Laboratory, special studies by the technical staff of the National Association of Wood Turners, experience tables compiled by individuals and associations who are users or producers of lumber, also considerable data which was secured in obtaining a degree from the University of Hard Knocks.

The chart is a careful and fairly accurate compilation of all available data bearing on this question of wood wastes. It is to be noted, however, and regretted, that so little has been done in this country to determine and establish the basic data involved in the problems of the Conservation of Forest Products that it is necessary to make note of the fact.

This chart assumes that the total content of the tree is 100 per cent. This total is understood to be the practicable total and does not include such items as leaves, underground growth, etc. The studies of the Forest Service are followed as to the content of this practicable 100 per cent. The lumber wastes are taken from experience data of the National Association of Wood Turners, also the totals for salvage from slabs, edgings, and short or crooked logs. The total theoretical salvage possibilities were worked out entirely from basic data analytically derived, but carefully checked from laboratory as well as commercial operations.

Canadian Mills Better Off Than Scandinavian

Edward Beck, of the Canadian Export Paper Company of Montreal, has just returned from a tour of the Scandinavian countries, where he has been investigating forestry methods. In an interview on his arrivel he said that in spite of the depression in the pulp and paper industry here, the Canadian manufacturers were better off than those in the industry in any of the countries he had visited.

"I think that our industry is able to meet any competition that is offered, in spite of the advantages some of these countries have, owing to their depreciated money and low cost of labor," he declared.

"In Norway and Sweden," he continued, "conditions are so serious that the mills are forced to liquidate their stocks. Many of the pulp mills were shut down entirely. Some of them had taken on long-term contracts at profitable prices with mills in Great Britain and France, but had not been able to enforce these contracts. In Finland, where the currency was more depreciated than in any other European country, except Germany and Austria, the mills were more active, especially in exporting to the United States. But the currency advantage was proving a rather dubious one, as manufacturers found the higher profits absorbed by the higher cost of necessary imports."

He considers Canada is in a favored position in the quality of the commodities produced. "I never saw better pulp than our own mills turn out, while in regard to production costs, abundance of raw material, adequate power developments and shipping facilities we are in an exceptionally favored position in comparison with European mills, and once normal conditions are restored this industry will enjoy just as great prosperity as anything in the past, and will develop with still greater rapidity.

"British paper makers," Mr. Beck declared, "except to benefit by pending tariff legislation which undertakes to give protection to certain 'key industries,' including paper making. They have also been granted a substantial tariff preference by Australia and are out to recapture that market, which was largely supplied by Canada during the war. It would be interesting to know how Canada came to be excluded from this preferential arrangement, since late last fall, Mark Sheldon, the Australian trade commissioner to the United States, met a number of Canadian manufacturers in Toronto and declared that Australia was quite willing to extend the preference to Canada if this country would give certain concessions. A memorial was passed and forwarded to the Government at the time by the local manufacturers."

While Mr. Beck incidentaly came into close touch with the chief pulp and paper mills in the Northern countries, his chief mission was to study factory conditions, with a view to assisting in an educational campaign in Canada. His view is "that Sweden leads in progressive forestry, in intelligent legislative control, in the maintenance of educational institutions for the promotion of forest science and in the liberality of public expenditure on forest upkeep."

At the same time, progressive politics were in force in Norway and Finland.

New Lindsay Firm is Making Progress

Todd and Waddell, who a few months ago purchased the lumber, wood and coal business of G. H. M. Baker, in Lindsay, Ont., are doing well, and report that trade has been good with them all summer. The new firm is composed of W. E. Todd and L. A. Waddell, each of whom was for several years on the selling staff of R. A. Lister & Co., Limited, manufacturers of farm power machinery, Toronto. Todd and Waddell occupy a commodious office at the corner of King and Lindsay streets, have ample display room for all lines of doors, trim, sash, mouldings, etc., and possess good shed facilities for their dressed lumber. The site has been a lumber yard for many years, has good railway connection, and is adjacent to the Scugog River. They handle hardwood flooring and report that there is quite a demand for beech flooring in the new houses going up in that district. The firm do not conduct a planing mill, but purchase considerable stock dressed. They have, however, a rip saw and planer in operation at present, and may add additional machinery later as they have ample room for its installation.

In the fuel line they sell large quantities of bunchwood and all orders of fifty bunches and over are delivered free, otherwise a charge is made. Todd and Waddell have an arrangement with a local carting concern to make all deliveries of lumber, wood and coal. Collections are reported fair and the outlook for fall business is promising.

Expansion of Historic Eastern Lumber Firm

Alfred McDonald Lumber Co. is Well Organized and Ably Administered in All Departments—New Box Factory Erected—Facilities in Woodworking Line

Point St. Charles has for over half a century been the site of a sawmill in Peterborough, Ont., but the ownership of the mill has never changed, it having remained in the hands of the McDonald family for three generations. The organization of the company in the woodworking line is most complete, as it can turn out anything from a large wooden knitting needle or table lamp to the largest timbers.

Alfred McDonald passed away in 1906 and the industries which he operated so successfully at the corner of George and Rink Streets, on the shores of Little Lake—an expansion of the Otonabee River—were conducted under the name of the Estate of Alfred McDonald. On June 1st, 1919, the executors, in accordance with the terms of the will, handed the properties to the family and a new company was

The sawmill, engine room and sorting shed of the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co., Peterboro, Ont.

formed under the style of the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co., Limited. The officers are: President, J. R. McDonald; Vice-President, A. D. McDonald; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. McDonald. Alex. Dick of Toronto, a widely-known lumber salesman, with practical experience in every branch of the business, was engaged as manager. The new company, under the officers and manager, have expanded rapidly during the past two years. There have been several improvements to the plant, a large, new box factory has been built; the capacity and facilities of the planing mill and sash and door department extended; the piling grounds increased in area and all branches are busy.

The cutting capacity of the sawmill is about 30,000 to 35,000 ft. a day, nine hours constituting a day's work. The company have their own limits in Galway, Burleigh, Chandos and Harvey Townships, covered principally with white pine, red pine, cedar and hemlock. Considerably over half this standing timber is in Galway Township. The company operate their own camps and float the logs down Eel's and Nogies creeks. After they reach the Kawartha Lake waters, the logs are boomed into lots of 25,000 to 30,000. These booms are towed until they come to the narrows above Lakefield, when the logs are once more floated down the Otonabee River to Little Lake. The woods and driving operations are ably supervised by David Curtin, who has been with the McDonald people for the past 17 years, previous to which he had years of experience in this line of work with Gilmour Company of Trenton.

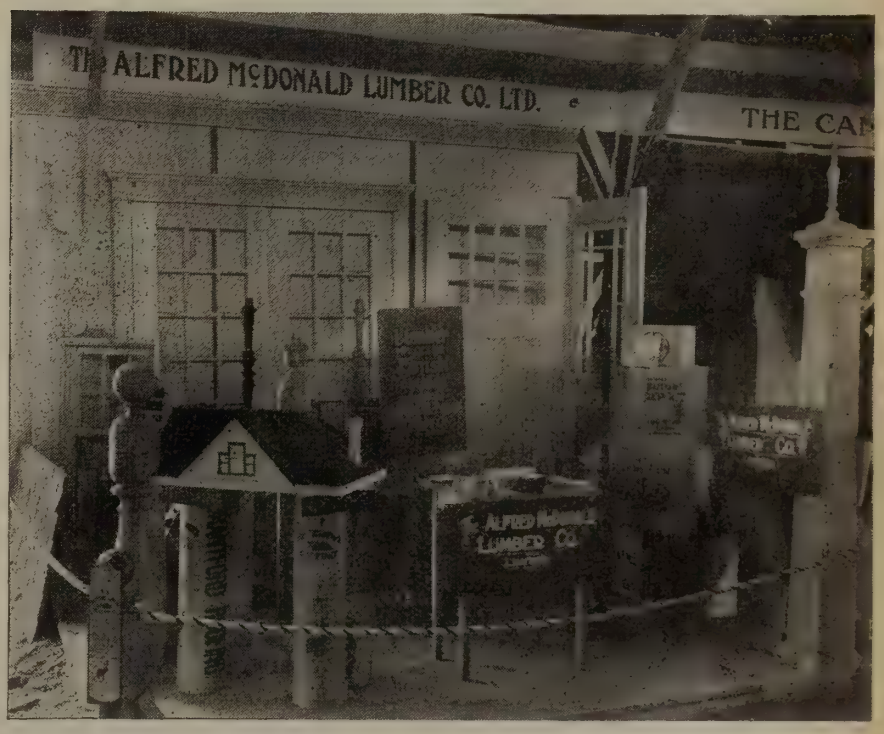
How the Lumber Is Turned Out

In Little Lake the logs are passed through sorting jacks, and divided into their respective species. The various booms are brought to the shore by means of a gasoline engine and winches mounted on a crib and are anchored until wanted for cutting up purposes. After ascending the jack ladder the logs are automatically loaded by a steam kicker and nigger on to a new Long carriage of latest type, operated by cable feed (steam) twin engines. The mill has a sixty-inch diameter circular saw. The logs, that face six inches or less, travel on live rolls and transfers to a gang edger manufactured by the Wm. Hamilton Co. of Peterborough. There are seven 23-inch diameter vertical saws on the gang and two saws of 24-inch diameter on the edger.

All the cants are cut up in the gang saw, while the slabs go on through the slasher saws and drop into a trough. The lath stock is then picked out and goes to the lath department, which is equipped with a bolter, lath machine, cut-off saw and binder. The number of lath turned out is about fifteen to twenty thousand pieces daily. The edgings and slabs are then conveyed to a hopper and are taken away on wagons and piled in the yard, after which they are all sold locally, a ready market being found for them.

After passing the two saw trimmers the lumber drops on an incline endless chain and passes to the sorting department. It is then sorted as to width, placed on lorries and hauled out on a track and piled in the yard. The power equipment consists of three boilers with a combined 225 horsepower and a 100 h.p. engine with 12 foot diameter drive wheel. The mill is electric lighted from the city service and mains, and hydrants are scattered throughout the yard, being part of the Peterborough waterworks system, thus affording efficient fire protection. Some years ago the mill was burned down and the present frame structure, which has a substantial foundation, has an unusually high basement, with all pulleys, shafting and belts underneath the main floor.

The shingle mill is housed in an entirely separate building at the water's edge. The cedar logs are carried up a jack ladder, at the top



Attractive display of various lines of woodwork made by the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co. at the Peterboro Central Exhibition.

of which is a butting saw, with a drag saw for cutting the larger bolts. The shingle mill installations consist of a Hamilton shingle machine, jointer and packers. Twenty-eight to thirty thousand shingles are turned out each day. They are packed in three grades—4X, which are all clear; clear butts, and 2X or sound knotted, all butts being five shingles to two inches. The shingle mill is one of the most complete and best laid out in the province, while the lumber from the sawmill is characterized by its even, uniform thickness in sawing.

The new box factory is a large one, with all modern installations in the way of surfacers, rip saws, etc., and all cull lumber is converted into heavy boxes for the foundry, pork-packing trade and paper manufacturing trade.

The planing mill, which is nearby, is laid out for the convenient

and economic handling of all materials, and is fitted with a full range of modern machines, while upstairs is the sash and door factory, this department being enlarged since the erection of the new plant.

In the woodworking department everything is turned out from floor and table lamps and fancy candlesticks to furnishing the com-

On the left is Alex. Dick, manager of the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co.,and on the right, doffing his cap, is J. R. McDonald, the president. The other two are Clarence McDonald, secy-treas, and V. M. McCabe.

plete interior and exterior woodwork for dwellings, warehouses, stores, factories, etc. In fact, the firm supply anything required in the milling line.

The Alfred McDonald Co. do a wholesale and retail business and handle all kinds of lumber. No order is too small or too large. Not long ago a customer desired a few hundred feet of red cedar for lining a clothes closet in a new home that he was building, and his requirement was met within forty-eight hours. The yards and surroundings of the factories of the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co. are kept neat and clean and the piling ground is being increased by the purchase of adjoining property.

The Fire Season in New Brunswick

Weather statistics recorded by the Federal Stations in New Brunswick show the present fire season to have been the driest for over half a century. Periods of from six to twenty-five days occurred without any rainfall, not even showers with the precipitation from 30 per cent. to 70 per cent. below the average for the various stations during the months of May, June and July. This condition, coupled with drying winds and extremely hot weather, not only dried out the field crops, but made conditions in the forest the most hazardous for fires on record, and rendered fire fighting very difficult on account of the lack of water in the swamps and brooks and the very dry condition of the soil.

Statistics for the fire season have not been completely compiled at the time of writing, and may reveal some changes upon closer investigation. About 300 fires have been reported, of which 200 required extra crews of men to extinguish. About 60,000 acres were burned over, 80 per cent. of which was previously burned over land. Forty per cent. of the area burned was privately owned land. The cost of extinguishing is in excess of previous years. The most serious day of the year was on August 6th, when a very heavy windstorm swept across the southern part of the province, rendering the control of fires very difficult. Several residences at the summer resort of Westfield were burned, as well as five houses at the village of Gagetown.

Fishermen, campers, picnic parties and others in the woods were the cause of about 50 per cent. of the fires. Railways caused 20 per cent., settlers 14 per cent., while 13 per cent. are charged to miscellaneous causes. Lightning has for the first time in the experience of the department caused serious fires, 3 per cent. being attributed to this cause, due no doubt to the extremely dry weather and thunderstorms, not followed by heavy rains. The very dry condition of the woods accounts to some extent for the large number of fires charged to camps, as it was found that in several cases fires spread from campers' fires where the party had used precaution and put water on their fires.

Apart from the loss of property at Westfield and Gagetown, the damage to standing timber has been very small this year. Complete statistics are yet not available regarding the amount of timber burned. The damage caused from the different sources of fires is not in the same proportion as the causes. Settlers' fires caused practically no damage this year, while the damage from railways is also small. The restriction placed on all slash burning on May 10th, which prohibited the issuing of fire permits, accounts for the reduction in the number of fires and damage caused from settlers' fires.

Fall burning of slash is being agitated throughout the province. Of the total number of fires, over half were extinguished before spreading over five acres. Over 1,000 temporary fire wardens were on the lookout for fire during the dry periods. The lookouts rendered valuable service in forest fire detection, and the hearty co-operation of all lumbermen in supplying equipment at the fires was of considerable aid in quickly organizing fire fighting crews. The co-operative wardens of the licensees and private land owners have rendered valuable service.

Forest fires may only be reduced by eliminating the causes. As stated above, the restriction on slash burning has practically reduced the danger from slash fires and the precautions taken by the railways in keeping their locomotives in condition and patrolling the right-of-way has materially reduced the railway fires. Fishermen and campers' fires must be controlled, and in view of the comparatively large damage and large number of fires attributed to this cause, the department now has under consideration legislation prohibiting fishermen and others from entering the forest in the dry season without a permit from the forest ranger.

Lumber Products Shown at Big Fair

The forty-third Canadian National Enhibition, which was held recently in Toronto, broke all records in the matter of attendance, variety of display, educational features and general interest. Every national industry was well represented and some very attractive booths were seen in both the Process and the Government buildings. In the former the Buyer's Door & Manufacturing Co., and the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, both made very creditable and artistic displays of doors, verandah and newel posts, stair work, hardwood flooring, interior and exterior trim and general woodworking requirements and designs.

In the Government building the spacious and effective display of the B. C. Government aroused enthusiasm. All the leading kinds of B. C. wood in various finishes, shapes, sizes and forms were presented, together with many articles made of wood. Much interest was lent to the B. C. section b the presence of an Indian totem pole, while samples of kraft paper and beautiful settees, tables and chairs made out of B. C. fir added to the impressiveness of the surroundings. The display was visited by many lumbermen, who complimented L. L. Brown of Toronto, B. C. Lumber Commissioner for the East, and Wm. Robertson of Victoria, former B. C. Lumber Commissioner (who was assisting Mr. Brown), on the neat and pleasing way in which the forest wealth of the Pacific Coast province was revealed and the general educational effect of the exhibit in portraying the vast natural heritage of fir, hemlock, cedar, pine, larch, etc.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests for Ontario also had an elaborate display in the Government building. A cabin made of rough bark and logs by two expert woodsmen formed the central feature, and nearby were piles of balsam, spruce and poplar pulpwood, from which newsprint is produced. A demonstration was given of the excellent work being conducted in the government nurseries. The department showed specimen s of white pine, Scotch pine, white spruce, white cedar, Norway spruce, etc., in various stages of growth. Thousands of forest plants are grown at the provincial forest stations, being raised from seedlings for purposes of transplanting. There were seen coniferous woods in tender growths of one to four years, and the object lesson was one of interest and instruction. White pine, jack pine, red pine and Scotch pine cones were shown before the seeds are extracted for planting. Then there was a display of pine seeds germinating, and seedlings of a few days old; in fact, the whole exhibit was of an edifying character and tended to impress upon many thousands who saw the demonstration the value of reforestation and the splendid work being carried on in the provincial nurseries. E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester, supervised the exhibit, and his staff were kept busy answering many questions.

Have Been in Business Twenty Years

The Digby Lumber Co., Lindsay, Ont., of which A. W. Parkin is president and S. G. Parkin, secretary-treasurer, has been for over 20 years in business in that town and built up a large connection. They are manufacturers of boxes, crates and woodenware. and sell wholesale only. The company have excellent shipping facilities with Grand Trunk and C. P. R. sidings into the yards, and load direct from the factory into the cars.

Ontario Lumberman Stimulates Yard Sales

How Live Retailer in Georgetown Makes Effective Use of the Mail in Emphasizing Stock He Carries, Service Rendered and Advisability of Building Now

J. B. Mackenzie of Georgetown, Ont., who is one of the aggressive and go-ahead lumber retailers of the province, is a staunch believer in effective and timely advertising. In the past the "Canada Lumberman" has presented evidence of the publicity stunts which Mr. Mackenzie has pulled off with good results, and he has been at it again. He keeps an up-to-date mailing list and lately sent to two thousand farmers in and around Georgetown and Acton a blue colored blotter. At one end was a neat announcement of the lines which Mr. Mackenzie carries and on the other the following notice covering the present economic and industrial situation:

> The bubble of inflated value placed on labor and material is being pricked. From now on we will have to make good in our respective capacities as farmer, mechanic or manufacturer.
>
> Prices will be closely looked after, cost of production will be watched carefully and on the result of careful management will depend the success of our several enterprises.
>
> However, as of old quality of goods, reliability of statement and character of firm, you are dealing with is important. Price is not and never was the whole works.
>
> We are frankly out after business, and to get it we are selling materials at replacement value, irrespective of the cost.
>
> The proof of the pudding is in the eating, therefore get our price on any of the following lines and be convinced.

Getting Ready for Cold Weather

Another four-page folder which Mr. Mackenzie issued is entitled "Cold Facts." It is suitably illustrated, setting forth the advisability and necessity of householders using storm windows. On one side were the words, "Just one thing, Don't wait until January. Do it now. Give us the measurements and we'll get started on your storm sash as quickly as possible."

Inside are shown two pictures, one of a fellow all bundled up and still freezing beside the radiator. The other represents the happy head of the home in a nice easy chair, reading his paper in comfort and enjoying a fragrant smoke beside the window. Under the first illustration are the words, "A Night in January," and under the other, "Ten Days Later."

The reading matter is as follows:

> "Cold! Just like an ice-box! It doesn't seem to matter how much coal we burn! The price of coal—! Oh, why didn't I get Storm Windows? I'll see about them tomorrow."
>
> "Better to be on the inside looking out than on the outside looking in to-night with that wind whistling around!
>
> "Jove! I am glad we put on double windows. They are certainly fine. We will never be without them again, not while we live in this country. And the best of it is, they say that the saving in coal will soon pay for them. I'll bet they will, too."
>
> "This is the life."

The Proper Housing of Farm Machinery

Another three-page folder, 8½ x 10½ in size contains comic pictures of what the demons, Rust and Damp, will do to farm machinery when the implements are left out in the open in all kinds of weather. One illustration shows the little demons at work on a binder. The reading matter is headed, "These demons are eating into your profits." Another slogan is, "If you leave your implements out in the fields Rust and Damp will do the rest."

The text of Mackenzie's selling talk to the farmers is:

> While you sleep, these little demons of destruction are busy eating into your profits. Almost every farmer, at one time or another, has suffered in REAL MONEY from their attacks. RUST and DAMP are their names, and anyone can testify as to the thorough manner in which they conduct their operations and how they seem to specialize on farm implements and machinery.
>
> But, it is within the power of every farmer to beat these outlaws at their own game, and surely in these days when machinery and implements cost so much, and when the remedy is so easily procured, no farmer will be so blind to his own best interests as to allow this menace to go unchallenged and unchecked.
>
> What about that plough of yours that stood out in the rain and sleet last fall; that disc that should have had better protection; that binder that served you so faithfully during the busy harvest season?
>
> How much have they depreciated in value owing to exposure to the weather? Statistics show an average depreciation on unprotected implements of from 50 to 100 per cent. greater than on those that are properly housed.
>
> The longer you leave your farm implements thus exposed the less valuable they become, as RUST and DAMP are synonymous with RUIN. But there is a remedy, and that

J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown, Ont.

> remedy is to give your machinery adequate protection by housing it when not in use.
>
> A shed built of white pine, "the wood that lasts," will prove to be the best investment you ever made. It will check the ravages of the demons RUST and DAMP, and will save its cost over and over again.
>
> For your convenience plans of sheds have been prepared of various sizes and designs, that can be erected at a moderate cost. We will gladly send you, without charge, a copy of any of these plans, if you will indicate the size of the shed you require.
>
> If these standard plans do not quite meet your need, we will assist you in drawing up one that will and at the same time tell you the cost of the lumber required to build it.

One side of the advertising matter appears a boost for white pine, with the slogan, "Use white pine for permanence and economy." Mr. Mackenzie adds. White pine is the ideal wood for the farm. It is easy to work, will withstand the ravages of time and can be relied upon in every way. It does not shrink, swell, check, split or rot, even after years of exposure in the most exacting conditions. It seasons quickly and thoroughly, offers only the slightest resistance to nails or screws, then closes and holds them fast—and once in place it forever "stays put."

The newsprint production in Canada in July was 68,977 tons as against 54,715 tons in June and 49,308 tons in May. The July total is the highest of any month this year, with the exception of January,

Mr. Power Widens Lumber Activities

Mr. W. Gerard Power, president of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, has extended the limits of his business enterprise to the United States. He has promoted and organized a subsidiary busines in the city of New York in partnership with Mesrs. R. E. Stocking and Edward H. Moir of New York. The New York "Lumber Trade Journal" recently printed the following comment on the new firm which it alludes to as a new wholesale specializing house with strong connections, and proceeds to say:

Power, Moir & Stocking, Inc., announces its organization under the laws of the State of New York to conduct a general wholesale lumber business, with offices in the Flatiron Building, Manhattan, making a specialty of Canadian Spruce, in which connection W. Gerard Power of Quebec, large Canadian lumber manufacturer, is associated as principal. The officers of the new corporation are:

W. Gerard Power, St. Pacome,, Que.

President, W. Gerard Power, Quebec City; Vice-President and Managing Director, R. E. Stocking, New York; Treasurer, Edward H. Moir, New York; Secretary, A. N. McInnis, New York. Messrs. Power, Stocking and Moir, together with Thomas McCarron of St. Pacome, constitute the Board of Directors.

The formation of this corporation is the logical sequence to the close business relations which have existed for years past between the parties concerned, and assures to their customers and the trade at large a still better service in all departments of wholesaling lumber. As distributor of Power Lumber Company products the corporation has behind it one of the finest equipped plants in the Dominion, with 185,000 acres of choice timber and a high reputation for quality stock and general dealings. In addition, the company has arranged selling connection with substantial producers of yellow pine, white pine and hemlock, and the general plan of operation which will be followed is ample assurance of the determination of the principals to render acceptable service.

W. Gerard Power, head of the Power Lumber Company, St. Pacome, Quebec, is one of the leading manufacturers in the province. He entered the lumber business with W. & J. Sharples, Quebec City, in 1897, and when those interests organized the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Company at St. Pacome, Quebec, in 1902, Mr. Power was appointed manager of the new company and remained with them until the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Company was absorbed by the Power Lumber Company, Limited, in December, 1920. Mr. Power is President and General Manager of the Power Lumber Company, Limited, President and Joint Manager of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, of Quebec City; President of the Peninsula Lumber Company, Quebec City; President of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders' Association; Honorary President of the Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protective Association, Limited, and was until recently for several years Trustee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, in which he has taken an active interest. He was also President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association for 1919 and 1920, and President of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association for 1919.

The operations of the Power Lumber Company of St. Pacome comprise a modern mill equipped with band and gang saws, having a capacity of 16,000,000 feet per annum and 6,000,000 lath.

The River Manie operation includes a circular mill of 10,000,000 feet lumber capacity and 4,000,000 lath per annum, together with a Yates vertical band resaw and an S. A. Woods planer and matcher, with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet.

At Powersville a circular mill with a capacity of 4,000,000 and 2,500,000 million lath per annum.

At Lapoint a circular mill with 4,000,000 feet capacity and 2,500,000 lath. This mill enjoys a stop-off privilege for dressing at River Manie Mill.

At. Ste. Apolline they operate a circular mill with a capacity of 2,000,000 fet per annum.

The St. Pacome mill has a stop-off privilege for dressing at Etchemin Bridge, Quebec.

As selling agents for the products of Power Lumber Company it is obvious that Power, Moir & Stocking, Inc., will be exceptionally well situated to take care of regular as well as special spruce orders.

R. E. Stocking, Vice-President and Managing Director of the corporation, has been identified with the spruce business since 1906, from which year up to 1911 he was identified with Christy, Moir Company, New York city. In 1912 he became associated with Wm. Whitmer & Sons of Philadelphia, and for the past several years has been New York manager for that house. Edward H. Moir has likewise been identified with the same interests since 1907. From that time until 1911 he was with Christy, Moir Company, and from 1911 to date with the Whitmer interests, all of which time he has devoted to the selling end. In these associations both gentlemen have become widely known in the local trade and have many friends, who wish them all success in the new enterprise.

More Timber Tenders Are Awarded

The Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario recently called for tenders for the right to cut timber on Clapperton Island. The tender of H. F. Baker, Spanish Mills, was accepted, his bid being as follows:

	Bonus.	Crown dues.	Total.
Pine timber	$10.00	$2.50	$12.50
Spruce	6.00	2.00	8.00
Poplar	5.00	2.00	7.00
Other timber	2.00	1.50	3.50
Ties	.02	.10	.12
Spruce pulpwood	1.00	.80	1.80
Other pulpwood	.50	.40	.90
Fuelwood	.10	.25	.35
Cedar posts	¼	.02	.02¼
Cedar poles 30 ft. and less	.05	.25	.30
31 ft. to 40 ft.	.10	.50	.60
41 ft. to 50 ft.	.25	.75	1.00
51 ft. and over	.75	1.00	1.75

The successful tenderer in connection with the right to cut timber on Van Koughnet Island was also H. F. Baker, Spanish Mills, and the rates are:

	Bonus.	Crown dues.	Total.
Pine timber	$10.00	$2.50	$12.50
Spruce	7.00	2.00	9.00
Poplar	5.00	2.00	7.00
Other timber	2.00	1.50	3.50
Ties	.02	.10	.12
Spruce pulpwood	1.00	.80	1.80
Other pulpwood	.50	.40	.90
Fuelwood	.15	.25	.40
Cedar posts	¼	.02	.02¼
Cedar poles 30 ft. and less	.05	.25	.30
31 ft. to 40 ft.	.15	.50	.65
41 ft. to 50 ft.	.25	.75	1.00
51 ft. and over	.75	1.00	1.75

The right to cut timber on Rouse Islands was awarded to A. E. Graham, Gore Bay, whose bid was as follows:

	Bonus.	Crown dues	Total.
Pine	$17.50	$2.50	$20.00
Spruce	10.00	2.00	12.00
Poplar	10.00	2.00	12.00
Other timber	8.00	1.50	9.50
Ties	.05	.10	.15
Spruce pulpwood	1.00	.80	1.80
Other pulpwood	.50	.40	.90
Fuelwood	.50	.25	.75
Cedar posts	.01	.02	.03
Cedar Poles 30 ft. and less	1.00	.25	1.25
31 ft. to 40 ft.	1.50	.50	2.00
41 ft. to 50 ft.	2.50	.75	3.25
51 ft. and over	4.00	1.00	5.00

Faster Loading and Unloading Reduce Costs

Expeditious Handling of Lumber is Necessary To Day in Order to Keep Down Overhead Expenses and Render Efficient Service — Work of Portable Crane

All industries are watching their handling and hauling costs and are learning much from each other about ways to get more done for less money. Faster loading and unloading of transportation results in more material handled each hour. It is probably an undisputed fact that where machinery can be applied properly to do a job where brains are not needed, money can be saved—and the men released can be used more effectively on work where human faculties do count.

For heavy lifting the locomotive crane has long been used. It had to have tracks to get to a job, but when there, it was able to handle great loads. This was often unnecessary, as more than 85 per cent. of the loads to be lifted were far lighter than its capacity, and

Portable crane at work in lumber yard.

it became a case of doing a little job with a big investment or doing it by manual labor.

To meet this condition the light crane has been developed and it is becoming popular very rapidly in its own field.

One of these cranes, illustrated on this page, is particularly flexible in its possibilities, as it can be mounted in a wide variety of ways to meet the working conditions which confront it. Instead of steam power, it uses a gasoline or electric motor, and does not need a licensed engineer to operate it. The crane runs as steady as a truck and can be started as easily. It is full rotating and has a capacity of three to four tons with high speeds throughout. The mounting is determined by the work to be done and the conditions that have to be met.

A motor truck makes an ideal mounting where work has to be done often in widely separated spots, as a ten to twelve mile an hour speed can be made from place to place. The rubber-tired trailer can be used in the same way to carry it when one has a truck for towing—though travel gear using the crane power is furnished for short distance work.

The More Economic Handling of Lumber

The company builds a low mounting with wide face steel wheels for ground use—which wheels are grooved to fit standard gauge track. This is equipped with power steering gear and travel mechanism controlled from the operator's platform. Continuous tread would be the mounting for soft, uneven ground. There is also a low wheel mounting for the crane designed for travelling along rails on top of a flat car

Portal piers—ground foundations and various special mountings can also be arranged because the crane is built as one standard unit with the idea of fitting or being easily adapted to fit its work.

Lumber is usually handled at three main points—first, in the woods; second, at the mill; third, in the distributing yard.

Because everyone does a thing a certain way is not a reason why there may not be a better way, and it is hoped the following suggestions may help someone to better their present methods.

In the woods, where logs are loaded, a Universal Crane on the railroad flat car mounting will load a train very economically, backing from car to car as each is loaded. The crane can load logs fast or it my be used to unload equipment.

A crane on continuous tread can go anywhere a tractor will to load cars or trailers—or motor trucks in the districts where they can get in, or put it on the motor truck itself in these districts. It is a fast machine.

Next look at conditions in the mill where lumber is cut and sorted. The crane on an auto truck or industrial truck can go from pile to pile loading the carts in a fraction of men's time, and can unload from carts to pile also. Such a unit should be very useful in stocking lumber for the kilns and in removing it.

The biggest field for realizing savings is in the distributor's yard belonging to the lumber dealer. If light tracks were laid in aisles between the lumber piles and the crane set on a portal travelling pier, with space between the legs for wagons to drive under, the makers say that one would have a moderate investment that would load trucks, trailers, etc., rapidly and could pile the lumber as high or higher than it normally is kept. Or the auto truck mounting, being quickly portable, would be a very economical machine for keeping trucks and trailers out on the road delivering instead of standing waiting to be loaded. The machine, it is contended, has particularly high speeds of hoisting

How handling lumber may be facilitated.

and rotation, and is extremely portable. It is a fast worker while being operated and consumes no fuel while idle. Speedier loading will help trucks and wagons to do more work per day and less costly loading will leave more profit in selling price. The lumberman should study conditions as he never did before, as therein lies success, and he should keep abreast of all progressive methods.

Burtt Lumber Company Finishes Season's Cut

The Elwood Burtt Lumber Company of Burtt's Corner, N.B., finished operations recently for the present season, sawing about three and one-half million feet.

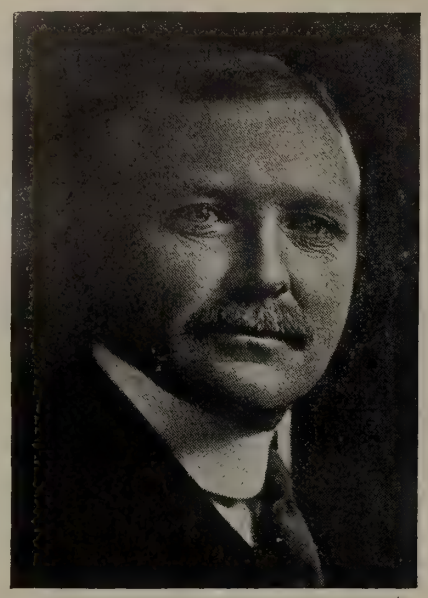
The Burtt Lumber Company, which have carried on extensive operations during the past winters and employed a large number of men, have not yet decided whether they will cut any logs or not this winter on account of the unsettled condition of the lumber market, not only in Canada, but in Europe and the United States.

The Stanley Douglass, Ltd., mill at South Devon is still carrying on operations, and from present indications this mill will run until about the middle of October, providing some logs that are held up in the Nashwaak can be got out.

Fraser Companies Have Good Year

Profits of the Fraser Companies, Limited, of Edmundston, N.B., for the year ended December 31, 1920, show a good increase over the previous year. Profits from operations, after depreciation of inventories, amounted to $2,157,618. Deductions of $441,356 for interest and charges on bonds and bank loans, and of $439,960 for depreciation of plant and equipment, left net profits of $1,276,301, or 12.7 per cent. available for dividends on the common stock amounting to $10,000,000.

This is the first report of the company since the issue of $2,000,000 of first mortgage six per cent. serial gold bonds a few months ago.



Arch. Fraser,
Edmundston. N. B.

The report indicates that about $1,500,000 was available for the payment of six per cent. interest on the outstanding bonds of slightly less than $2,500,000, or over 60 per cent., this comprising the whole funded indebtedness of the company.

After allowing $279,462 for Government taxes covering 1919 and 1920, there would remain $1,200,000 available for bond interest, or over eight times what was required. Of these taxes $185,000 has been paid since the beginning of the present year. After deducting $200,000 for the Fraser Memorial Hospital at Fredericton and $100,000 for dividends, there remained $976,301 to be carried forward to profit and loss.

After reviewing the year and the purchase of the Dominion Pulp & Paper Company at Chatham, N.B., Archibald Fraser, president of the company, says:

"The first few months of the current year witnessed a marked cessation in demand for pulp and lumber products. As a result, your pulp mills until recently, were not in continuous operation. Orders are now being received, however, in steadily increasing volume and your pulp mills at Edmundston and Chatham are now operating satisfactorily on current business."

General Jottings of Timely Interest

The Young Lumber Co., North Bay, have been making some improvements to their plant, having recently installed a hardwood flooring machine.

Dowse sash and door factory, St. Boniface, Man., has been awarded the contract for the millwork for the new factory which is being put up in Winnipeg by Gunnell & Higgins at a cost of $65,000.

The Modern Home Builders, Limited, Windsor, Ont., have purchased the planing mill and sash door factory formerly operated by George C. Haugh. This business is to be conducted under the name of the Haugh Lumber Co., Limited.

The Canadian Producers' Corporation has been organized with a capital of $1,000,000, for the purpose of handling lumber and by-products in the forest products industry. It is understood that two sites—one in Vancouver and the other in Victoria, have been selected by the company, and work will commence immediately on the erection of plants. One of the objects of the new organization is to handle large orders for lumber and distribute the orders among the various B. C. mills to fill. Dealing directly with the company, the mills will deliver to their plant and shipments will be made from there. The company is described as a central concern capable of accepting and filling orders. The names mentioned in the letters of incorporation are C. C. Young, of the Empire Lumber Company, Cowichan; Brig.-Gen. V. W. Odlum; Robt. Phillips, Henry C. Macaulay, C. E. Coughlan, J. E. Shears and F. J. Merrick.

The Boake Mfg. Co., Limited, Toronto, have installed considerable new equipment in the way of a new, fast feed matcher, moulder and power feed rip saw, while their transmission line has been equipped with a Chapman double ball bearing. With the new installations, the company are able to take care of an increased volume of business.

It is probable that a new woodworking plant will be established in Collingwood, Ont., at an early date by Shaw & Son. An agreement has been entered into with the town council whereby certain lands have been deeded outright to the firm and others leased. A fixed assessment has been granted for a period of ten years.

Robert Stewart, Limited, Guelph, Ont., are inviting tenders for the construction of a new woodworking factory at a cost of $40,000. The new building will replace the one destroyed by fire some time ago and will be two storeys 100 x 175 feet, mill and brick construction. It is understood that all the machinery for the new plant has been purchased.

It is expected that the annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, January 11th and 12th, in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. This date has yet to be confirmed by the executive, the members of which will hold a meeting in a few days to consider preparatory plans for the annual gathering and other matters requiring attention.

Jamieson Johnston passed away recently at his home in Owen Sound. Although he had not been in the best of health for some time, his death was very sudden. For several years he conducted timber operations on Cochrane Island and was one of the best-known timbermen in that part of Ontario. Besides his wife, he is survived by two daughters.

J. A. Angus, Belleville, Ont., of the Brown, Sword Co., retail lumber dealers, visited Toronto recently in connection with steps which his company is taking for securing a charter. The new name of the company will be the Angus, Keefer Lumber Co., Ltd. Mr. Angus will be president and manager, with Mr. Keefer as secretary-treasurer. B. E. Brown, former manager of the Brown, Sword Co., will be factory superintendent. Satisfactory arrangements for working capital have alerady been made. The company is continuing the old Brown, Sword business. They have a modern planing mill and ample yard space for carrying on an extensive business.

George H. Brown, who is connected with the Knechtel Furniture Co., Limited, Hanover, Ont., was the winner of the wood-guessing contest recently conducted by J. A. Fay & Egan Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio. This firm published untouched photographs of a number of samples of wood and offered a prize for the person who could come nearest naming all the kinds of wood shown. Mr. Brown was able to name four correctly, and out of all who tried he was the only one who was able to submit this number of correct replies. The woods shown were as follows: White cedar, red cedar, Queensland qauri pine, crow's ash, silky oak, blue gum, iron bark and tallow wood.

G. Mason & Co. of Midland, Ont., state that in the matter of cutting their mills had been running only one tower this season instead of night and day. The cut of the company will in consequence be considerably less than half, as they do not intend to run for a long period. In the matter of bush operations, Mason & Co. expect to log from not more than two camps, one of which will be situated in a burned area, which they are compelled to log under existing government regulations. During the past three weeks there has been shown a strong upward tendency in the matter of lumber sales, and the company have been moving stock freely in large blocks. G. Mason & Co., of which G. L. Main is general manager, are of the opinion that white pine has reached the absolute bottom in values and from this time on conditions will improve, although trade will not likely be normal until the early spring.

The retail lumberman who has nothing to stock except lath, lumber, shingles, and posts can give no more to the ultimate consumer than any other lumberman can give; but he who adds to his stock of raw material brains, creative ideas, and a service of value frequently has something to offer the ultimate consumer which he can not secure from a competitor. Don't you think so ?

The End Piling of Lumber Gives Satisfaction

D. C. Baird of St. Mary's Has One of the Most Modern and Best Laid-out Lumber Storage Sheds in Ontario—Customers Afforded Special Display Facilities

D. C. Baird, St. Mary's, Ont.

"The advantage of end piling of lumber is that a customer can see the lengths, the knots, the grain or any good or bad points when buying. He can also see the various grades of lumber, the different kinds, etc., for he has in front of him a complete representation of the stock carried by the dealer. In other words, he can fully examine the goods before purchasing. Lumber is also more easily and economically handled when piled on end, dries more quickly, is displayed to better advantage and requires less labor in loading or unloading." This is the opinion of D. C. Baird of St. Mary's, Ont., who has been in the retail lumber, box and planing mill business in the Stone Town for the past fourteen years.

Mr. Baird has one of the finest and largest dressed lumber and storage sheds in Canada. It is 90 feet square and constructed of sheet metal siding to conform to the building by-laws of the town, and covered with prepared roofing. The building is on a cement foundation, with cement piers running the full length of the sides and also under the flooring on which the lumber is piled. There are three driveways or lanes each of 13 feet width in the shed, and entrance is gained through large sliding doors. Lumber in all lengths up to 18 feet on the outside and 24 feet in the centre is piled on end in the various stalls, which are 8 feet square. Underneath the plank flooring is a 3-foot air space, which is tile drained and allows free circulation of air.

The roof is flat, except for a ventilator or monitor down the centre. By pulling four ropes the windows on both sides of the ventilator, representing a length of 180 feet of glass, are opened twelve inches out from the bottom. The opening device is very much like that used in the ordinary greenhouse, a gas pipe running along in front of the various lights, being connected with the sash by adjustable steel arms or jointed elbows. The ventilating facilities are all that could be desired.

In the centre at the front of the building is the private office of Mr. Baird, as well as the general office, both of which are panelled and finished in B. C. fir. The interior is attractive and inviting. Just back of the office is a garage for the automobile of the owner, and upstairs is a large stock-room, where are kept the doors, sash, window frames, newel posts, verandah posts, mouldings and other factory material. The building throughout is electrically-lighted and the office quarters are heated by steam from the exhaust of the planing mill.

In the first lane is kept all dressed lumber and flooring, which in the various stalls on the sides, is piled on end and sorted according to the different lengths and widths. Off the second driveway is rough lumber from 1-inch, 1¼-inch and 1½-inch, while off the third corridor are 2-inch pine and spruce stock. The various stalls or bins are separated by double uprights 2 x 8, with double cross pieces 2 x 6. The flooring under the stalls or bins is also of hemlock 2 inches thick.

Mr. Baird says that end piling may be to some extent new in Ontario, but it has been followed for a number of year in the West with most satisfactory results. It was the representative of a large Western mill who first gave him the idea of this modern, economic and expeditious method of storing and displaying his stock. Mr. Baird handles Eastern spruce, pine and hemlock, B. C. fir, V joint, flooring, B. C. hemlock, shiplap, B. C. shingles, etc. He reports a large sale of XXXXX shingles, which are in strong demand in his section.

Living in St. Mary's ever since he was able to walk around, Mr. Baird attended school there and took his first job with Brown & Co., who operated a woodworking plant in the town. He started in to learn bench carpentering, being paid $3.00 a week for his labor. Working at the bench for several years, he became a partner of the firm, which became Brown & Co., Limited. After two years' association with them he left to carry on box-making, and afterwards he went into lumber retailing and added a planing mill, in all of which lines he has built up a solid business. Mr. Baird is an active believer in organization and is an enthusiastic member of both the Stratford District O. R. L. D. A. and the central body in Toronto. It is not often that he takes part in discussion, but when he does he has something of interest and importance to say.

Manufactures Spruce Boxes for Creameries

His box plant is kept busy in turning out goods for butter factories and creameries, and is in a separate building. The boxes are all made of spruce, as it has been found that any other wood taints the butter. They are manufactured in two sizes, known as 45 and 60 lb. boxes, and the ends are dovetailed. The stock for the boxes is prepared in the planing mill and when the boxes are shipped they are "nested," one box being placed on top of another, while inside is a third one standing on end. A single nail driven on each side holds the upper and lower boxes against the one on the inside, and thus not much space is taken up. The smaller boxes are 8 x 14½ x 14½ and the larger ones 8 x 14 x 19 inches.

The equipment in the box factory consists of a resaw, a four-sided planer, a cut-off saw, a rip saw, a dove-tailing machine, a nailing machine and a sand disc. The plant is run by steam from a 40 h.p. Waterous boiler and a 35 h.p. Goldie & McCulloch engine. The shavings are conveyed in chutes to the engine room and there used as fuel. It is the intention of Mr. Baird to install electric motors at an early date, as Hydro power is available.

Off the box-making plant is the carpenter shop, where sash, doors, frames, casings, etc., are turned out. Downstairs is the well-equipped

The commodious shed in which D. C. Baird of St. Mary's, Ont., stores his stock.

planing mill where general and custom work is done. Mr. Baird takes contracts for the complete woodwork of houses, stores, office buildings, etc., but does not do any contracting himself.

Firm Believer in Motor Delivery

One of the first business men in St. Mary's to use a motor truck for delivery purposes was Mr. Baird. This was some six years ago, and since that date the development of the truck business has been little short of wonderful. At the time, however, that Mr. Baird started delivering lumber, lath and shingles by motor, his move was considered quite a novelty. He employes two one and a half ton trucks, which usually load up to two tons. As yet there has never been any trouble to handle this weight around the town, which is very hilly. Mr. Baird considers that trucks are preferable to horses for carting purposes, being cheaper both as to upkeep and saving of time and labor. The trucks are used for delivering lumber and boxes and also in loading or unloading cars of lumber. Mr. Baird has about a mile to draw his lumber from the station to the mill. With horses it took one and a quarter hours for every trip to the station with a load of lumber, whereas the trucks make it in three-quarters of an hour.

Trips as long as 25 miles have been made with a truck loaded with boxes. There has thus been accomplished in five hours' time what could not be done with horses at all. Mr. Baird finds that it is easier to get men to run trucks than to drive horses, and declares that his repair bills on the trucks have been very light.

Erecting Houses in the Stone Town

Mr. Baird has made a new departure this year in building houses in the town. During certain periods this season he found business in the planing mill slack and in order to keep all his men at work and his organization complete, decided that he would do his part in home-

Motor truck and trailer of D. C. Baird, St. Mary's, delivering 140 bunches of shingle

building. He has put up two attractive bungalows and will erect others. The walls are of Kellastone—imperishable stucco—with wide verandahs in front, while inside are seven good-sized rooms. The trim is in B. C. fir and the floors are oak, except in the kitchen, where beech is laid. Mr. Baird says that he obtained books of plans and specifications from different sources, but not one of them was quite suitable for the type of dwelling that he desired to erect in St. Mary's. Accordingly he took a few ideas from various sources and incorporated them into houses of convenience, beauty and compactness, embodying several built-in features. Next season he will put up more houses, thus giving practical expression to the oft-repeated slogan: "Now is the time to build."

Ottawa Lumbermen Get Good Men for Bush

The first two weeks of September brought little or no change, so far as the general situation was concerned, in the Ottawa lumber market. Prices continued as they had been, stocks were about the same and the only movement of interest in which lumbermen were apparently concerned was picking men for the camps.

The slack period which has extended from weeks into months, with but speculative prospects for improvement, may perhaps after all turn out to the benefit of the lumber man, especially the lumber manufacturer, inasmuch as a higher standard and quality of labor is being shipped into the bush this year. The riff-raff, inefficient, and non-productive woodsman, to whom manufacturers were forced to pay the highest wages in the history of the lumbering industry during the war years, has seemingly had his day.

In his place this year men who know something about the woods and its problems, and are workers, are being sent in. It may mark the first actual steps of reconstruction in the lumbering industry, with its consequent resultant effect on prices later on.

At Ottawa and in the Ottawa Valley labor offering is plentiful. In fact, in many instances it exceeds the requirements. Men who years ago had been in the bush and during the war years quit the timber for higher wages in the city, have now found their city jobs gone and are going back to logging. Many are being driven there by the force of necessity, and with their arrival on the scene the lumber manufacturer will profit as he employes more or less skilled help at reduced wages. His woods labor costs in relation to production this year should be considerably lower than last year and the year before.

Though operators stated it is a little early as yet to predict what is going to happen in the woods this season, it appears that the lumbermen are going to get out a considerably increased log cut in comparison with the 1919-1920 season. Grounds for this are apparently based on the belief that the housing situation has got to be remedied next year or the year after, and that something like normal conditions (prior to 1914) will be restored.

Many reports were current to the effect that the announcement of Premier Meighen that a general election would be held before the end of the year would cause the trade barometer of the lumber market to recede several points? In one office where a pessimist predicted that there would be no trading until the general election was over, he was askd, "When did you drive an undertakers' wagon?"

The general opinion of the Ottawa lumbermen is that an election will not affect the market very much one way or the other. "There is little or no business anyway, and it can hardly be and worse that it is. A nation-wide political contest in Canada does not have the same affect on the lumber trade or on business generally as a presidential contest in the United States," explained one of the manufacturers.

Orders and inquiries continued slow. Transportation, both rail and water, remained good. European export trade was at a standstill. Woodworking factories and furniture factories continued to operate on a reduced scale. The supply of factory labor exceeded the requirements.

Important Gathering of Forest Products Men

A provincial convention of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held in Vancouver September 19 and 20, and Victoria, September 21, which, in addition to a programme of constructive subjects, has drawn its speakers from the first rank of industrial leaders and professional foresters. Such subjects as "The Trend of the Timber Situation in Eastern Canada, the Middle West and the Pacific Coast," will be handled by three thoroughly qualified speakers. Mr. G. C. Piche, chief forester of Quebec, who has just returned from Sweden, will attract much public interest by a popular talk on "A Canadian Observer in Scandinavia." Mr. J. O. Cameron of Victoria will speak on "Manufacturing for Export"; Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Vancouver, on "Lumber Evport in Relation to Forest Problems"; Mr. L. L. Brown of Toronto, B. C. Lumber Commissioner for the East, on "Extension of Markets for Forest Products"; Mr. F. S. Buck on "The Motor Truck in Logging"; Mr. E. W. Hamber, Mr. Archie W. Martin, Mr. P. Z. Caverhill, provincial forester; Major McLaurin, Mr. H. R. Christie, are a few of the others who will handle important subjects.

Uneven Sawn Lumber—Some of the Causes and the Remedy

Difficulty is often experienced in operating sawmill carriages in the endeavor to obtain evenly sawn lumber, which trouble is often attributed to the saws not running true, or to incorrect work on the part of the setter, when possibly neither of these are at fault, but is caused from lost motion in some of the various connections in the mechanism of the set works or in the offsetting device of the taper movement of the headblocks.

Where steam canters are used these parts are subject to continual strain and wear, and in order to keep them in any kind of fair working condition they must be sent to the machine shop periodically to be refitted with pins, etc., etc. But this does not eliminate the difficulty for any length of time, for the parts soon become worn and lost motion and unevenly sawn lumber is the result.

After considerable experimenting a device was eventually produced which is so simple and yet so completely satisfactory it should be applied to every sawmill carriage. It has been in successful operation for two years with most satisfactory results.

In fact, so far as the parts of the carriage in connection with the headblocks and setting mechanism is concerned, this appliance absolutely prevents any lost motion in these parts no matter how much they may become worn, so that the difficulty in making evenly sawn lumber from that source is overcome, and if the saw and other parts of the machine are in proper order uniformly sawn lumber can be depended on.

The device is particularly to be recommended where steam setters are in use on account of the strain and wear produced on the working parts of the carriage, causing lost motion to develop very rapidly in these parts, but is equally effective for either steam or hand-set, as there are different styles of the appliance for steam and hand-set works and can be applied to any make of carriage with very little expense.

A patent has been granted for the appliance, and it is now being manufactured and for sale by the William Hamilton Company, Ltd., of Peterborough, Ont.

Heavy showers of rain over large sections of Nova Scotia and dense fog have subdued the forest fires, according to latest reports from imperilled districts. Large numbers of fire-fighters rested after their intense struggle with the flames. Reported losses from the latest outbreak of bush and forest fires include large tracts of timber land, several hundred thousand feet of stacked lumber along railroads, railroad ties, meadow growth and standing hay.

Construction and Operation of Pulpwood Flumes

By J. D. Gilmour, Logging Supt., and J. Turner, Logging Engineer,
Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Limited, Grand Falls, Newfoundland.

The value of the flume as a means of transportation for logs and lumber has been fully recognized in the West for some time, immense stands of heavy timber making the expenditure of large sums for logging and transportation plant not only possible and profitable, but very often unavoidable. The flume, on account of its comparative cheapness of construction and flexibility of line and grade, as well as its great saving in operating costs, has become the strongest competitor of the logging railroad.

In the East, with much smaller and more scattered timber, the economy of the flume is not so readily apparent. Instead of replacing railroads and other relatively expensive transport systems, the flume must compete with the snow or iced logging road and the horse or tractor drawn sled. Any logging operator sees

On the left is shown a typical low section of flume No. 1 looking down stream. On the right is a close-up view of the same flume during construction. The logging is finished, the lining and stop still to be placed. The height here is about 12 feet from the ground.

the economy of investing heavily in plant to tap an area carrying possibly one to two hundred thousand feet, or even more, per acre; but he is less ready to tie up much money in opening up a few square miles of pulpwood running from ten to fifteen cords per acre. Especially when it is quite feasible to log the area with a small investment in mobile equipment, which he can move somewhere else when one block is logged.

In spite of the rather high first cost of a flume, there is no doubt that in every logging region of importance, east as well as west, there are some stands which can only be logged economically by means of flumes, and many others in which fluming will show a considerable saving over any other system of transportation. It is not suggested that fluming is in all cases—or even in the majority of cases—the most economical method of handling logs, but there are many cases where fluming will show a great saving.

Fluming vs. Sled Hauling.

It is impossible to lay down any general rules as to when fluming has an advantage over sled-hauling. In every operation there are many points to be considered separately, and many items of cost to be weighed before a decision can be reached. Most operators have fairly close cost figures on the construction and operation of main hauling roads under winter conditions. The purpose of this article is to make it possible to deduce, in any circumstances, corresponding figures for fluming. A study of local conditions and intelligent comparison of costs should show which method of transportation is likely to prove most economical.

During the seasons of 1919 and 1920 the writers built for the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Ltd., two flumes, both of which have been successfully operated. Most careful accounts were kept of construction and operating costs, and from these this article has been compiled. The figures given may be considered reliable, and are applicable to similar conditions, or may be adjusted to suit varying circumstances. As measures of time and quantity are much more useful than figures in dollars and cents in these times of fluctuating prices, the former alone are used.

Both these flumes utilize the water of streams far too small to drive in the usual way. With regard to the quantity of water required, we can safely say that it is much less than anyone, not conversant with flumes, would suppose. Flume No. 1, described hereunder, ran full continuously for forty hours out of a pond with an area of 300 acres, and reduced the water-level less than one and one-half inches.

Neither of these flumes was absolutely necessary—that is to say, the timber might readily have been hauled out. A main hauling road ran to the head of the shorter flume. As this property had all been cruised, reliable figures were available showing exactly how much timber was tributary to the proposed flume. This point is important—the flume is a large and immovable investment, and must be written off proportionately for each cord transported. As this is the chief transportation cost it is important to know how much timber there is tributary to the flume, in order that the estimate of cost may be correct, or at least on the safe side. It was considered that the cost of horse hauling, browing on the banks out of reach of ice, and rolling in the spring after the ice went out, justified the use of a flume instead. Experience has proved the correctness of this idea.

General conditions in the case of both flumes were similar: fair bodies of pulpwood; small ponds giving sufficient log and water storage; sites where comparatively cheap dams could be built; a drop along the proposed lines which, although less than is usually recommended, was enough; a route which offered no serious obstacles to flume construction.

How Flumes Were Laid Out.

These flumes were located and laid out by the methods employed for logging railroads. Stakes were set at intervals of one hundred feet on tangents, and fifty feet on curves. At each stake a plug was driven, and after plotting the profile and establishing the grade, the height to cut-off was marked on the stake.

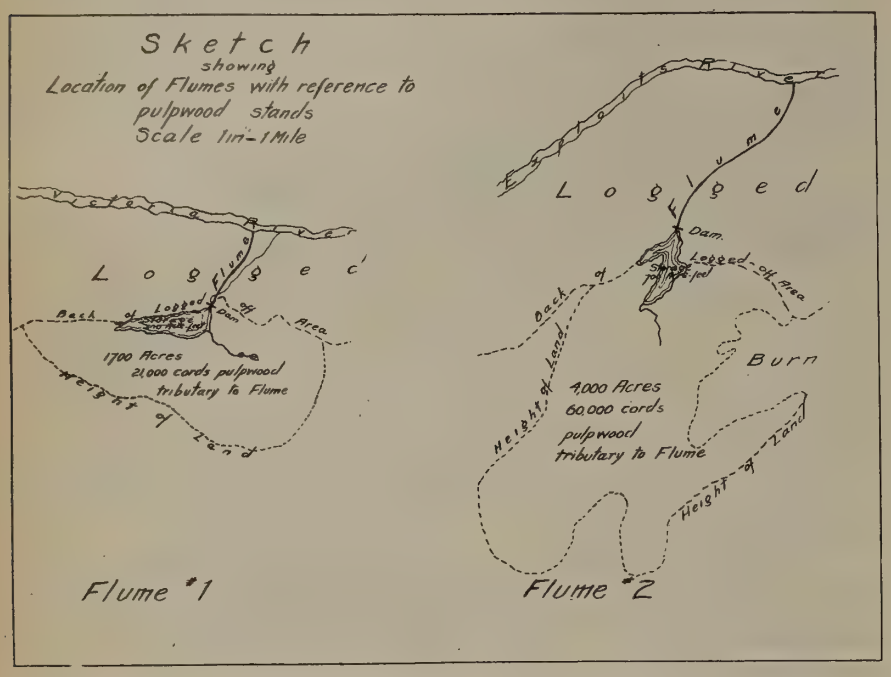
Except in very difficult country the location of a flume does not demand a very high order of engineering. Regularity of grades is more important than the exact and smooth location of curves, unless the curves have exceptionally short radius. Granted a fair working knowledge of grades and curves, the main requirements are

Building a typical high section on flume No. 1, showing trestling and bracing to good advantage. This construction appears frail but has proven very stiff in surface and perfectly satisfactory in every way.

common sense and a practical knowledge of logging and construction methods.

The following table gives the more important details of the flumes, which, although they varied somewhat, differ in no essential particulars:

Type of Flume.	Flume No. 1. V. 90° angle at vertex.	Flume No. 2. V. 90° angle at vertex.
Timbered area tapped	1,700 acres	4,000 acres
Timbered tributary, at least	21,000 cords	60,000 cords
Horse-haul replaced	1.75 miles	2.84 miles
Water stored	300 acre feet	700 acre feet
Length of flume	5,500 feet	11,200 feet
Slant depth	30 inches	24 inches, and 30 on flat grade
Total fall	107 feet	217 feet
Average grade	1.95%	1.94%
Steepest grade	5.00%	4.60%
Flattest grade	0.70%	0.50%
Total curvature	81 degrees	372 degrees



Sketch showing location of flumes with reference to pulpwood stands.

Sharpest curve	7 degrees	8 degrees
Average height to bottom of cap.	6 feet	8 feet
Greatest height to bottom of cap.	12 feet	16 feet
Trestle legs	Round, to 5″ top	Round to 5″ top
Caps and stringers	4″, flatted	4″, flatted
Brackets, arms and braces	2″ x 4″	2″ x 4″
Box	2 layers 1″ rough	2 layers 1″ rough
Stop	3″x3″ sawn dia-gonally	Nil
Sway and lateral braces	Round 3″ top	Round 3″ top
Av. speed of log, approximate	7½ miles per hr.	7½ miles per hr.
Capacity per hour	50 cords	35 cords

The dams were built before flume-building was started. These were the ordinary crib type. A narrow opening was left to receive the head of the flume. The arrangement of stop-logs is such that the upper section of the flume may be raised or lowered to accommodate the flume to the varying levels of water in the pond. A sluice-way and lift-gate takes care of excess water, and allows the dams to be unwatered for inspection or repairs.

A supply of logs for construction was hauled to a point near the head of the flume, where a small saw-mill was located, so that lumber could be placed in the flume with minimum of handling. Sawing must be commenced some time before actual construction, so as to ensure against delays.

How the Gang Was Distributed.

No road is required for the distribution of building material. The flume is started at the dam, and all material is carried to the work in the completed portion of the flume. It was found that the best results were obtained by using a gang distributed as follows:

Cutting, framing and erecting crib and bents	5 men
Placing stringers, cutting and erecting sway and lateral bracing	4 men
Assembling brackets	1 man
Building box	6 men
Placing running-board and stop	1 man
Odd jobs	2 men
Foreman	1 man
Total	20 men

As it became necessary, the foreman laid out a section of flume ahead, by driving stakes at sixteen-foot intervals to mark the bent centres, and setting stout poles about every two hundred feet, with nails driven to mark the bent cut-off line. A line stretched between these nails gave the proper cut-off for each bent.

All bents were built on mud-sills, made of any timber convenient to the line. To get the cut-off for trestle legs a template was made. This was merely a light board, graduated in feet and inches, with a shorter board nailed to the bottom. When the shorter board lay on the mud-sill the graduated board stood at the same batter as the trestle-legs, and the intersection of the taut line previously described, with the graduated board, gave by direct reading the required length of trestle-leg.

It was found best to frame bents on the ground and erect them as units. As soon as a bent was raised stringers were run out from the previous bent, spiked on, and the sway and lateral bracing completed.

In building the box, sixteen foot lumber exclusively was used for the first layer, or lagging. The second layer, or lining, was in some cases shorter. The lining was fastened by nailing through from outside of lagging and clinching nails downstream so that running logs will keep them tight, even after the lining wears thin. All joints were broken, and seams lapped.

Material was flumed from time to time, usually enough for half a day's work on construction.

Quantities of Material and Labor.

Flume No. 1 was built during a particularly dry season and the water-supply failed with two thousand feet still to build. Two rather unique trucks were built on the job to run inside the flume. These were small wedge-shaped trucks, each equipped with three pairs of wheels, one pair of which ran tandem on the stop, and one pair on each side ran against the side of the flume. Loads of course were only required to run down-grade; as two men could handle five hundred feet of lumber at a load, very little delay resulted from the shortage of water.

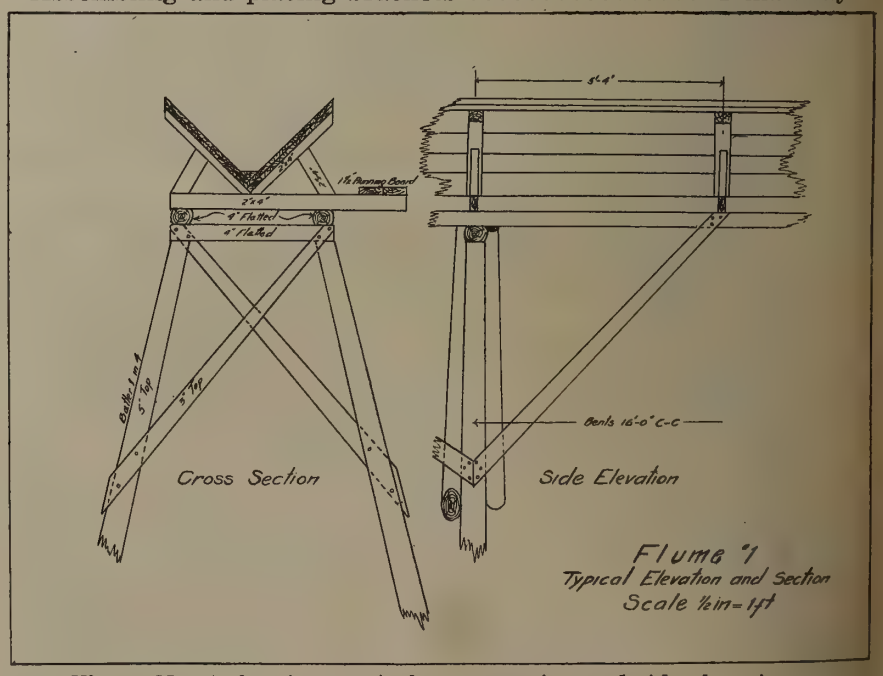
Material and Labor for One Mile of Thirty-inch Flume.

Material—

Round timber to 5-inch top (trestle legs)	20,000 ft. B. M.
Round timber to 3-inch top (bracing)	12,000 L. F.
4″ flatted (caps and stringers)	20,000 ft. B. M.
2″ x 4″ (brackets)	8,000 ft. B. M.
1″ (box)	58,000 ft. B. M.
1½″ (running-board)	3,000 ft. B. M.
3″ x 3″ (stop)	8,000 ft. B. M.
6″ nails	1,000 lbs.
4″ nails	300 lbs.
3″ nails	400 lbs.
2½″ nails	300 lbs.

Labor—

Cutting, framing and erecting cribs and bents	70 man-days
Placing stringers, cutting and erecting bracing	56 man-days
Assembling and placing brackets	14 man-days



Flume No. 1 showing typical cross section and side elevation.

Box	84 man-days
Running-board and stop	14 man-days
Handling material, etc.	28 man-days
Foreman	14 man-days
Total	280 man-days

A 24-inch flume requires almost as much labor, there being a

little saving only in box-construction. Where height to cut-off can be kept below 3½ feet bents may be replaced by cribs; but in all heights over that bents were found to be cheaper. It was found also that, within reason, the heights of bents makes hardly any difference in the cost, the difference, for example, between bents five feet and fifteen feet high being negligible.

Under favorable conditions the 30-inch V-Flume carries 50 cords pulp logs per hour. This Spring 5,127 cords were flumed out of Flume No. 1, the average maintained for the whole period the fluming gang was employed being 275 cords per day of ten hours. This included 3 days preparing booms, getting logs down the pond, and small repairs to dam; and includes several unfavorable days, with adverse winds, which prevented the flume getting a full supply of pulpwood.

The actual fluming required two patrolmen and one to two men feeding the logs into the flume.

The logs flumed had a maximum length of 16 feet, and the longer lengths gave the greatest output in fluming. Of course a flume with a maximum curvature of eight degrees will carry logs fifty feet long just as well.

The illustrations in this article show typical sections of the flume, while the two sketches depict the topography of the district.

Appointed Distributors of Fibre Board

Rose-McLaurin, Limited, Toronto, have been appointed selling representatives and distributors in the Niagara Peninsula, Central and Eastern Ontario for Fibre Board, Penetanguishene, Ont. The proprietor of the industry is Manley Chew, and the plant is busy at the present time.

Fibre board, which is made by a patent process, is for walls, ceilings, floors and outside uses and comes in sheets 4 ft. wide, 8 ft. long and 7/16 in. thick. The three sheets cover 96 square feet of surface. The manufacturers state that fibre board is not only exceptionally thick, but has the insulation value of cork boards and is also moisture-resisting. It retards fire and sound and for building purposes is exceptionally cool in summer and warm in winter. Rose-McLaurin, Limited, report a rapidly-growing demand for the material.

General Survey of Lumbering Activities

At Plaster Rock, N.B., sawmills maintained and slightly increased the level of the previous month, says the last issue of the Labor Gazette, Ottawa. In the Province of Quebec there was little change in mills at Breakeyville, Port Etchemin, Montreal, Sayabec, Coaticook and Beauharnois. There was some slackening in mills at Quebec, St. Pacome, Sorel, Hull and Cowanville. Much the same situation prevailed in Ontario, those points reporting adverse conditions being Rockland and Fort Frances, while there was no change at Arnprior, Byng Inlet, and Keewatin. Apart from sawmill activities, reports from furniture and woodworking factories showed considerably less work offered in this line at Stratford and Brantford. Newmarket furniture plants were running at about normal, while carriage factories at Orillia showed some improvement. In Manitoba, sawmills at The Pas were still working actively. At Golden, Chemainus and Vancouver additional mill hands were taken on, but at Fraser Mills and Wardner, B.C., employees were let out.

Logging in Quebec districts on the whole showed a continuance of the seasonal decline. Firms at Louisville, Hull and LaTuque showed considerable slackening, while others at River Desert and St. Jovite changed very little. At Three Rivers there was a local expansion in this industry. The situation was much the same in Ontario; at Fort Frances, Haileybury, Midland and Ottawa many employees were let out, but at Blind River, Brayside, Nesterville and Pembroke there was practically no change. In British Columbia camps there was some improvement, more especially at Alert Bay. An exception was the camp at Headquarters. Timber of all species scaled in the province in the month of June totalled 1,739,460 feet, as compared with 1,700,497 feet in May, Douglas fir predominating.

More Garages Than Residences Being Built

It has been said that in recent months more houses have been built for automobiles than for homes. Whether exact figures would or would not show this to be true, is not important. There is nothing wrong in building garages, says the "American Lumberman." They are needed, and because our grandfathers did not build garages, is no reason why the present generation should not. It is a changing world, and change of the right kind spells progress.

Business would be more satisfactory if residences and garages could be erected side by side and at the same time but if we can not have both at once, let us be thankful for one at a time and hope that we can have both by and by. Garages can not be built without the purchase of material, and every purchase of that kind creates business, and it is business that is needed now.

Men who own cars can usually afford to build garages, and it is a good thing that they are willing to do so. This is a time when every man who can afford to build, and who needs a building, should get busy. We should not be too particular in specifying the kind of structure to be erected. We should be glad to hear the sound of the saw and the hammer, whether the building is a residence, a stable, a coal house, a new porch, or a garage. Whatever it may be, it helps that much in furnishing work for those who need it and a market for those who have building material to sell.

Lumber Outlook Better in United States

Speaking of the lumber situation in the Western States, a correspondent from Chicago says: Lumbermen are not sanguine of a revival in their industry. Why this is so is not clear. It is one branch that can come back regardless of foreign trade. It is the one major business hurt most by the war, having been classed as unessential for some reason hard to understand. The injury due to that ruling was great. The decline in lumber production from 1907, when the total was 46,000,000,000 feet board measurement, to 1920, when production was 32,000,000,000 feet, would seem to indicate a tremendous shortage presaging great activity impossible of long postponement, yet lumber men talk pessimistically.

Chicago is the great lumber market of America. Here lumber has been financed for decades. Here it is controlled to-day. Undoubtedly high railroad rates operate against lumber, but while they admit that lower rates will help somewhat, lumber men still maintain a sombre view as to the future. Possibly they are right. Perhaps they are wrong.

There is demand insistent and persistent for lumber, and it would seem certain to broaden with improvement generally. High rents must force home building. Much lumber goes into such construction. The railroads are in urgent need of lumber. Neither the home builder nor the railroad can stay out of the market long. What's more, with improvement in general business, there must come demand for lumber for boxes, which makes a big item in lumber consumption.

According to New York advices, wholesale lumber prices have declined 30 to 75 per cent. since September 1, 1920, the movement downward continuing through the entire twelve months, except on a few items of construction wood, and these have shown a tendency to strengthen during the past ninety days.

The principal items showing more strength and a noticeable growing demand during the past few weeks are yellow pine and Douglas fir flooring, dimension and finish and red cedar shingles and spruce lath. Timbers of all kinds are still very week and spruce and cypress lumber have been dropping steadily. White pine, redwood and cedar are holding more firm. All hardwoods are weak, but for the most part they seem to have struck bottom, particularly on the upper grades.

The weakness of the timber market is due, first, to the lack of demand, and second, to the competition by cargo shippers into this territory. The tremendous difference between rail and water freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard from producing points is forcing all rough timber shipments to water routes and the heavy water movement is having a bearing on the inevitable reduction of rail rates which will be effective in early fall. Lower rail rates are already in effect from the West Coast to interior points.

Since early in August the retail yards have been buying rather freely and during the past ten days the railroads have re-entered the market for great quantities of ties and car material. The effect of this buying movement is reflected in the upward trend of prices of these materials.

Centre of Splendid Pulpwood District

Nipigon has been for many years the centre of a great area for the production of spruce and balsam pulpwood, the greater part of the wood having been exported to the States. The high prices paid for wood in past two seasons greatly stimulated the production. It is estimated that an average of at least fifteen thousand cords per year has been exported from Nipigon Township alone in the past five years. Due to an over-production last season, because of a decreased demand for pulp and paper products due to general market conditions this season, it is expected that the fall demand for wood will be greatly diminished, and a correspondingly lower price is expected.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber— —Positions Wanted & Vacant

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Lumber Wanted

Pulpwood Wanted

WE ARE in the market to buy limited quantity of rough and peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood for immediate and future delivery. Log Export and Import Company, 241 Beaver Hall, Montreal. 17-20

Lath Wanted

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 10 cars each of 4 ft. No. 2 and No. 3 White Pine Lath. Also 5 cars 4 ft. No. 1 Hemlock Lath. All lath to be ⅜ in. x 1½ in. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 508-9 Lincoln Building, Detroit, Michigan. 17-19

Lath and Cordwood Wanted

WANTED—10,000 cords of hard and soft slabs and bundled edgings; the same quantity of hard and soft cordwood; also a large quantity of dry sawdust. State quality, quantity, lowest price. Box 654, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Sawdust Wanted

WANTED—One hundred carloads of Dry Srpuce Sawdust. Quote price per car of not less than fifteen ton. L. B. Clark & Company, P.O. Box 242, Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A. 14-17

Spruce Lath Wanted

I am in the market for 4-ft. spruce lath. John F. Burke, 1130 Aeolian Bldg., 33 W. 42nd St., New York. 16tf

Cordwood Wanted

WE ARE open to buy cordwood in any quantity. Please state quantity and prices in first letter. Dominion Timber and Tie Corporation, 95 King St. E., Toronto. 17-18

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

One car Basswood 1 in.; one car Soft Elm 2 and 3 in.; one car 2 in. Maple; on sticks 4 months. St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, Ont. 17-18

For Sale

50 M. ft.8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M .ft. 10/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
20 M. ft. 14/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M. ft. 6/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Hard Beech.
15 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm.
30 M. ft. 4/4 Log Run Basswood.

For further particulars apply to Box 639, Canada Lumberman. 15

For Sale

7 carloads Hardwood Sawdust. D. H. Gillies & Son, London, Ont. 18

For Sale

STANDARD telephone poles. P. O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 18-19

Lumber For Sale

CRATING SPRUCE, about 200,000 of ⅝ in. Common Sound Spruce; also 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. Culls Spruce. J. P. Abel, Fortin, Limited, 379 Desjardins Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal. 18

For Sale

40,000 ft. 4 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft. to 12 ft. Second-hand Pine.

90,000 ft. ½ in. x 5 in. to 7 in., random lengths, clear birch, D 2 S.

Will make attractive price to clear.

The Canadian National Carbon Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. 18-21

Machinery For Sale

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.. 1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

WATEROUS Big Champion Edger for six saws. For further information apply The Conger Lumber Co., Ltd., Parry Sound, Ont. 18-tf

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO., 19tf Montreal.

For Sale

Box-Board Printer, 18 x 44 in. Connell & Dengler, Two-color, Chain Feed, $950.00.

Moulder, 4-side, 10 in. American, $700.00.

Double Cut-off Saw, Automatic, Berlin, No. 229, $775.00.

Band Resaw, 54 in. Berlin with 3 saws, $1,100.00.

Slab Resaw, Fischer Little Giant, $375.00.

Railway Cut-off Saw, S. A. Woods No. 190, $200.00.

Box Groover, Chase-Turbine No. 245 Automatic, $300.00.

Nailing Machines, Morgan and Doig, all sizes.

CHAS. N. BRAUN MACHINERY CO.. Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A. 18-19

Situations Vacant

EXPERT box and stave mill-man to operate on 50-50 basis in Nova Scotia. One able to furnish plant preferred, ten years cut. McKay, 348 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass. 17-18

LUMBER SALESMAN required by Toronto wholesale firm, must be experienced salesman. Apply giving references, age and salary required. Applications confidential Box 656 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-18

LIVE WHOLESALE LUMBER SALESMAN, possessing good trade connection with Ontario Retail Dealers, who wishes to improve his position, will learn of an exceptional opportunity with a well-known wholesale concern, located in Toronto. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box 660, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as Band Saw Filer. No job too big. James Sillars, Route 1, Box 79, Withee, Wis. 15-19

Energetic aggressive young man, 22, desires position with Fibre, Pulp, Lumber or Millwork concern. Five years' experience various departments Lumber and Millwork offices in bookeeping, payrolls, costs, orders, sales, correspondence and typewriting. Excellent credentials. Prefer town. Box 643, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16

WANTED—Position as lumber salesman by a man that knows spruce and pine lumber and cedar shingles from stump to finished product; a man deeply interested in the selling game, and a worker who is well known in the Maritime Provinces. Box 664, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

MILLWRIGHT WANTS POSITION as sawmill superintendent; has had ten years' experience in sawmill. Can furnish best of references. Apply Box 662, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Northern New Jersey Salesman

RELIABLE married man, 38, having good following and calling on the yards regularly each month, open for line of spruce lath and dimensions. Box 658, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

Business Chances

Farm and Timber For Sale

150 acres, about half cleared, balance first-class timber. For further particulars apply, J. M. Overholt, Woodstock, Ont., R. R. 5. 16-19

Timber Limit Wanted

FROM two to twenty million cords within hauling distance, railway or on short drive. State full particulars first letter—price, location, estimate of timber. Box 663, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Wanted

LUMBER BUGGIES or trucks, also front truck for hauling lumber in yard. Apply Box 661, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

Protected Forest Areas

In the Province of Quebec nearly 50 per cent. of the licensed Crown timber area is comprised within the boundaries of the four co-operative Forest Protective Associations, the St. Maurice, the Ottawa River, the Laurentian and the Southern St. Lawrence. These Associations are maintained primarily by the limit holders and timber owners, but the Provincial Government co-operates financially and otherwise, and the officers of the associations hold appointments as offieers of the Crown. The Provincial Forest Service administers fire protection direct on areas outside association boundaries, including a large territory north of the Transcontinental Railway.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Locating Timber by Aeroplane Survey

The aeroplane is now making its contribution to the controversy as to how much pulpwood is in the English River pulp and timber limit in Northern Ontario. The limit has been reconnoitred by airmen, who, with a skeleton map in their hands, sketched in the various woods as they flew over them. The result shatters the arguments of critics of the Government that there are 18 million cords of pulpwood on the limit. Twenty years ago it was estimated that there were six million cords of spruce and 12 million cords of poplar in that region, but the district then surveyed comprised 6,500 square miles, while the limit has only 3,060 square miles. The aeroplane shows that of that area, exactly onethird, or 1,021 square miles, has been burnt over; that the heavy stands of spruce and balsam total but 411 square miles; that the limit has 46 square miles of poplar and birch (hardwoods); that 411 square miles are made up of lakes and that the balance of 1,258 square miles is covered with a mixture of hardwoods and coniferous trees—poplar, birch, spruce, balsam and pine. This estimate makes no allowance for rivers and small lakes or small areas of muskeg. The limit is believed to have a little less than a million cords of jackpine. Spruce is the most desirable of pulpwoods, but the balsam and poplar are of value. The estimate of the "ground men" is that there are less than two million cords of spruce and about six millions of poplar on the limit, the latter predominating in the mixed areas. The air sketch bears out this estimate.

Building Activity Declines in Big Cities

Building activities continue on a very large scale in Toronto. The permits issued during the first eight months of the year represent an expenditure of $15,856,617, as compared with $17,786,000 during the same period last year. During August the permits totalled $2,037,588, as compared with $2,216,000 in August, 1920. The permits issued during August showed that $1,107,100 went into brick dwellings and only $20,150 into frame dwellings. A large number of garages were erected.

In Montreal during August the value of the permits issued was $1,171,120. This sum is considerably less than for July, the figures for that month being $1,722,503. In August, 1920, the figures were slightly higher, amounting to $1,336,360. During the first eight months of the year Montreal has issued 3,121 permits, the total value of which amounts to $10,313,000. For the same period in 1920 only 2,018 permits were granted, the total value of which was $10,996,379, a loss of more than $680,000 for the year. It is predicted, however, that the returns for 1921 will show a considerable increase over those of 1920, in view of the construction of the Mount Royal Hotel, which will mean an expenditure of about $9,000,000.

Hardwood Mill at Thunder Bay Burned

The hardwood mill, boarding-house and blacksmith shop, garage and docks of George Mason & Co. at Thunder Bay, Ont., some twelve miles from Midland, were destroyed by fire recently. More than 600,000 ft. of hardwood lumber, 1,500 cords of hardwood slabs and several hundred thousand hardwood broom handles, as well as a bargeload of lumber, went up in smoke. The bulk of the stock was owned by George Mason & Co., others interested being the Black Rock Lumber Co. of Buffalo, Huntington & Finke of Buffalo, Walter N. Kelly of Detroit and Manley Chew of Midland. It is stated that as there are several years' cut of hardwood on Christian, Hope and Beckwith Islands, which are owned by Mason & Co., and are located near Thunder Bay, it is probable that the mill will be rebuilt, but in the meantime sixty or seventy men are thrown out of work.

Experimental Stations on Timber Limits

Experimental stations under the old Commission of Conservation in the Province of Quebec made investigations on the timber limits both of the Riordon and the Laurential Company for the purpose of determining the rate of growth of the commercial grades of timber and the facility with which the present cut is reproducing under different methods of treatment. These experiments were carried out in co-operation with the Provincial Government. All the records of this work have been transferred to the Forestry Branch Department of the Interior,at Ottawa. The Provincial Government is contemplating making like tests in the Lake St. John and Gaspe districts and is awaiting the receipt of these records to work on in conjunction with the new work. These statistics when procured will be for the use and information of lumbermen, and will be in the interests of forest preservation.

The Gary Motor Truck Co., manufacturers, of Gary, Indiana, have purchased a large plant in Toronto, and intend manufacturing motor trucks dump trucks and motor busses in the near future.

"Gendron Penetangs" Best for Lumbermen

GENDRON PENETANG TRADE MARK REG'D

"SAGUENAY" No. 160
With or without calks.
"OTTAWA" No. 171
Same as above in 10" height.

GENDRON PENETANG shoepacks and boots are best because they wear longest and give the most comfort, warmth and protection. The reasons for their superiority are found in the quality of hides of which they are adme and the care taken in their manufacture. We are also making now a very moderate priced lumberman's work boot. Send for sample pair for inspection.

"SPORTING" No. 105
A great favorite with the lumberman as well as the sportsman.

"If it isn't a Gendron, it isn't a Penetang"

GENDRON—PENETANG

SHOEPACK MFG. CO.

PENETANG ONTARIO

Established Over 50 Years

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

General market conditions show but little change. There was quite a falling off in sales during August, and there appears to be no stability as yet to the forest products situation. There is some price-cutting going on and seemingly no real standards of value except those of demand and supply. The stock on hand at the various mills is still large and as fall approaches it is becoming increasingly evident that the output of 1921 will be much below that of last year. The cut in the bush during the coming winter is likely to be the smallest in years, as large operators do not feel inclined adding to their troubles and obligations by conducting extensive logging operations when their stocks are at present unsold. The policy of many large mills is to close down early and hold what they have already put in pile until next year, believing that conditions cannot be any more unsatisfactory than they are just now.

It is hoped that by the spring of 1922 much of the labor unrest will have spent itself and that there will have been a readjustment, not only in the matter of wages, but in the price of other commodities used in the structural line, which have not come down in the same ratio as has lumber. The present orgy of price-cutting will probably have passed and affairs generally be on a more stable basis. As it is now, prices have been getting lower, regardless of costs, and divergent quotations are heard for hemlock, white pine, spruce and other woods at the mills. When a falling market prevails, wild rumors can be set afloat and will be given credence, wheras in normal times, the utter impossibility or absurdity of many of these stories will be promptly discounted. It seems to be a universal impression that values have touched bottom, although no one is in a position to tell. There is just a possibility that the price pendulum has swung lower than it should and that in the reaction there may be an advance.

The whole of the market situation just now is one of peculiar interest as to what is likely to take place during the coming fall and winter. It is generally conceded that 1921 is going to be a year in some respects unsatisfactory, but strong hopes are entertained that 1922 will see a considerable change, although students of affairs who are looking ahead, contend that it may be 1923 before conditions in the lumber market get back to normal.

It is pointed out that the lack of confidence in future values is, undoubtedly, one of the chief obstacles preventing a more speedy revival of general activity, and as soon as stabilization is effected and confidence restored, the better for the whole country. There are certain signs that show that conditions are brightening, but anything like a marked general improvement may take some time to usher in. In the meantime, however, it is admitted that trade is still dragging in many centres.

Manufacturers and wholesalers have their trials and perplexities at the present time, but the retailer has by no means escaped, and he is now the victim of suspicion, price-cutting and many other attacks. A recital of what he is up against will be found in the report of the district meeting of retail lumbermen held recently at Stratford, Ont., which appears in another column of the "Canada Lumberman."

Men are offering at various centres in large numbers for the bush, but comparatively few are being taken on by the lumber companies owing to the uncertain outlook and the decreased number of camps. Wages offered range all the way from $18.00 to $25 00 a month, and in some places it is reported $30.00 is being paid, but no higher figure than this is recorded.

There is a good demand for lath of all kinds at the present time, and prices are holding fairly firm. Lath in some quarters are rather scarce. There has been practically no changes in prices, and in some instances there is quite a difference in the figure asked.

Eastern representatives of B. C. mills report the effect that lumber camps in the West have been a little more active of late and only about 20 per cent. curtailment of output is reported. Practically all the logging camps are still closed, with the result that there is a general reduction of logs on hand. The sales of B. C. stock in the East dropped considerably during August, although the demand for shingles is fair. It is not expected that the demand will pick up ma terially until about October.

Some quantities of Southern pine and Michigan and Wisconsin hemlock are still coming into Ontario. There has been a decrease of $2.00 in the price of common dimension, Southern pine, but dressed stock has gone up $5.00, and most mills are pretty well sold up. It is owing to the competition of Southern pine and Eastern hemlock that B. C. fir is suffering somewhat at the present juncture, the difference in freight charges, of course, accounting for the ability to lay down the nearby stock at a lower figure.

One thing that is adding to the uncertainty of the market situation at present is the report that freigh rates are to be reduced considerable. Some say 10 per cent. and others prophesy that the cut will be more than this.

Lumber Cut in Ottawa is Very Much Reduced

The Ottawa lumber market, which for the last six months has been generally in a state of stagnation, showed little or no improvement during the month of August, and predictions made in certain trade circles were to the effect that it would be nine months yet before normal business was renewed.

The nine months estimate was in the minds of some based on a variety of circumstances. One was the lack of building, another the European export situation, and still another was the reduction in the sawmill cut in the Ottawa Valley this year.

The manufacturers have this year less stock on hand than for many years; in fact, some of the trade assert that it is the lowest in the history of the valley.

The correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," after making an adequate survey of the season's sawmill operations, is safe in making the prediction that the sawmill cut this year will scarcely be 50 per cent. of 1920.

The work of establishing the woods camps took a spurt during the last part of the month, and the weather was favorable.

In prices and demand the market was figuratively "sixes and sevens." Prices on the whole dropped considerably, but the decline was less noticed in the better grades. The bottom, which many believed had completely dropped out of the spruce market some weeks ago, has apparently not yet been reached. "There is no price for spruce. You got to take what you can get for it. It depends on what you got, and how bad the other fellow needs it," was the comment of the head of one company.

Pine good siding showed the least drop. The one-inch by seven-inch and up dropped only $10.00 from $150.00 to $140.00 per M. In strips and shorts there was a much heavier reduction.

The difficulty in estimating the sawmill cut chiefly was on account of haphazard hours of operation. Some mills worked a week, and then shut down to start up later and run for a few days. Others, as in the case of John R. Booth, Ltd., operated continuously, but only with a variable number of saws.

All of the woodworking factories continued to operate, but orders were few, and the call was chiefly for boxes, repair stock, and a little sash and door work.

On the Upper and Lower Ottawa River there were visible signs indicating a serious log shortage; whereas three or four years ago there were millions of logs, there are none now.

The building situation during August showed only a slight improvement. Transportation either by rail or water was good, and labor both for camps or mills was plentiful, and low priced.

May Collect Invoice Fees on Imports

The secretary of the Lumbermen's Section of the Board of Trade, Toronto, has received a communication from F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, regarding an amendment to the Customs Act made at the last session of Parliament and empowering the Canadian Government to establish a system by which invoices covering all imports into Canada from foreign countries, when such invoices cover goods to the value of $100.00 shall be vised by an officer appointed for the purpose by Canada, for which such officer will collect a fee. The Department of Trade and Commerce is desirous of obtaining the general opinion of those interested.

The Toronto Board of Trade has taken up the matter and is securing the views of the different sections of that organization. When the subject was brought up in Parliament some time ago, various statements appeared in the press both favorable and unfavorable to the system.

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Gopp, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

What Price Will Railway Ties Bring?

With the advent of fall, the question of the price and production of railway ties naturally looms up. Those operators, who have in the past taken out thousands of ties, are canvassing the prospects for the coming season and interviewing large purchasers with a view to ascertaining what figure will prevail on "sleepers" for 1922. One large concern which purchased 3,000,000 ties during the past twelve months, stated recently that they were receiving many inquiries from various parts of eastern Canada regardng the price and the probable demand. Most of these operators expect that, owing to the dullness of the forest products market, the decreasing costs of operating in the bush and also in the mills, the amount of labor available at different centres, lessened wages etc., there will be a substantial cut in the figure offered for ties. Last year there was a jump of about 15% to 20% in cedar, jack pine, hemlock and hardwood ties, making the prices run considerably higher than the previous year. Values of lumber were then well maintained and everything looked exceptionally bright for the sale of birch, beech and maple and other lines. However, the market for these fell considerably and some concerns which, at first ,would not listen to the suggestion of boxing the heart of hardwood trees, found that, owing to the decreased requisitions for lumber, it would be advantageous and profitable to make a certain of ties. Their decision was arrived at too late and, it is reported, that some operators have a considerable quantity of hardwood ties on hand.

As far as can be learned, the basis of price in all contracts for next year's ties will be about the same as prevailed two years ago. As to what will be paid for the various kinds, much, of course, depends upon the shipping point, freight rate, quantities taken out, etc. It is expected that 1922 will be a pretty fair year for the railway tie business, and if operators get as much for their output of pole and square ties as they did in 1919-20 the majority of them will be very well satisfied as productive costs in cutting, trimming, hauling, piling and loading are considerably less.

At present the demand is all for No. 1 ties and any trees cut that will make only No. 2 ties, might better be left standing. There is practically no call for the smaller "sleepers."

Quantities Hold Up, But Prices Fall

The Canadian exports are holding fairly well in quantities, but commodity price reductions account in part for lower expert figures. Recently there have been declines in pulp and paper and a few other lines.

The following table shows the exports of Canadian newsprint paper, spruce planks and boards, pulpwood, and chemical pulp in both quantity and value for June, 1921, March, 1921, and June of last year, respectively, in order to afford a basis of comparison at representative periods:

	June, 1921.	March, 1921.	June, 1920
Newsprint paper—			
Cwt.	847,604	1,515,468	1,445,917
Value	$ 4,295,181	9,162,330	6,426,259
Planks and boards, spruce—			
M. ft.	42,914	40,134	120,275
Value	$ 1,423,973	1,531,436	4,717,311
Pulpwood—			
Cords	75,635	177,318	107,029
Value	$ 1,013,933	2,342,495	1,252,994
Woodpulp, bleached—			
Cwt.	118,721	157,333	163,668
Value	$ 602,200	1,005,260	180,028
Woodpulp, unbleached—			
Cwt.	187,250	152,913	678,836
Value	$ 711,664	635,755	3,873,975

Favours No Export of Pulpwood

Discussing the present prices of pulp and paper, A. G. McIntyre, president of Clarke Bros., Limited, Bear River, N.S., in a recent interview said that those who think the pulp and paper industry has been hit an irreparable blow by the decline in prices, are looking in the wrong direction. They are looking down from the peak of inflated values to to-day's prices and see a tremendous drop, but they should look from the pre-war prices up to to-day's figures and note the increase. A mill, not erected at the unreasonable and inflated costs of the past two or three years, and located close to its supplies of raw materials, which can get its labor and other costs down, should be successful and prosperous from now on.

Mr. McIntyre referred to the recent Underwood resolution introduced in the United States Senate, which calls for a conference with Canada, having as its end the free export of pulpwood from Canada to the United States, and stated that he was opposed to any such move. He added that not only should the present restrictions on the export of pulpwood be retained, but the export of pulpwood from freehold lands should be prohibited.

Export Lumber Company Obtains License

An extra provincial license has been granted the Export Lumber Co., a corporation lately created under the laws of Massachusetts to buy, sell, cut and deal in lumber and timber in Ontario. The company is authorized to expend $200,000 in such operations. Gilbert Allan of Ottawa is the representative of the Export Lumber Co.

The Shevlin-Clarke Company of Fort Frances, against whom the Ontario Government is pressing claims for the recovery of considerable sums alleged to be owing to the Crown as the result of lumbering operations, have been given the assurance, it is definitely learned, that their licenses will be renewed unconditionally on all timber limits except the two disputed ones in the Quetico forest reserve. Licenses will also be issued on these, provided that the company is willing to accept them, on the conditions that they will abide by the award of the court before which the litigations respecting these two limits is to be pressed.

Suffered Little Damage From Forest Fires

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," the Fraser Companies, Limited, of Edmonton. N.B., say: "We have very little damage from forest fires on our timber lands or limits this season. We had a few hundred acres burned over in Whitworth township, Quebec, but the area had been burned over a few years ago. Our damage in New Brunswick was negligible. The principal loss in New Brunswick was in the vicinity of settlements, and we are of the opinion was more bush fire than forest fire. The lumber business in the United States and Canada is improving."

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

G. D. Cockburn of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., was in Toronto recently

David Champoux, Chaleurs Bay Lumber Co., Restigouche, Que., was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

D. L. O'Gorman, representing the Brewster Loud Lumber Co., Detroit, Mich., was a caller upon the trade in Toronto recently.

R. H. Lightburne, of Cox, Long & Co., London, England, was in Toronto recently calling upon a number of friends in the industry.

H. P. Rowles, representing the Duncan Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C., who has been spending several months in Toronto and the East on business, intends returning to the coast in the near future.

W. R. Smith, formerly of the firm of Smith & Welsh, Yonge St., has joined the staff of Muir & Kirkpatrick, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, and is now on the road in the interest of that firm.

Joseph E. Herr, for many years foreman of the Kalbfleisch Planing Mill, Stratford, Ont., died recently after a brief illness. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

L. L. Brown of Toronto, B. C. Lumber Commissioner for the East, left recently on a trip to Vancouver, where he will enjoy a short vacation. Mrs. Brown and family have been spending the summer on the Coast.

The many friends of P. J. McCormack, sales manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser Mill, B. C., and formerly assistant manager of the Toronto office, will extend congratulations to him on his recent marriage.

J. H. Reid of Bear Lake, Ont., was in Toronto recently. His sawmills at Canoe Lake and Bear Lake, in the Parry Sound district, have closed down for the season after cutting about 1,000,000 feet of hemlock, as well as a quantity of spruce and birch.

Miss Phemia McDonald, for many years on the staff of Campbell, Welsh & Paynes, wholesale lumbermen, Toronto, was united in marriage recently to Alexander Collins of Guelph, Ont., the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride in Teeswater, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Collins will take up their residence in Guelph.

W. E. Allen, formerly sales manager for the Finger Lumber Company, has been appointed sales manager for the U. G. G. Sawmills, Ltd., spruce manufacturers of Hutton, B.C., and will have his headquarters in the Bank of Hamilton building, Winnipeg. For the past two months Mr. Allen has been located at Hutton, getting acquainted with the quality of the lumber produced there, and as he is thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the Prairie dealers and wholesalers, he is now in a position to solicit this trade.

Miscellaneous Insurance

MISCELLANEOUS Insurance comprises those varieties of insurance where Broker services are extremely important.

Last year Canadians paid out more than Fifteen Million Dollars for Guarantee Bonds, Automobile, Boiler, Accident, Burglary and Liability Insurance.

The best advice on insurance of this kind can be secured from a firm transacting an exclusively broker's business.

This Corporation was the first and is the largest purely insurance broker's office in Canada.

Write for Pamphlet D

IRISH & MAULSON
LIMITED
Insurance Brokers

TORONTO MONTREAL 5T

FIRE BRICK
AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

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New Brunswick Foresters Get Fine Training

What Provincial School at Fredericton is Accomplishing in Instructing Men to Consider the Woods as Business Asset and in Terms of Dollars and Cents.

Albert V. S. Pulling,
Fredericton,
N. B.

The Department of Forestry in the University of New Brunswick was established at Fredericton, the capital city of the province, in 1918. It was the second forestry school to be founded in the Dominion, following the organization of the Faculty of Forestry at Toronto in 1907. A single technical forester was appointed to the teaching staff: Professor Robert Barclay Miller, who held the chair for ten years, and did excellent work that assisted materially in the development of forestry in Canada. He resigned to become chief forester for the State of Illinois.

For the college year of 1918-1919, the teaching in forestry was done by Mr. Leland S. Webb, who was and still is Assistant Provincial Forester, and in September, 1919, Albert V. S. Pulling became Professor of Forestry, and is still in charge.

Forestry at the University of New Brunswick has often been called a "one man course," but this is not quite true. All the technical courses were taught by one man, and his responsibility was great, but nine other members of the University Faculty give some instruction to forestry students, and without their excellent assistance, success would have been impossible. Chancellor Jones planned and originated the department, and has stood by it solidly. In recent years Earle O. Turner, Professor of Civil Engineering, and John Stephens, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, have given nearly all the instruction in surveying, draughting and timber testing.

The first and only addition to the technical forestry faculty was made this year, when Bertram E. Claridge was appointed Professor of Forest Engineering, as already mentioned in the "Canada Lumberman." He was well trained at the Yale Forest School, and in special study in Norway and Sweden.

The course in forestry takes four years, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry. In its thirteen years of existence the Forestry Department has graduated forty-four men, of whom twenty have received degrees in the last three years. Twenty-three graduates are scattered through the Dominion Forestry Branch, and the Provincial Forest Services of New Brunswick and British Columbia. Both Provincial Forest Services mentioned have U. N. B. men as chiefs. Private lumber and pulp companies, and the Department of Natural Resources of the C. P. R. have absorbed fourteen more. One is a professor in the New York State College of Forestry. Four have left the profession, and two made the supreme sacrifice in the great war.

The record made by early graduates was so outstanding that present graduates are strongly in demand. Practical knowledge and the willingness to do any sort of work has made a reputation for New Brunswick foresters. Nearly all of them were brought up near the woods. Many earned their living logging before going to college, and they studied forestry because the woods appealed to them.

The University is trying to train foresters that consider the woods mainly as a business asset, and in terms of dollars and cents. It is hoped that they see the woods problems eye to eye with the progressive lumbermen, and that more will enter the employ of lumber companies. Of the nine graduates of 1920, four are employed by lumber or paper corporations, bu the depression this year was so severe that little was available in private work, and the entire class went to the Governments.

The University owns nearly 4,000 acres of woodland, and fine opportunities for practical work are available. The Provincial Forester, Mr. G. H. Prince, employs most of the undergraduates on the Forest Survey, and several go to temporary jobs with the Forestry branch.

The Forestry Department has been badly handicapped by lack of funds, and could be more useful were it not necessary to just carry on as well as possible with what means are available. It is hoped, however, that some method will be found to increase its usefulness in the near future. The appointment of an additional professor is only a beginning. With only four forestry schools in the Dominion (and four are plenty, if properly equipped) and with nine or ten forestry professors in those schools, to train the caretakers of the Dominion's most valuable resource, money will be well spent in making that training as near perfection as possible, says an admirer of the school.

Empire Policy Urged in Timber Matters

The London (Eng.) Times recently gave prominence to a special article urging the adoption of a definite policy for the Empire in regard to timber. While Canada's supplies assisted the United Kingdom appreciably during the war, under normal trade conditions little help can be expected from this direction against a competitor more favorably situated in the matter of transport.

"Until more field work is done," declares the writer, "it will be impossible to say whether Canadian forests can continue to maintain an indefinite supply. The number of trained forest officers in the Empire's twelve hundred million acres is ridiculously inadequate, although the 'laissez faire' policy of the different governments of the Empire is gradually passing, as testified by recent legislation and recommendations of the Imperial conference."

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EDGINGS

Mr. Haist of Stratford has bought the retail lumber business of C. Wettlaufer of Tavistock, Ont., and has taken possession.

Numerous forest fires were raging during the recent warm weather in various parts of Cape Breton. It is reported that considerable damage was done.

The steamer "Derblay" recently loaded 800,000 feet of lumber at Port Alberni, B.C., for shipment to South America. This is the first big shipment made to that continent in several years.

James Whalen of Port Arthur was reelected president of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., the annual meeting of which was held recently. One of the directors is James Playfair of Midland.

The Richards Manufacturing Co. of Campbellton, N.B., are rebuilding their sawmill, which was destroyed by fire some time ago. The new mill will cost $75,000.

One of the largest tows ever known on the Pacific Coast reached Prince Rupert recently from Swanson Bay. It consisted of a fifty-six section Dacis raft of 4,000,000 ft.

Forest fires raged lately in the Crow's Nest Pass and heavy damage was done before the rains came. $1,000,000 worth of standing timber was destroyed, mostly on the McLaren Lumber Company's limits.

Excellent work is being done by some residents of Pakenham, Ont., in the direction of creating a timber reserve in Pakenham and Darling townships. John Fulton of Pakenham pioneered the idea and is meeting with encouragement.

The building permits for Niagara Falls, Ont., show a considerable increase during the month of August, when they totalled $147,840, as against $24,750 for the corresponding month of 1920. Practically all the permits issued were for dwellings.

The sawmill at Glennie, Sunbury county, N.B., owned by Clowes Bros., was burned to the ground recently. About a quarter of a million feet of lumber also was destroyed, causing a loss of $25,000. The mill had not been in operation this season.

John Clark, a lumber worker recently employed in the Parry Sound district, was recently assaulted and robbed by unknown thugs. He was rendered unconscious and the men relieved him of a considerable sum of money and other valuables.

G. C. Piche, chief forester of Quebec, recently announced that the government intended to take steps to safeguard the forests of that province which he said were fast becoming exhausted. The Quebec Department of Lands plans to reforest as soon as possible 3,000,000 acres of waste land.

Lord Northcliffe, the noted English publisher, has bought 300 acres of choice timberlands in the Conception Bay district of Newfoundland from Joseph Seward of Glace Bay, N.S. The purchase price was $50,000. Lord Northcliffe wants the timber for wood pulp for his paper mills at Grand Falls.

Forestry officials of Alberta speak in appreciative terms of the good work done by aeroplanes in connection with the recent forest fires. This is the first year that the planes have been actively used in forest protection, and officials are delighted with the result. The report from the Forest Air Patrol of the recent Crow's Nest Mountain fire gave the fighters much more time than would have been available under the old conditions.

In the great Labor Day parade held recently in Toronto the Builders' Moulding Co., Limited, 52 Noble Street, Toronto, had several creditable floats. One showed the trunk of an oak tree in the rough resting on a pile of finished lumber, and another the various kinds of hardwood flooring that are being laid to-day while a third waggon conveyed equipment depicting the different processes of turning out interior and exterior trim of all kinds.

The Forest Service Branch of the Crown Lands Department, New Brunswick have secured two live beavers from Young's Creek for exhibition purposes at the fall fairs throughout the province. The twain were held in metal-lined boxes with heavy wire netting closing the top. One of the animals recently gnawed his way through a cage at the Government office in Fredericton, but the animals have now been transferred to swimming pools.

The various plants of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills in British Columbia are now being operated direct by the company. The Reliance Mill & Trading Co., a United States concern, which has been in charge of production for some time, has withdrawn from the operating

management. Hon. T. W. McGarry of Toronto, who is president of the Whalen Company, will also act as general manager, and will arrange for a new staff to carry on operations. The plant at Wood Fibre, B.C., which has been shut down for some time, was re-opened recently.

Capt. Robert McLean died recently at his home in Chatham, N.B., in his 77th year. He had lately been in charge of the tug boats for the J. B. Snowball Co., lumber manufacturers. He leaves a wife and three daughters to mourn his loss.

There will open up in Vancouver on September 19th a two-days' forestry convention to be followed by a single day's session at Victoria on the 21st. The events are under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association. The addresses will include such subjects as "Forest Fire Prevention," "The Use of Aircraft," "The Trend of the Timber Industry in Eastern and Western Canada," "The Future of Paper Manufacture at the Coast," "The Progress of Forestry Throughout the Dominion," etc.

Mr. David W. Mill, one of the best known Land Surveyors of the Province of Quebec, has been promoted to the position of Director of the Provincial Crown Lands in the place of Mr. J. E. Girard, deceased. Mr. Mill is vice-president of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of the Province of Quebec and is also one of the examiners for that body. He is also a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Mr. Mill is succeeded as assistant superintendent by Mr. George Cote, who is a Dominion, as well as Quebec, land surveyor.

All the seven machines of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. at Iroquois Falls are now in operation, making this plant the largest of its kind in the world, with a total daily production of 500 tons. No. 6, which is the latest Fourdrinier to be put in operation, has a length of 220 feet and a width of 235 inches. It makes paper at a rate of 700 feet a minute and has a capacity of 100 tons every twenty-four hours. No. 7 machine is similar to No. 6 in size and production. The entire equipment of the Abitibi plant at full capacity, manufactures a strip of paper 18,288 miles long and 1 foot wide every twenty-four hours.

In spite of demands of Northwestern shingle men, that the duty of 50 cents per thousand, as fixed in the Fordney Bill in the House, be retained by the Senate, Western pine interests oppose the duty, and expect later on to make a strong showing against it. Senators on the Finance Committee are showing a marked disposition to oppose any form of lumber duties aimed at Canadian lumber. The reason is found in the pressure of farm organizations for free lumber. Testimony before the Finance Committee, moreover, has revealed that the British Columbia shingles are superior to those made on the United States side, because the latter are kiln-dried to excess.

The annual meeting of Clarke Bros., Limited, lumbermen and paper manufacturers, was held recently at Bear River, N.S. The proposal to amalgamate with Clarke Bros. Paper Mills, Limited, a subsidiary company, was unanimously approved. At a special meeting immediately following the amalgamation of the two firms a by-law was adopted authorizing an issue of $2,000,000 7 per cent. 15-year bonds. The officers elected for the coming year were W. G. Clarke, chairman and treasurer; W. W. Clarke, secretary; F. W. Fraser, St. John; Chas. T. Stark of Toronto; Harry L. Stark, Toronto; Alex. Fasken, Toronto, and A. G. McIntyre, Bear River, directors.

The statement is made that G. R. Hall Caine, who represents the Becker Paper Mills' interests of England, will shortly visit Canada in connection with reorganization plans which will affect the North American Paper Company's trust. The company has been working on a plan by which the holders of the trust stock would receive Saguenay Pulp and Power stock of cash in exchange for trust stock, according as they might choose. Nothing has been heard lately of the completion of this plan. It will be recalled that the Becker Mills, which are represented by Mr. Caine, were reported some months ago largely interested in the Canadian undertaking, and in any event these mills are large consumers of the ground wood pulp manufactured at the Chicoutimi plant.

The annual statement of the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere, Que., which was recently issued, shows that the profits for the year ending June last reached $4,515,928. After the payment of interest and all other charges and dividends at a rate of 6 per cent., the surplus for the year was $2,787,928. It was thought to be a conservative policy to set aside a reserve of $2,000,000 for possible depreciation of inventories. One of the striking features of the financial statement is that all bank loans are covered by investment and the company has no bonded indebtedness or preferred stock. The capital account during the past year was increased by 3,473,755, which represents the cost of the two new additional paper machines and additions to the company's plant at Grand Mere, and also a considerable increase in the timber limits of the organization.

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CITIZENS of Ontario—The only salvation for Ontario's revenue-producing forests is the prevention of forest fires. Your support and co-operation is absolutely essential.

Forest fires are rapidly diminishing our resources of timber and pulpwood. Over 90 per cent. of Ontario's forest fires are caused by human carelessness.

If everybody was careful to prevent the start of fire, Ontario's Forest would be safe.

Save Ontario's Forests
They're Yours

BUSINESS MEN of Ontario — Lend us a hand. The various business associations — of bankers, boards of trade, manufacturers, merchants, lumbermen, engineers, educationalists, tourists, and sportsmen, and all other bodies of weight and influence, can do a great work for this province and for their own interests as well by actively promoting educational propaganda to reduce forest fires.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS can help. Railways cause 40% of Ontario's Forest fires. The Forestry Branch is being well supported by improved co-operation on the part of railway officials and by the Dominion Railway Board. Let us reduce the number of railway fires one-half this summer. (The train passenger in Northern Ontario who nonchalantly throws his cigarette or cigar out of the window during the forest fire season is deserving of a jail sentence!)

CAMPERS, tourists, fishermen, picknickers, berry pickers, prospectors and hunters should feel their responsibility even though out of sight of the policeman.

SETTLERS can co-operate by exercising more care in setting out fire on their own property.

LUMBER FIRMS can help by impressing on all foremen the need for carefulness. River-drivers in dry seasons should be specially warned. Gangs of men going in and out to the camps need special attention, because of the danger along the slash-lined trails from the inevitable cigarette.

THE PRESS could do more public-spirited constructive work to reduce forest fires than any other single agency. This is a non-political campaign in which the whole press could join.

LEADERS OF PUBLIC OPINION in every community should be the first to extend a helping hand. Tell the Chief Ranger or write the Head Office any time you have information or suggestions to impart, or questions to ask.

GIVE US A HAND!

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THOMPSON SPARK EXTINGUISHER

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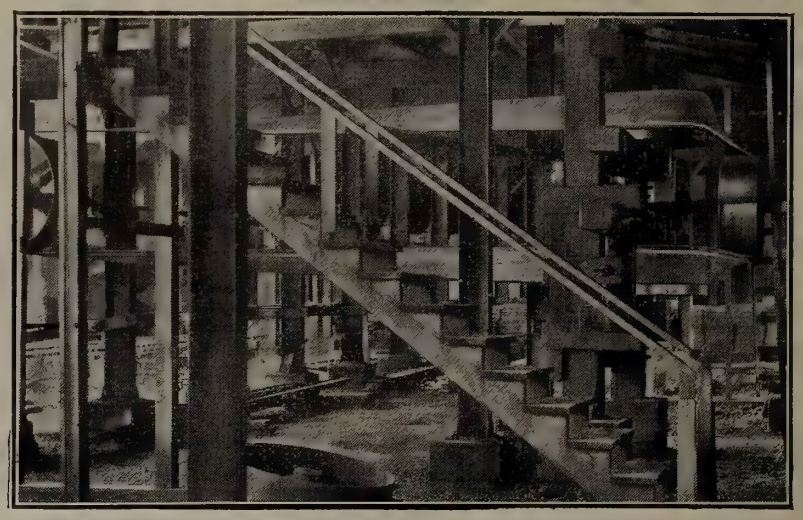

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This belt is a 12 inch 6 ply Condor, Red, Friction Surface, 82 feet long. It has been running 14 months with the original lacing. It drives two large timber sizers and a 60 inch high speed Sturtevant fan. When fully loaded requires from 100 to 110 horse power.

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Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd , Windsor, Ont.

Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.

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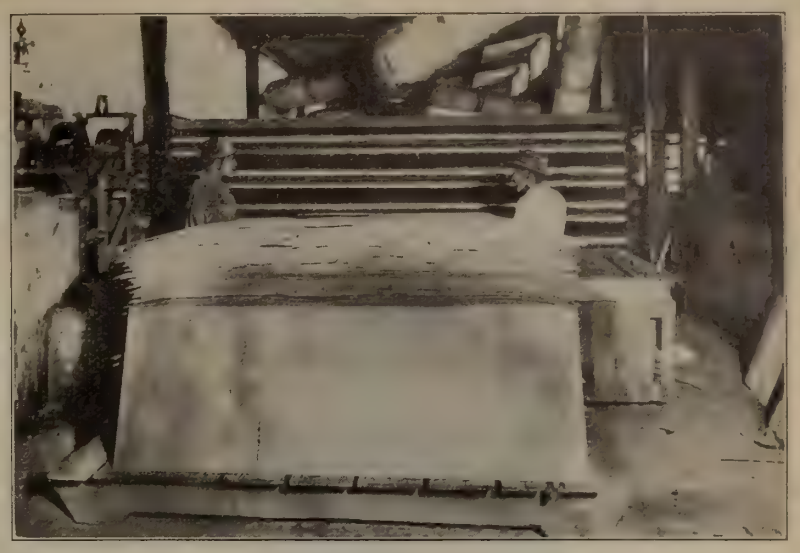

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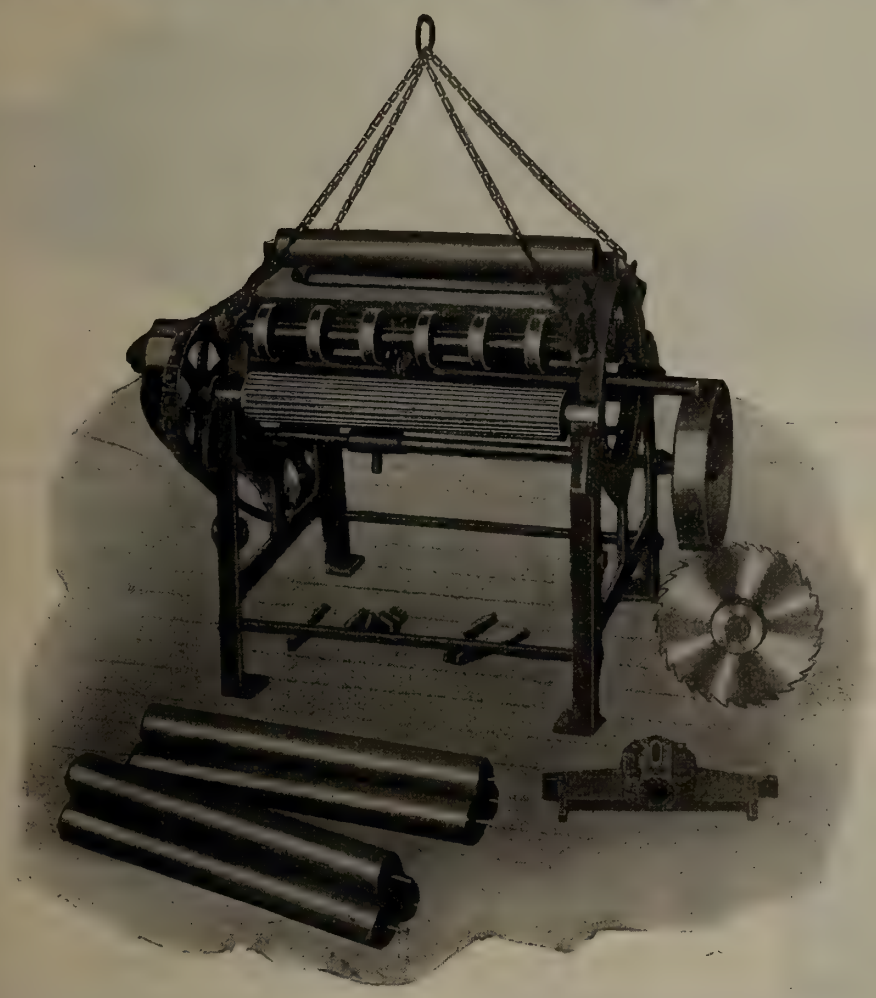

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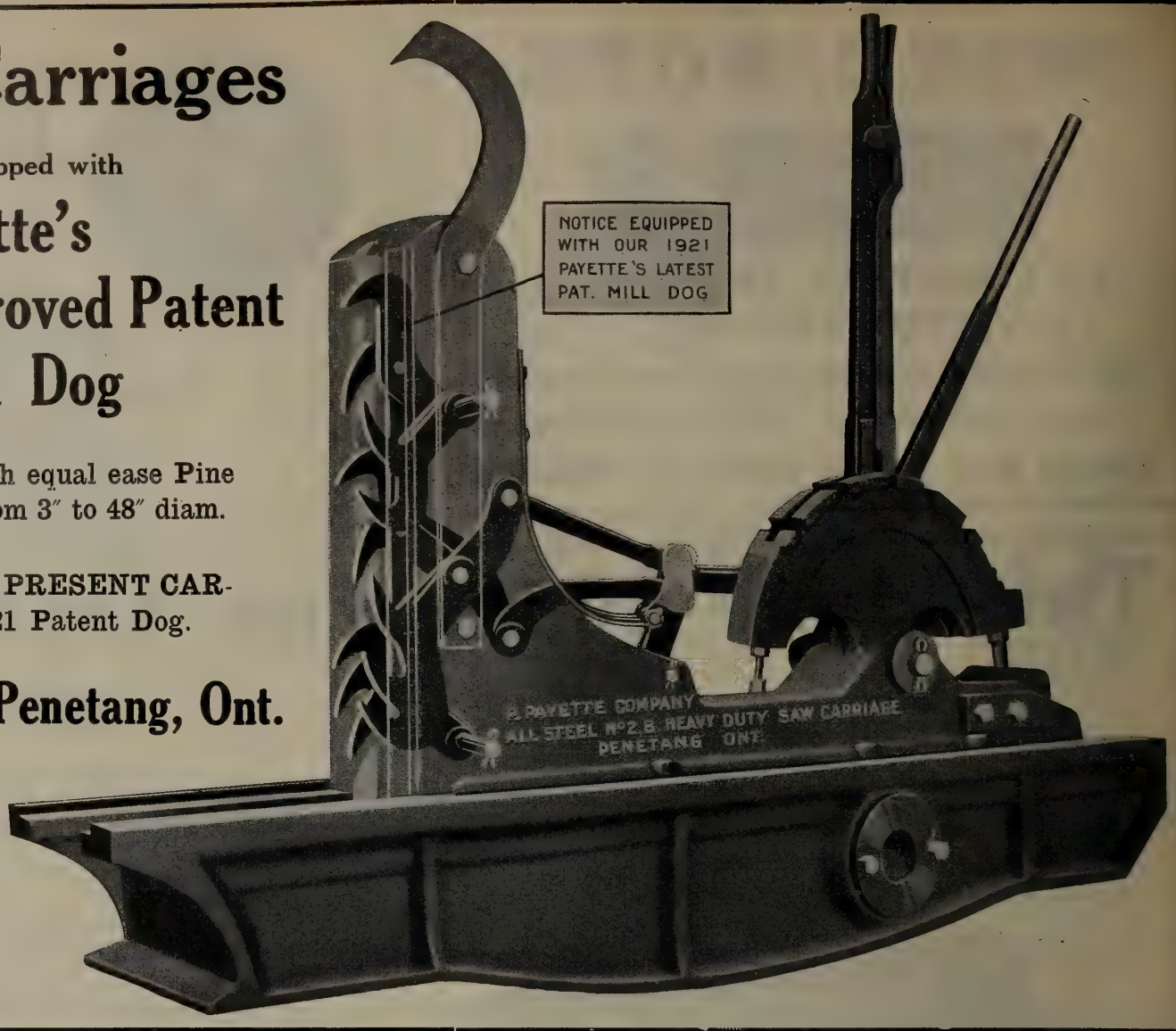
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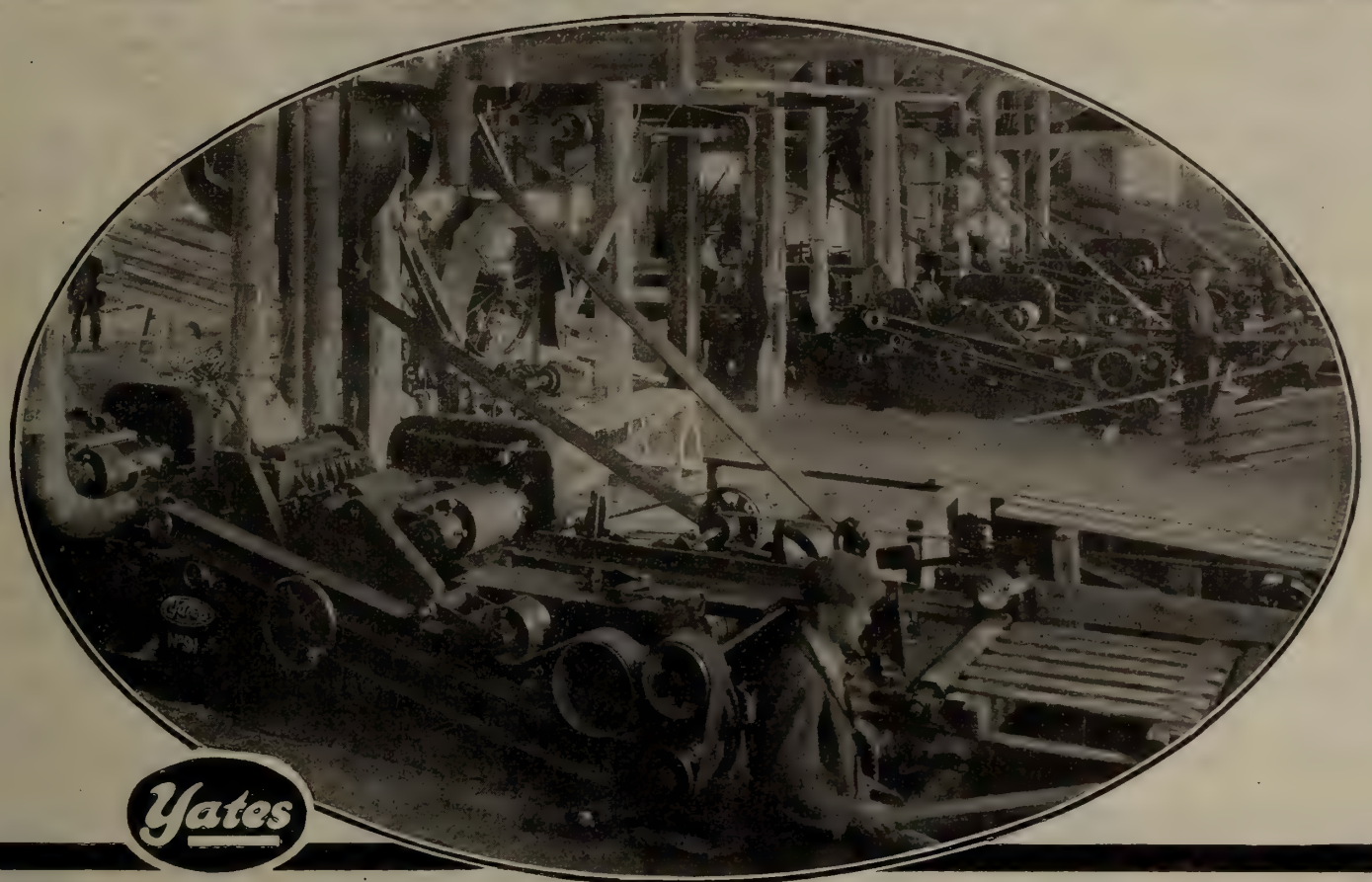

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for
HIGHEST DUTY ENGINES
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CRANK SHAFTS

Harris Heavy Pressure Babbitt Metal

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Line Shafting and Ordinary Heavy Machinery.
Tremendous Sales.
35 Years on the Market.
Thousands of tons in use.

12 INCH WIRE NAILS
and
Wire Nails of any Size Down

Brass, Copper and Bronze Nails

Soft Annealed, Hard, Bright, Coppered and Tinned Wire

Bale Ties - Wire Hoops

The Graham Nail Works
Operated by
The Canada Metal Co. Ltd.

All Jobbers or Our Factories in
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER
will be pleased to fill your orders.

The Canada Metal Company, Limited

Confident that meals will be on time and well cooked

McClary's
ALGOMA RANGE

Camp equipment when bought must be retained. When everything is set, there is no opportunity to change a faulty utensil. Stake your faith on the real goods—they will give you satisfaction when the testing time comes.

There are no regrets when McCLARY'S ALGOMA RANGE stands in the Cook's shack. Sturdy, strong and massive, splendidly finished with every angle strengthened and all vital parts protected, the Algoma Range insures complete satisfaction. The boys will be confident that meals will be on time and well cooked.

There is the leveled clear cooking surface of cast iron with the unusually large area—the big capacity oven—the nicely proportioned firebox and the efficient operation. No fancy trimmings to bother the chef; just a plain business-like range specially built for camp life.

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saves money on every camp supply list

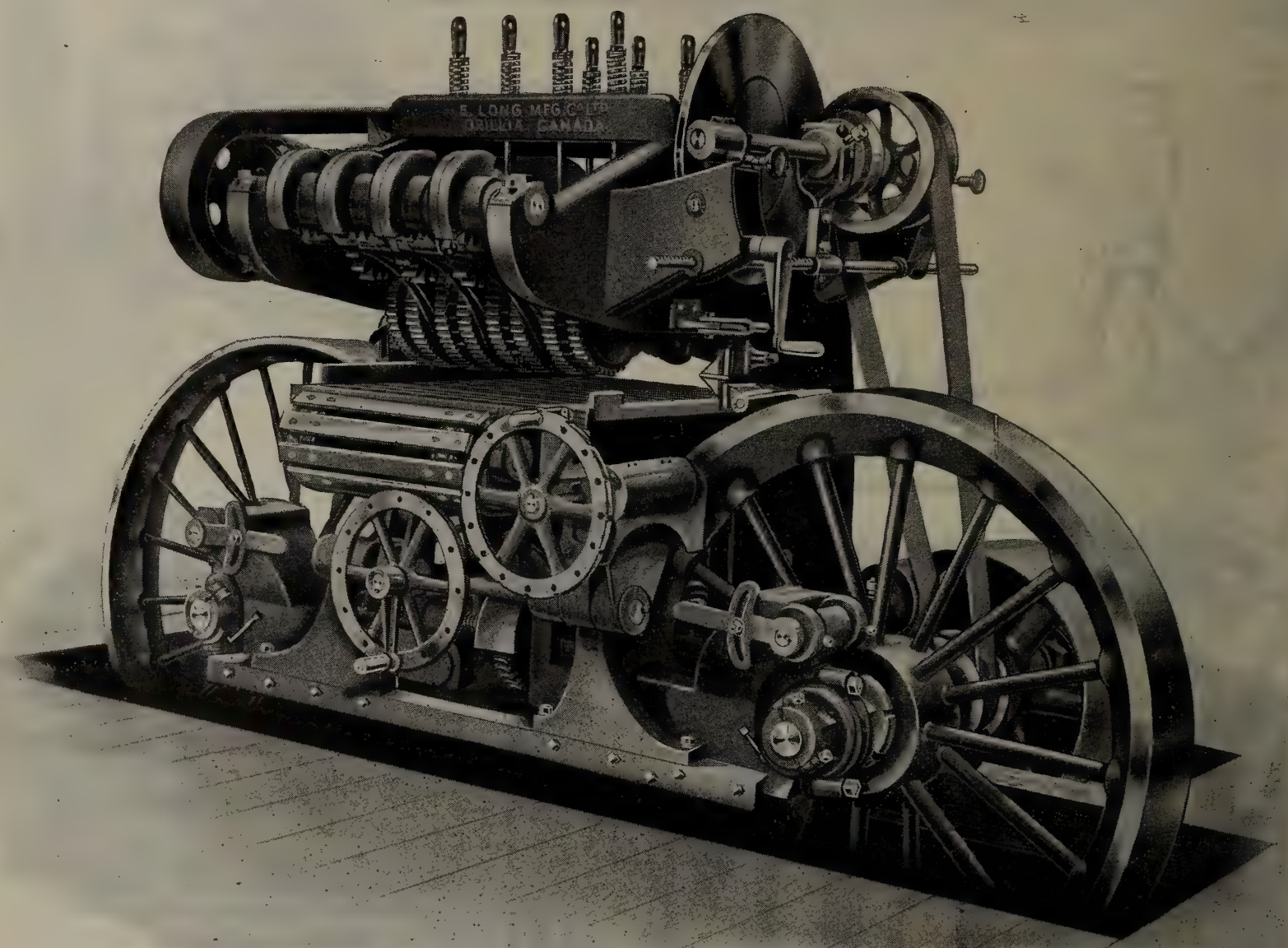
It gives your men milk whenever they want it, under any weather conditions—for cooking or for table use.

KLIM has all the natural flavor and full food value of fresh separated milk. Being in powder form, it is easier to store, easier to carry. Never spoils, never sours, never freezes.

One case of six ten-pound tins gives you a sixty-gallon supply by simply adding water according to full directions on the label. The cook makes it up as required.

Camp operators and purchasing agents will find **KLIM** the most economical way of supplying milk. Order now from your supply house, or direct from us through any jobber you may desire.

The Campaign for Waste Prevention Points Directly to the Resaw



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The mill superintendent who recommends WATEROUS equipment, to his chief, can always justify his choice. In its first day of service, or at the end of 20 years, the operating records of "WATEROUS" equipment will prove the soundness of his judgment.

Measured by board feet produced in years of working life the ability of this equipment to give better results at lower maintenance cost, is the final standard of mill equipment performance.

Only, in other WATEROUS machines will you find equal efficiency and economy, for WATEROUS efficiency is the product of test design selected materials and expert manufacture, for WATEROUS methods of manufacture and design are based on over three-quarters of a century's manufacturing experience.

During this time WATEROUS engineers have made exhaustive studies of our machines under actual working conditions, and have incorporated in the designs of each machine, all changes that have been found necessary for greater efficiency and economy, so that in every piece of WATEROUS equipment you instal you are taking advantage of these years of study of the sawmill requirements of Canada.

MOLSON'S BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

MADE IN CANADA

It's a Pink anyway, you take it, and it's the best Peavey made.

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

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The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
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General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

Our 1921 Standardized Lumbermen's Power Pointer

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST

Rowing Pointers
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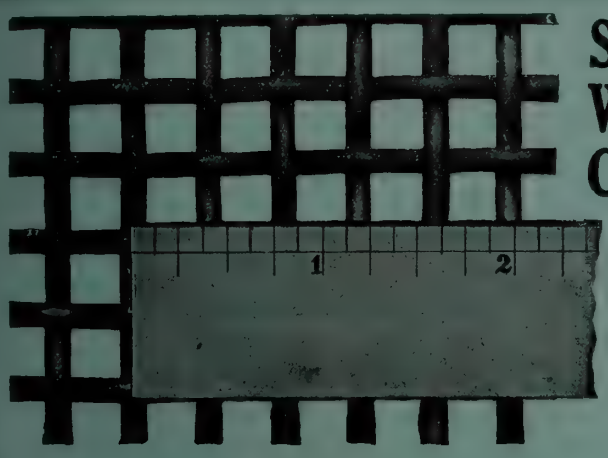
Vol. 41 Toronto, October 1, 1921 No. 19

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880



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Write for Sample and full particulars

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Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

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A Fast Feed Matcher Head

The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head

With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

LOGGING CARS

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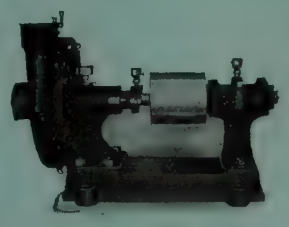
58 Front St. West, Toronto



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"DOMINION" WIRE ROPE

Because

Each one must make good the SERVICE reputation of this organization.

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"HAMILTON" LATH MACHINES

"Hamilton" Lath Mill

All iron frame, exceptionally heavy, rigid and strongly braced, top and bottom rolls power driven. Extra wide table.

Carries six 14″ saws.

Guaranteed capacity 50,000 lath in ten hours.

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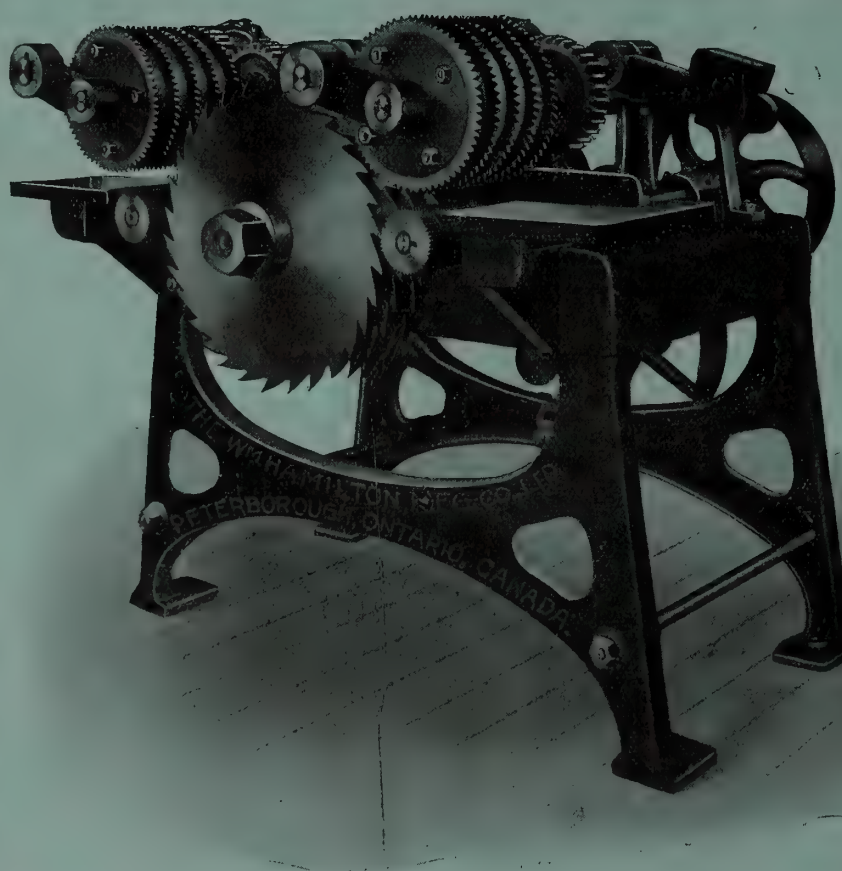

"Hamilton" Lath Bolter

Extra heavy all iron frame, Feed Rolls driven, top and bottom, fitted with adjustable steel guide.

Carries four 20″ saws. Saws readily changed for filing.

Both of above Machines Carried in Stock

WILLIAM HAMILTON CO., LIMITED, Peterboro, Ontario

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Is Your Yard Equal to Any Demand?

Don't run the risk of losing sales just because you have unwittingly run low on certain lines. Keep your stocks up to full strength.

And if a customer wants something in a hurry which you haven't on hand, can you obtain it from your wholesaler in double quick time?

If not, may we suggest that you get in touch with us? Our facilities for giving the merchant just what he wantsin a —hurry—are well known.

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ROUGH MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE 8/16

1	x 3	57,000 ft.
1	x 4	65,000 ft.
1	x 5	230,000 ft.
1	x 6	78,000 ft.
1	x 7	116,000 ft.
1	x 8	87,000 ft.
1	x 12	300,000 ft.
1¼	x 4 to 10	250,000 ft.
1½	x 12	45,000 ft.
2	x 4	500,000 ft.
2	x 5	350,000 ft.
2	x 6	127,000 ft.
2	x 7	110,000 ft.
2	x 8	58,000 ft.
2	x 9	36,000 ft.
2	x 10 & 12	150,000 ft.
3	x 4	60,000 ft.
3	x 5	125,000 ft.
3	x 6	250,000 ft.
3	x 7	450,000 ft.
3	x 8	267,000 ft.
3	x 9 & up	470,000 ft.
5/8	x 3 & up, mill run	150,000 ft.
3	x 4 & up, 5ths	300,000 ft.
2	x 4 & up, 5ths	80,000 ft.

DRESSED MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

5 cars—1 x 4 T&G.
7 cars—1 x 4 T&G and V Jointed.
3 cars—1 x 4 T&G and Beaded.
2 cars—1 x 4 Drop or Novelty Siding.
7 cars—1 x 5 T&G.
2 cars—1 x 5 Novelty Siding.
1 car —½ x 5 Spruce Bevel Siding.
10 cars—1 x 5 & up T&G Spruce.
3 cars—1 x 6 T&G & V Jointed Spruce.
10 cars—1 x 2 Furring Strips, Bundled.

PINE

1 car ½ x 5 & 6 Clear White Pine Bevel Siding. This stock exceptionally fine grade, well manufactured.
2 cars Rough Clear White Pine, all 1 x 6 to 12".

SHINGLES

2 cars XX B.C. Cedar Shingles.

CEDAR

1 car ½ x 6 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding.
1 car ½ x 4 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding.
1 car Rough Clear Cedar 1⅝ x 4 & up.
2 x 4 & up.

B. C. FIR

2 cars 1 x 3 Clear Fir Flooring KD.
3 cars 1 x 4 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
3 cars 1 x 4 Clear Fir Flooring KD.
1 car 1 x 3 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
1 car ⅝ x 4 Clear Fir V Joint KD.
1 car 1 x 10 No. 1 Merch Sized Fir Boards.
5 cars Rough Clear Fir, sizes 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2 x 6 to 12".

2 cars Clear Birch Flooring KD.

3,000,000 Merchantable ft. B.C. Douglas Fir Timbers, sizes 8 x 8 to 24 x 24, lengths 10 to 81 ft. All can be re-sawn to your specification.

Knox Brothers, Limited

Head Office: 513 Drummond Building MONTREAL

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
	1 & 2 Strips	Com.	Com.
¾″	1,775	.....	2,100	1,800
1″	41,300	730	5,400	4,000
1¼″	121,000	4,500	102,000	22,000
1½″	39,000	800	45,000	68,000
2″	33,800	.....	42,000	96,000
2½″	34,500	.....	56,000	37,500
3″	47,500	.....	14,500	38,500
4″	25,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1″	74,000 ft.
1¼″	5,000 ft.

CHERRY

	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
	1 & 2 Strips	Com.	Com.
1″	112,500	.....	176,900	45,500
1¼″	5,900	.....	33,600	12,500
1½″	3,000	.....	47,700	36,300
2″	8,000	.....	22,200	64,900
2½″	6,500	.....	3,300	2,200
3″	25,700	.....	4,500	3,300
4″	5,900	.....	.....	400

CHESTNUT

	Clear	No. 1	S.W. & No. 2
	1 & 2 Strips	Com.	Com.
¾″	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1″	36,000	1,000	17,000	89,000
1¼″	151,800	300	80,200	199,200
1½″	77,500	.....	42,000	.....
2″	16,200	.....	17,300	116,200
2½″	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3″	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4″	1,500	.....	.....	.....

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
1″	28,200	9,000	2,800	1,000
1¼″	2,100	300	3,000	.....
1½″	18,300	6,000	5,000	400
2″	12,000	5,500	16,600	2,000
2½″	7,000	.....	.....	.....
3″	57,400	20,800	12,000	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	29,300	10,000	11,500
1¼″	12,000	11,325	.....
1½″	15,000	17,300	9,500
2″	11,000	2,000	5,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 C.
1″	7,000	1,700
1¼″	4,000	.....

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	6,000	12,000	7,000
5/4	13,400	7,800	.....
6/4	9,900	3,500	.....
8/4	22,100	22,500	3,600

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	16,000	6,000	200	2,100
1¼″	.....	400	.....	12,000
1½″	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2″	.....	5,700	10,400	25,800

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	22,000	8,000	200
10/4	10,250	23,000	1,800

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	2,200	2,400	11,600	2,500
1¼″	800	1,500	2,050	300
1½″	1,600	11,300	25,000	2,600
2″	.....	18,200	16,200	3,300
2½″	6,000	13,000	5,700	500
3″	2,500	8,580	7,200	1,700
4″	.....	400	375	.....

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅜″	1,000	.....	.....	.....
½″	100	.....	.....	200
⅝″	9,150	1,000	16,900	3,000
¾″	227,800	360,000	112,000	35,000
1″	39,300	86,000	85,200	210,000
1¼″	14,300	1,100	5,000	800
1½″	97,300	66,000	18,000	2,400
2″	62,000	117,000	65,000	22,500
2½″	164,800	56,500	3,000	400
3″	77,800	65,800	14,400	10,000
3½″	5,50	3,000	1,500	.....
4″	76,000	27,500	6,000	3,000

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝″	24,200	.....	.....	.....
¾″	204,000	340,000	68,800	9,500
⅝″	4,000	77,000	42,600	2,000
1″	48,200	46,000	126,400	118,000
1¼″	39,700	4,600	300	2,000
1½″	168,900	40,200	40,000	5,200
2″	110,500	144,000	77,000	30,000
2½″	78,100	21,000	3,700	2,200
3″	28,800	20,500	7,000	5,000
4″	18,600	8,900	.....	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,700	.....	9,700	500
1″	21,200	5,400	2,500	1,400
1¼″	2,000	.....	.....	.....
2″	.....	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½″	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾″	400	300	23,600	9,000
⅝″	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1″	40,300	20,000	49,400	27,000
1¼″	10,000	.....	5,000	.....
1½″	600	.....	2,400	.....
2″	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½″	2,000	.....	.....	.....
3″	2,000	.....	1,300	.....
4″	3,000	.....	700	.....

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18″ & up	Box Boards 1 & 2	13″ & up	Bright Saps
⅝″	2,500	18,000	.....	20,800
1″	3,300	41,000	10,000	9,200
1¼″	1,300	24,300	.....	3,700
1½″	8,300	19,100	.....	13,000
2″	1,200	.....	.....	.....
2½″	.....	10,800	.....	6,000
3″	.....	27,900	.....	.....
4″	.....	6,500	.....	.....

POPLAR (continued)

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝″	27,000	31,300	800	.....
1″	19,000	111,900	78,800	27,000
1¼″	3,000	5,700	19,000	.....
1½″	11,700	43,000	4,500	5,000
2″	3,700	12,500	24,500	800
2½″	3,700	1,500	.....	500
3″	.....	8,400	47,000	9,000
4″	200	300	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	600	.....	14,400	1,000
1¼″	2,200	21,300	1,200	1,600
1½″	125	200	100	.....
2″	100	4,500	1,100	.....
2½″	.....	145	45	.....
3″	110	50	250	.....
4″	25	500	1,200	.....

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Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
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200,000 feet Hemlock
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38.000—Ft..... 2" x 9/up 8/16'
153.000—Ft..... 3" x 3" x 8/16'
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42.000—Ft..... 3" x 5" x 8/16'
45.000—Ft..... 3" x 6" x 8/16'
32.000—Ft..... 3" x 7" x 8/16'
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19.000—Ft..... 2" x 6" x 6/16'
15.000—Ft..... 2" x 7" x 6/16'
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Fir Hemlock Cedar Larch Western Pine

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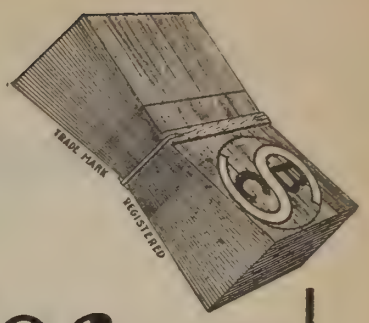

BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles

Wonderful developments have taken place in the manufacture of British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles in the past 10 years. In the earlier days of the industry production was the main object, and as a result many thousands of cheap, thin shingles were produced and used by the building public. Since then both manufacturers and consumers have had an opportunity to observe the result of this erroneous practice, and a great deal of research has been made which has resulted in placing upon the market a vastly superior product, the present vertical grain shingle sawn 5 butts to 2 inches and thicker.

The days for using thin, flat grain shingles as roofing material are rapidly vanishing. It does not necessarily follow that the thin and cheap grades of shingles are not being manufactured and that there is no proper use for them. On the contrary, architects and structural engineers, as well as practical builders, are awakening to the fact that thin shingles for sidewall covering offer tremendous possibilities.

It has been proven that shingles are a great deal cheaper than practically any other sidewall covering, and in addition to this strong point, it has been demonstrated that they constitute a covering which is cool in summer and warm in winter.

In every section of the continent great development is taking place in shingle homes. An interesting competition will shortly take place throughout the country to secure photographs of homes where shingles have been used entirely for sidewall and roof covering. Cash prizes in the amount of $1,000.00 will be offered for photographs of the most attractive shingle homes. These photographs will be utilized in preparing an attractive booklet containing building suggestions. The lumber and construction trade will await this competition with considerable interest.

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3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
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Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
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Perfection Shingles
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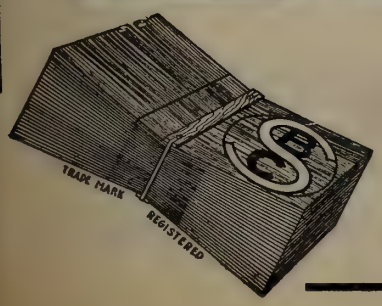

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Red Cedar Shingles

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S. S. CANADIAN CARRIER—At our docks at Sorel, Que., unloading a cargo of B. C. Timber from Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

We now have
1,500,000 Feet of Timbers
which will be sawn to specification

JAMES SHEPPARD & SON
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British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand'

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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This may seem a tall statement, but our long list of steady customers bears it out.

Try GOLDEN AIR-DRIED SPRUCE for your requirements in Boards, Shiplap, Shelving, Flooring and Siding. Our GRADES are DEPENDABLE and SERVICE THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

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We also manufacture Fir and Cedar.
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And, don't forget that our stock always comes to you bright, clean, and newly milled, being run through the planing mill at time of shipment.

With a daily ten-hour cutting capacity of 200,000 feet, and a stock of 10 to 20 million feet at all times, we are in position to give prompt shipment. Urgent orders given special attention.

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Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or Dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

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Good Shipments, Right Prices. *Wir or Write.*

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Timbers
Heavy Joists
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and
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Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

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Shipments over all railways.

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All Kinds of Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

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We have a stock of each.

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Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

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What you want
When you wai t it
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Service

Try us on your next o r d e r for Coast L u m b e r and Shingles

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Two complete Saw and Planing Mills, Box Factories and Lath Mills

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Lumber, Logs, Telephone, Telegraph Poles
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SAW MILL --- Capacity, 80,000 ft. per 10 hours
TIMBERLANDS --- 170 sq. miles Situated on the Hurricane River

A Complete Outfit for Drive

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Mixed Cars - Uppers and Commons
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Fine Merchantable Spruce

8 cars 1 x 6 10/16 fts.
1 car 2 x 9 all 16 fts.
2 cars 3 x 6 all 16 fts.

All Dry Stock

Immediate shipment. Let us quote you on this and other stock

Standard Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

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Factory Clears

1 car containing equal quantities of 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir Rough Kiln Dried
1 car 1½ x 6 in .to 12 in. No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir Rough Kiln Dried

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1 car 1 x 6 No. 1 and 2 Clear Cedar Rough
1 car 1 x 4 in. to 12 in. No. 1 and 2 Clear Cedar Rough
1 car No. 1-XXX Shingles
1 car No. 1 Cedar Boards

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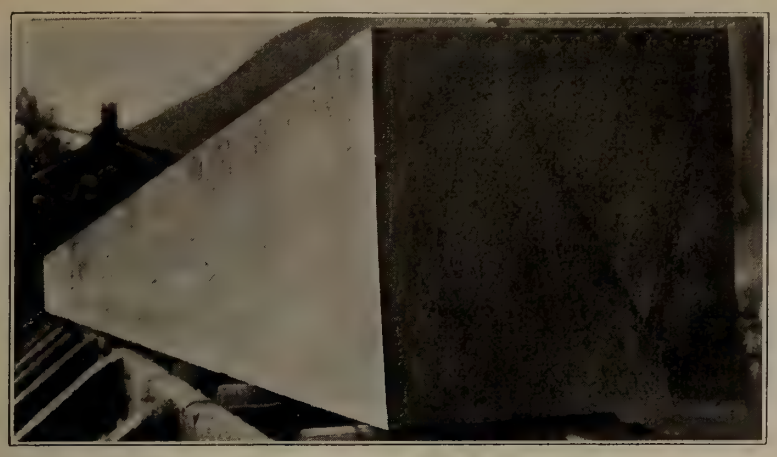
VANCOUVER, B. C.



35x35—82 ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

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Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 150,000 ft.

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B.C. Forest Products

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Red Cedar Shingles

Drywood Lumber Company, Limited

Successors to

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ROGERS BUILDING - - - VANCOUVER

Heaps & Sons

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Wire us for quick action

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If you do not receive our lists, write to Cincinnati Office.

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Toronto, Canada

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108,000′ 4′4 Merchantable Hemlock
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113,000′ 2x6 Merchantable Hemlock
173,000′ 2x8 Merchantable Hemlock
100,000′ 2x10 Merchantable Hemlock
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Oak, Ash, Red and Sap Gum, Cypress, all thicknesses and grades. *Mixed cars to suit your needs.*

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R. G. CHESBRO Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
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Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

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3000 Ft.	4/4x10" & up, Qtd. White Oak FAS	
12000 "	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	
15000 "	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	
2680 "	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	
4700 "	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	
400 "	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	
4000 "	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	
5000 "	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	
8000 "	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	
2000 "	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	
15000 "	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	
10000 "	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	
25000 "	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	
12000 "	4/4x3" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B	
25000 "	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut	
2000 "	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut	
32000 "	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut	
5000 "	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B	
10000 "	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B	
10000 "	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B	
43000 "	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B	
1000 "	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.	
12000 "	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B	
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Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

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New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

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"Climax" tally book, bound in sheep, with hand strips. Size 4¼ x 8½, 110 pages. Price $2.00.

"Seasoning of Wood," a Treatise of the Natural and Artificial Processes Employed in the preparation of Lumber for Manufacture, with Detailed Explanation of its Uses, Characteristics and Properties, by Joseph Wagner. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, in 1917, 274 pages, illustrated. Price $3.00.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1920 edition, price 75c.

"The Utilisation of Wood-Waste," by Ernest Hubbard, third English revised enlarged edition, 236 pages, illustrated. Published in 1920 by Scott, Greenwood & Son. Price $2.00.

"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Donald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price $5.50.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

347 Adelaide Street West - TORONTO

"LET US NOT DROWSE IN THE WATCH TOWER"

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, says "It is drowsiness in the watch tower which is responsible for war."

This may just as truly be said of FIRES. They are usually the result of somebody's drowsiness— inertness, sluggishness—which results in procrastination, downright neglect—DISASTER!

You, the mill owner, and you, the mill manager, may be personally as wide-awake and careful as is humanly possible. You may understand lumber plant fire hazards thoroughly; you may expend large sums in fire protective apparatus, and may over and over again impress upon your men the need of vigilance and caution. What you cannot do alone is to ingraft in the body of employees your own respect for safety practices and inculcate in them the habits of watchfulness which experience, study, observation and personal interest have taught you.

Here is where the INSPECTION SERVICE of the LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE steps in to help. Our inspectors are FIRE SPECIALISTS. They find menacing conditions, discuss them with your responsible department heads, render you written reports warning you of the hazard and they suggest practical remedies. Their mission is to awaken the "drowsy" to a realization of danger and to secure action. The mission of the ALLIANCE is to prevent fires and to save you in your insurance premium the money which fires cost. Particulars regarding our Service and Saving may be obtained by addressing the

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We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

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Established 1888

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Have mill cutting White Pine, sawing from well-watered logs. If you want any specials or squares in 4 in. x 4 in. 5 in. x 5 in. or 6 in. x 6 in. send me your inquiries.

Also well-assorted
Ottawa Valley Stocks.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments

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Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

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100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	“	“	“	Crating	Stock
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	“	“	“		
200 M.	2 x 4	“	“	“		
50 M.	4 x 4	“	“	“		
200 M.	2 x 5	“	“	“		
400 M.	2 x 6	“	“	“		
350 M.	2 x 8	“	“	“		
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	“	“	“	Sound	Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	“	“	Strong to	16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	“	“	“	“	“
15 M.	6 x 8	“	“	“	“	“
30 M.	8 x 8	“	“	“	“	“
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	“	“	“	“	“

100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.

100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

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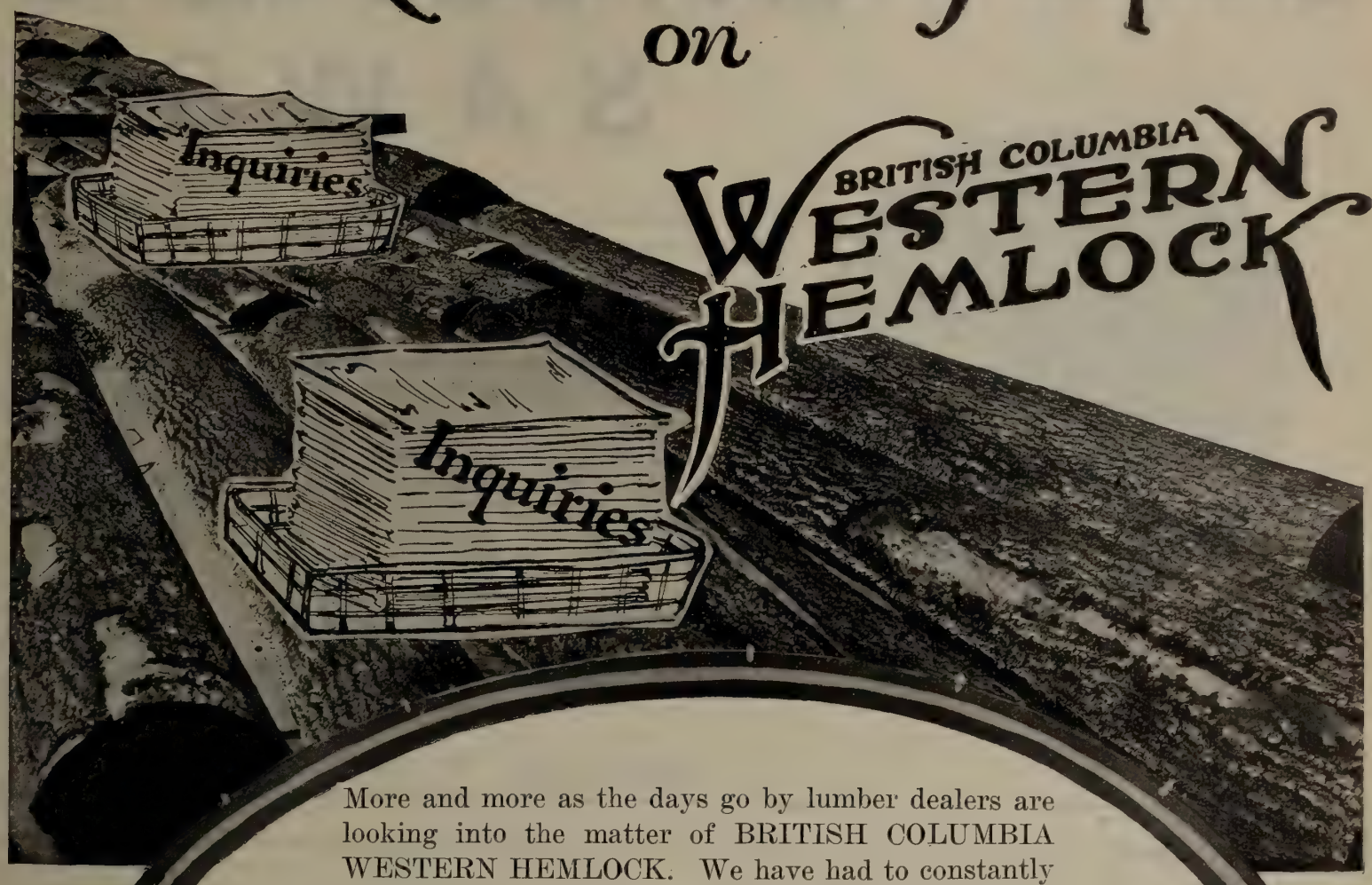

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We'll be glad to send you BRITISH COLUMBIA Western Hemlock in mixed carloads, along with our other BIG CHIEF Brand Specialties—British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles, and Cedar and Fir lumber in all sizes known to high-class manufacture.

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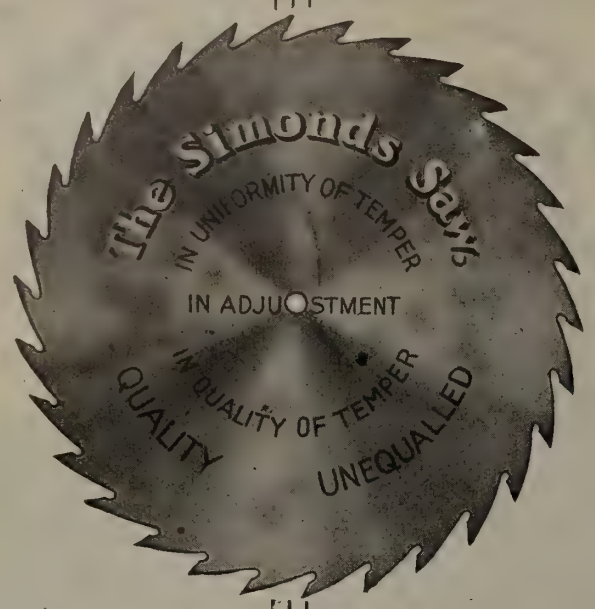

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Backbone in a saw is just as essential as it is in the make-up of a person. In fact, it is more so. A saw that stands up to the work and takes the knocks of everyday duty without going bad is a good saw—its got backbone. This describes Simonds Circular Saws, as well as other styles made by Simonds. Backbone is the foundation of Simonds Saws—that's the finest steel from which they are manufactured—and after that they are made mechanically right. They hold their cutting-edge and tension. You don't have to hammer a Simonds Saw often to keep it producing good lumber.

When you require saws of any kind you will want the best—SIMONDS.

SIMONDS
CANADA SAW CO., Limited
"The Saw Makers"

Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.

Are You Putting Men in the Bush ?

If you are anticipating Lumbering Operations this year, you will undoubtedly shortly be sending your men into the woods, and of course you will be looking for supplies of food-stuffs for these men.

We would like you to get our prices before buying, and would recommend:—

"Peerless" Shortening, "Peerless" Pickles,
"Sunset" Hams, "Sunset" Bacon,
Davies Pure Lard, Davies Mince-Meat,
Barrelled Pork, Barrelled Beef,
Long Clear Bacon.

Write or wire us (collect) for prices, and be sure to ask about our Beef

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO

MONTREAL SYDNEY, N.S. HAMILTON

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN PUBLICATIONS, Limited

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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The Value of Courtesy in Business

Courtesy is an asset in business regarding which much has been said, and it is difficult to add anything new or interesting in the consideration of this desirable characteristic.

Like honesty, courtesy is broader than its meaning would at first seem to imply. One may be ever so correct in reverence, approach, softness of speech and gentleness of tone, and all the other attributes supposed to be embodied in the comprehensive word "courtesy," and still lack this commendable quality in business correspondence.

Many men, who are Chesterfields in deportment and conduct when in the company of others or attending a public gathering, will, when writing a letter, so far forget themselves as to travel a long way from what they know is right, fair and decent.

The character of the communications sent out by a business house usually reveals its policy, ethics and ideals. Recently there has been cause to complain, not only with respect to representative firms not answering ordinary letters of inquiry—which, in itself, constitutes a decided breach of etiquette—but also the intemperate language, the nasty insinuations, the abrupt assumption, the sarcastic jibe and the sneering spirit frequently manifested. Such communications are neither good-will builders, business producers nor business-getters; they leave a sting and too often invite reprisals until the correspondence becomes a sort of a thrust and parry proceeding, or, if the language were spoken, it would simply develop into slang-whanging or an interchange of profane or satirical "compliments."

There may be a certain satisfaction in sitting down and telling a man in plain, picturesque language exactly what you think of him, and if one indites such an epistle in the white heat of anger, his utterances are, no doubt, all the more caustic and acrimonious. But the question arises, "Does it pay?" The gratification is only momentary, and such documents are apt to create bitter feelings or engender life-long regrets.

"But," says someone, "is it to be understood that, under no circumstances, is one justified in saying precisely what one thinks in the plainest, most direct and forceful manner?" There may be some justification for such a proceeding, but more than this is required; there should also be wisdom. An ordinary citizen might possibly be justified in striking Jack Dempsey, the world's champion gladiator, but he would probably be a fool to do so unless exceptionally fleet of foot.

Then, too, many trifles are magnified and often develop into insuperable barriers by the rash action of firms who are discourteous Recently a business man wrote a courteous letter to a firm regarding a little 70c balance. The note was sent back with a rough pencil mark across it in these words: "You were duly advised that this was deducted to cover inbound freight on return made on account of the goods not being up to the mark, so for C——'s forget all about it."

Commenting upon this incident, the secretary of a well-known business organization says: "Is it not passing strange that, in this enlightened age of business, there should be such a response sent to an urbane business inquiry. A reply like that outlined borders on the language of a rough-neck."

Courtesy in action, speech and thought yields large dividends, and is one of the greatest personal and business assets in the world to-day.

Let Buyer and Seller Discuss Things

If there were more conferences between buyer and seller, if each could discuss the market situation and outlook more frequently, and freely exchange views, there would be a better feeling prevailing in the lumber trade at the present time and the atmosphere would be cleared of much doubt, suspicion and misleading information.

The force and timeliness of this observation is brought home in an incident which occurred recently in Detroit. A Canadian wholesale lumber dealer, who specializes in hardwood, dropped into the office of a large manufacturing concern and asked if "Mr. T" was in? He handed the girl at the inquiry desk his card and intimated that he would like to see the head of the firm on whom he had never called previously. The wholesaler was informed by the young lady, who read his card with considerable interest, that "Mr. T." was not buying any lumber at present and that the firm was not in the market. The caller politely requested her to take the little piece of paste board to her chief. She came back with the information that "Mr. T." said it was no use seeing the visitor as he was not buying any lumber just now. The lumber representative was persistent and requested the lady to take his card back and tell Mr T. that he was not there to sell lumber but would like to have a few minutes' chat with him on the present situation and outlook. Somewhat reluctantly the head of the firm came out of his office and met the caller at the counter who explained that he was in Detroit on a visit and that he felt if he could get the viewpoint of some of the leading consumers, he would know exactly how matters stood at the present time and were shaping for the future. He then went on to explain that by seller and buyer each holding aloof and never coming in contact with one another during this particular period, nothing was being gained. Each was moving in his own little sphere of activity with no opportunity of learning the other fellow's viewpoint, understanding his difficulties or appreciating the situation in which he is placed, "and," continued the Canadian, if you never consult us as to what is doing, the stocks on hand, the prices, conditions of industry existing to-day, the feeling regarding the future, etc., and we never come in to interview you and find out how things are shaping in your line, whether wages have been cut, whether demand is increasing, etc., we would never be in a position to satisfy your demand or come together on a mutual basis." "Now," concluded the man from Ontario, "I am not here to sell you anything at all as I stated in my message but would like to give you a few pointers and to get a few if at all possible."

"Come in," said "Mr. T." "I want to have a real chat with you."

The two entered his sanctum and for nearly an hour engaged in helpful, instructive conversation. Each was able to give the other some information on how the hardwood lumber situation is at present, both in Ontario and Michigan, how matters looked for the fall, the stand of labor, the attitude of the buyer, etc.

Finally Mr. T. declared "I have learned a great deal from you, Mr. ——, and am very glad that you called. I believe that I have made some mistakes in the past as there are now nine million feet of hardwood lumber in my yard and I am loaded up to the hilt I have been confining my buying to two firms and, perhaps this is a mistaken policy."

"I believe it is," replied his caller ,"as if you had seen some others and carefully studied the situation you might not be stocked up so heavily as you are, on a declining market.. If you will permit me to say it, I am of the opinion that you have got hold of some misleading data and that the firms, with which you have been dealing exclusively, have given you what is colloquially known, as "bunk." Had you seen more people connected with the lumber line from different parts of the country, you might be in a different position than you are to-day," he added.

"I quite agree with you," responded the manufacturer, and henceforth intend to see every representative who may call at this office. I am not in the market to buy but I can, at least, learn something from what he tells me and, perhaps, I may give him some information of interest. This policy of mine has in the past been a mistake. I intend to distribute my purchases a little more widely and get a little more closely acquainted with trend of prices and production in the future, than in the past. Your talk has opended my eyes and broadened my vision. I thank you most heartily for driving home a few facts." he concluded as he shook hands with his caller who departed, each feeling that they had had a heart-to-heart confab which might, with the resumption of industrial activity, lead to satisfactory business relations at no distant date

High Freight Rates Hit Lumber Trade Hard

Canadian Lumbermen's Association Petition for Substantial Reduction in Carrying Charges — Movement of Stock Fell Fifty Per Cent During Past Summer

R. L. Sargant, Ottawa.
C. L. A. Traffic Manager

Recently the Canadian Lumbermen's Association forwarded to the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa a strong resolution, requesting that body for an order restoring the rates on lumber which were in force prior to September 13th, 1920. Many contentions advanced by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association are timely and effective. It is not possible to reproduce in its entirety the application prepared by R. L. Sargant, manager of the transportation department of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, but some of the arguments presented, which will be read with a great deal of interest by those engaged in the forest products line, are as follows:

During the fall of 1920 men were sent into the bush at a wage of $65.00 to $75.00, and in some cases as high as $85.00 per month and board, and with few exceptions the men who stayed in the bush until the end of the season were paid for the season's work on the basis of the wage under which they accepted employment, irrespective of the fact that labor had become more plentiful about Christmas time, 1920, and all replacements of labor in the bush were made on the basis of approximately $50.00 and $55.00 per month and board. It is expected that the men will go into the bush this fall at a wage somewhat reduced from that which was paid during the latter part of the season 1920-1921. This decline in wages will not appear in the costs of producing lumber until the logs cut during the season of 1921 and 1922 are ready for the market, which may not be until late in 1923.

The Canadian lumber industry have a very strong competition to meet in the form of lumber originating at points in the Southern United States, and we have pleasure in submitting herewith a statement giving a comparison of the figures showing the quantities of Pitch Pine, Lath, Shingles, Boards, Planks, etc., dressed on one side only and not subject to duty when entering Canada from the United States, also Sawn Boards, planed and subject to duty, the statement covering the period of six months ending June 30th, 1921, as against the same period in 1920:

Pitch Pine

	Imported Jan. 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921 Feet	Imported Jan. 1, 1920 to June 30, 1920 Feet
Ontario	19,023,000	8,815,000
Manitoba		
Saskatchewan		
Alberta		
British Columbia		35,000
	19,023,000	8,850,000

Increase first 6 months of 1921, 10,173,000 ft.

Laths

	Imported Jan. 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921 Feet	Imported Jan. 1, 1920 to June 30, 1920 Feet
Ontario	5,857,000	336,000
Manitoba		100,000
Saskatchewan	18,000	71,000
Alberta		
British Columbia	496,000	100,000
	6,371,000	607,000

Increase first 6 months of 1921, 5,764,000 ft.

Shingles

	Imported Jan. 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921 Feet	Imported Jan. 1, 1920 to June 30, 1920 Feet
Ontario	576,000	453,000
Manitoba	17,000	26,000
Saskatchewan	66,000	
Alberta	4,000	5,000
British Columbia	177,000	205,000
	840,000	689,000

Increase first 6 months of 1921, 151,000 ft.

Planks, Boards, etc.—Dressed on one side only

	Imported Jan. 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921 Feet	Imported Jan. 1, 1920 to June 30, 1920 Feet
Ontario	15,509,000	15,061,000
Manitoba	1,454,000	1,239,000
Saskatchewan	400,000	235,000
Alberta	88,000	132,000
British Columbia	454,000	1,041,000
	17,905,000	17,708,000

Increase first 6 months of 1921, 197,000 ft.

Dutiable—Sawn Boards—Planed

	Imported Jan. 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921 Feet	Imported Jan. 1, 1920 to June 30, 1920 Feet
Ontario	3,015,000	671,000
Manitoba	109,000	28,000
Saskatchewan	32,000	1,000
Alberta	23,000	36.000
British Columbia	79,000	65,000
	3,258,000	801,000

Increase first 6 months of 1921, 2,457,000 ft.

Canadian Lumbermen Working at Disadvantage

These figures would serve to show that the competition of lumber from the Southern States is a very strong reality which must be met by the Canadian lumber industry. The cost of producing lumber in the Southern States is only 1/3 to 1/2 of the cost of producing lumber in Canada, as labor is much cheaper, the great proportion of those employed in the industry being negroes. The cost of common labor in the Southern States has declined during the past year and a half until it has now reached the pre-war level. Logging operations in the Southern States are conducted all the year round, the logs being moved by rail from the woods to the sawmill, dry but green, and the product of the log is ready for the market within from three to six months from the time the log leaves the woods. For this reason Southern lumber, being sold in Canada to-day, has been produced at a very much reduced cost, while the Canadian lumber, being sold in Canada to-day, is the product of logs cut possibly two years ago at a high cost of production, the greater proportion of these logs were floated to the mills wet and green, and after being cut, the lumber would be piled for drying. It will be seen from the above that at the present time the Canadian lumber industry is working at a decided disadvantage, and this disadvantage is considerably increased by reason of the excessively high freight rates which they are paying on lumber in Canada to-day.

We have compiled a statement showing the rates in effect prior

to the first general advance and the rates in effect at the present time from Southern United States lumber producing territories, also from Canadian lumber producing territories to twenty-three of the larger lumber consuming points in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

These figures show that the rates on lumber from Southern States points to Canadian territory in Ontario and Quebec only increased on an average of 56%, the minimum increase being 48% and the maximum increase being 64%, while from territory east of Montreal to Sydney, N.S., the minimum increase was 68%, the average increase 77%, and the maximum increase 86%. From territory including Abitibi, Amos and Rosaire, Que., on the Canadian National Railways, the minimum increase was 63%, the average increase 72%, and the maximum increase 81%. From territory including Ottawa, Arnprior, Pembroke and Temiskaming, the minimum increase was 83%, the average increase 104%, and the maximum increase 126%. From territory including North Bay, Sudbury, Spragge and Soo, Ontario, the minimum increase was 57%, average increase 72%, and maximum increase 86%. From territory including Midland, Orillia, Huntsville and Byng Inlet, the minimum increase was 77%, average increase 92%, and maximum increase 107%.

How Increases Have Piled Up

From territory including Shawinigan Falls and Joliette, the minimum increase was 76%, average increase 95%, and maximum increase 114%. From Port Arthur and Fort William to points in Ontario and Quebec, the minimum increase was 8%, average increase 29%, and maximum increase 50%. From Kenora and Keewatin to points in Ontario and Quebec, the minimum increase was 16%, average increase 22%, and the maximum increase 28%. From territory including Nolalu, Ont., and North Lake, Ont., to points in Ontario and Quebec, there was a flat increase of 37 and 39%. From territory including Fort Frances, Emo and Rainy River to Ontario and Quebec points, the minimum increase was 19%, average increase 25%, and maximum increase 31%. From territory including Grand View, Man., to Ontario and Quebec points, the minimum increase was 20%, average increase 29%, and maximum increase 38%.

From territory including Norquay, Sask., to points in Ontario and Quebec, the minimum increase was 14%, average increase 24%, and maximum increase 34%. From territory including The Pas, Man., to Ontario and Quebec points, the minimum increase was 8%, average increase 19%, and maximum increase 30%. From territory including Calgary and Edmonton to points in Ontario and Quebec, the minimum increase was 6%, average increase 9%, and maximum increase 12%. From territory including Big River, Sask., to Ontario and Quebec points, the minimum increase was 4%, average increase 12%, and maximum increase 24%. From Kenora and Keewatin to twenty-five representative points in Ontario west of Port Arthur and Fort William, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, up to British Columbia border on Canadian National Railways, the minimum increase was 66%, average increase 78%, and maximum increase 91%. From Port Arthur and Fort William to the same territory on the Canadian National, the minimum increase was 60%, average increase 80%, and maximum increase 100%.

From Beaudette and Rainy River territory to the same territory on Canadian National, the minimum increase was 63%, average increase 77%, and maximum increase 91%. From Kenora and Keewatin to thirty representative points on the C.P.R., west of Port Arthur and Fort William in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, up to the British Columbia boundary, the minimum increase was 67%, average increase 79%, and maximu mincrease 91%. From Port Arthur and Fort William, West Fort, to the same territory on the C.P.R., the minimum increase was 60%, average increase 75%, and maximum increase 90%.

From British Columbia territory the minimum increase was 32%, average increase 35%, and the maximum increase 38%, to Ontario and Quebec points.

It will be seen from these figures that the rates on lumber between points in Canada have been increased in some cases as much as 100% and over, as a matter of fact the freight rates on lumber have been increased to such an extent and by such means as to practically stifle the industry and greatly reduce the movement of traffic, thereby destroying the prosperity of the industry and reducing the revenue of the carriers. The present rates are prohibitive of production and movement of low grade lumber and other forest products, and that, inasmuch as it is impossible to produce the higher without at the same time producing the lower grades, the entire industry is hampered and the carriers are receiving less revenue therefrom than they would receive if rates were reduced to a more reasonable basis on which the traffic would move.

It should be remembered that practically 75% of the lumber shipped between points in Canada moves from a private siding to a private siding, thereby eliminating the use of the expensively operated public facilities provided by the carriers. It should also be remembered that lumber is loaded in or on cars absolutely unfit for loading higher class traffic.

In presenting this petition we are not insensible to the conditions under which the carriers have been working, but in presenting these views we have in mind bringing to your attention the decline which has taken place in the cost of materials, the decline in the wage scale of various industries, and also the decline in the operation ratio of the railways and the feeling that a reduction in the freight rates on lumber to the basis of the rates in effect prior to September 13th, 1920, would be of very considerable assistance in solving the present business depression, at least, in so far as it would undoubtedly tend, assisted by other conditions already named, to stimulate building and the movement of building materials, of which lumber forms an important part, and this should result to a considerable extent in solving the present problem of unemployment in Canada.

In closing, permit us to state that, as a result of information received from a large proportion of the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, we are satisfied that the movement of lumber from Canadian points has fallen off fully 50% as against the movement prior to the summer of 1920. We do not state that the high freight rates are entirely responsible for this shrinkage, but do feel that a satisfactory reduction in the freight rates will enable the Canadian lumber industry to move large quantities of lumber now held up and which has been produced under high cost of production and leave the producer a slight margin of profit, whereas at the present time practically all the lumber being disposed of is sold at a loss.

Mr. Backus Going Ahead With His Projects

Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General of Ontario, in a recent address gave an exhaustive review of the steps leading up to the acquisition by W. E. Backus of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co. of the English River pulpwood limits, the White Dog Rapids and water powers. Mr. Raney said that Mr. Backus had paid the best price the government had ever received for such limits, and further continued, that the limits would be of no practical value in the district of Kenora unless they were developed.

The Attorney-General added that there were not 18,000,000 cords of pulpwood on the English River concession, as reported, and so far as the Department of Lands and Forests could learn, there were only about 8,000,000. Mr. Backus had paid 80c per cord for the spruce pulpwood and 40c for all other pulpwoods, and a bonus of $50,000, which is now in the treasury of the province. Besides this, Mr. Backus was required to deposit with the Ontario Government bonds to the amount of $250,000 as security that he would carry out the terms of the contract with the government.

"The price is higher," declared Mr. Raney, "than that ever paid for a pulpwood area before the coming in of the present administration, and no such security was ever executed from the lesees of a pulp and timber area."

With reference to the present situation, the Attorney-General read a message from the mayor of Kenora, stating that Mr. Backus was proceeding with the erection of a power house and considerable work had been done. Excavation work necessary in the Winnipeg River was delayed by non-approval of the plans by the Federal Government. The part of the agreement, referring to the sawmill, was fully carried out by Mr. Backus, and the mill was now running. The mayor considered that Mr. Backus had up to present done as much as could be expected.

Slight Reduction in Price Bros. Dividend

At the recent meeting of the directors of Price Bros. & Co. of Quebec, there was a reduction in the quarterly dividend from three-quarters of 1% to one-half of 1% on the outstanding $42,683,200 common stock. This is at the rate of 2% per annum as against 3% inaugurated after the recent reorganization. At that time the capital stock was increased five-fold and the dividend from 8% on the old basis to the equivalent of 15%. As the reduction brings it back to the equivalent of 10%, the stock is still paying 2% more than it was this time a year ago. The fact that the dividend was only slightly reduced is accepted as an indication that the management is optimistic regarding the future. The chief falling off was, of course, in the lumber department. It is understood that Price Bros. have heavy stocks which it will be necessary to continue carrying until such time as there is a revival in demand for forest products and the overseas trade shows improvement.

Wholesale Lumbermen Resume Fall Meetings

Many matters of timely interest came up at the regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, which was held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on Friday, September 23rd. This was the first gathering since the holidays and there was a large and representative audience.

A. E. Eckardt presided and during the evening M. S. Shiels of R. G. Dun & Co. delivered an interesting and instructive address on "Credits and Business," in which he spoke hopefully of the improvement shown in many lines of trade.

The Union Lumber Company sent a letter containing a copy of Chas. H. Keith's recent analysis of the lumber situation in the United States. Mr. Keith, who is president of the Central Coal & Coke Co., Kansas City, Mo., pointed out that the U. S. retail lumber yards were short 4,500,000,000 feet of lumber. These figures would average a shortage in each retail yard throughout the country of 150,000 feet. Replenishment of stock of retail lumbermen to a normal total would absorb about 70% of mill holdings in the U.S. Mr. Keith declared that retail yards have not been buying lumber for three reasons,---First,--They could not collect their accounts; second,--the banks would not extend them credit; third, the prices have been falling.

Mr. Keith, who is a widely recognized authority on the lumber industry, concluded as follows:--"Now, however, the rapid conversion of wheat crop into money is relieving the first two conditions. I think it is a fact that now lumber is stable. Prices are not receding. I think retail yards are going to replenish their stocks within the next five or seven months. We are at the turn in the lumber industry. We rarely get an order today that is not followed within twenty-four or forty-eight hours by a wire urging us to ship immediately. This simply confirms condition of yards as reported by salesmen. of various companies. I think we will soon see a better volume of lumber business at better prices; and, that 1922 will be a prosperous year for the lumber industry."

Secretary Boultbee reported that he had attended a meeting of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, and when the discussion of trade ethics came up at the session of that body, the members had expressed a desire to be furnished with a list of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' members. The retailers thought that practically all the wholesalers in this body were legitimately protecting their interests and observing the best traditions of the trade. It was moved by A. E. Clark, seconded by A. E. Gordon, that the secretary furnish the S.W.O.R.L.D.A. with a list as requested.

During the discussion it was suggested that a conference might be held with the retailers at some future date on trade conditions, and A. E. Clark spoke hopefully of the movement for closer relations between the different members of the lumber industry and believed that steps might be taken to encourage a "Build Now" Campaign, such as had been conducted in various communities.

A. C. Manbert spoke along similar lines and believed that the request of the S.W.O.R.L.D.A. was an evidence of a desire for better understanding between the wholesalers and retailers. Their interests were mutual and there must be co-operation, confidence and goodwill. He thought the matter might be referred to the Trade Relations Committee with a view to further development. This was agreed to.

R. J. Hutcheson, of the Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., addressed the meeting in regard to changes that had been made in the freight tariff covering stop-over in transit arrangement on lumber. Mr. Hutcheson went into the matter exhaustively and said he would like to see a resolution passed, asking the Railway Companies to make the following changes. Allow, at least six months for stop-over in transit in Canada; allow lumber that had been dressed in transit to go through to the Western provinces; make deductions on all operations as are necessary, not to exceed 10%. This matter will be gone into further at a later date, and after some discussion and consideration given to the stop-over privileges in all its various aspects, the matter, on motion of A. C. Manbert, seconded by G. C. Spragge, was referred to the Transportation Committee, of which A. E. Clark is chairman.

Short addresses were delivered by C. H. Belton of Sarnia and G. B. Van Blaricom, editor of the "Canada Lumberman," on the outlook in the lumber industry, the latter giving the result of his impressions of a visit to the Ottawa Valley, stating that preparations were being made for carrying on logging operations more extensively than was generally reported.

Budget of News on Trade Topics

The Sidney Sawmills, Limited, Sidney, B.C., has taken a contract from the DeLaval Cream Separator Co. for a large quantity of silo staves. Many of these are being disposed of in the eastern market, the plant of the DeLaval Cream Separator Co., at Peterboro, supplying the necessary iron parts.

A Federal charter has been granted MacDonell & Conyers, Limited, with a capital stock of $100,000, and headquarters in Ottawa. The new concern is empowered to carry on in all its branches a lumber, timber and pulpwood business, and to buy, sell and deal in all kinds of wood products, as well as maintain and operate pulp and paper mills, etc. Among the incorporators of the company are Donald J. MacDonell, Cecil Herbert Conyers and Leo J. MacDonell, lumbermen, all of Ottawa.

G. Mason & Co., Limited, whose hardwood lumber mill at Thunder Bay was recently destroyed by fire, say they cannot tell just yet whether they will rebuild or not. Much will depend upon the estimates given for the work. The mill destroyed had a capacity of 35,000 to 40,000 feet per day, and when the new plant is put up, it will have a slightly larger output. The logs left at Thunder Bay have been towed to Midland and will be sawed at the company's mill there.

A citizen of Haileybury, who was in Toronto recently, stated that the pulp situation in Northern Ontario is anything but encouraging, and those seeking work had better stay away from the bush this fall and winter. Little lumber and pulpwood will be brought out. The mills are stocked up and there will be very little purchasing. The sawmills up North have practically finished their cuts, and it is stated that there are 10,000,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 cords of pulpwood on hand. The latter is principally spruce and poplar.

James Clark, son of A. L. Clark, president of the Vancouver Lumber Co. and ex-president of the Southern Pine Association, was married recently to Miss Florine Elizabeth Kemp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Kemp at Dallas, Texas. The bridegroom is acting vice-president of the Vancouver Lumber Association and is a graduate of the University of Texas. He is taking over a large part of his father's responsibilities in the Vancouver enterprise and will probably in the course of time take full charge of the West Coast inetrests.

The saw and tumbler plant of the Pejepscot Paper Co. at Great Salmon River, St. John, N. B., which it was stated recently had closed down for the season, are, the "Canada Lumberman" is pleased to state, only temporarily closed. This is by reason of the low water in the pond, which makes it impossible to float logs to the mill. A large percentage of the Pejepscot Paper Company's staff is employed for twelve months in the year, and the temporary shut-down of their sawmill and pulp plants will not affect more than twenty-five men at the outside.

In a recent address delivered before the Congress of the Union of Municipalities in the Province of Quebec, O. H. Cote, Commissioner of Industries, Quebec, said the principal industry was that of pulp and paper. The first mill was started at St. Andre in 1803. Quebec has forty-six mills in operation, with a capital investment of $124,100,000, giving work to 14,000 employees, and paying salaries of over $15,000,000 annually. The value of the production in 1919 was: Paper, $41,600,000; pulp, $33,640,000; total, $75,240,000, making 53 per cent. of the total production of the Dominion.

Z. Mageau, M.P.P., who is a well-known lumberman and also mayor of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., has completed the sale of $126,500 of twenty and thirty-year town debentures. This issue was necessitated by the fact that Sturgeon Falls is a growing town and additional sewers and cement sidewalks had to be provided. Mr. Mageau says that Sturgeon Falls is in a good financial condition, and it is estimated that 1922 assessment will reach the $3,000,000 mark, due to the expiration of the tax exemptions granted the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co. in 1912.

Starting in 1911 wth an output of 90 tons, the chemical pulp industry in British Columbia has increased year by year until in 1920 the output reached 108,670 tons. The first year in which mechanical pulp was manufactured in the province was 1917, in which year 65,000 tons was turned out. In 1920 this had increased to 108,000 tons. In 1913 the output of paper was 45,816 tons. This increased to 146,500 tons in 1920. The value of pulp and paper production in 1920 in British Columbia was $21,500,000, making it one of the most important industries in the province.

:French foresters are convinced that a long series of costly forest fires of mysterious origin are due to falling meteors, although unscientific persons call attention to the fact that a carelessly-dropped cigarette in many cases may have been responsible for them. But the foresters have obtained the support of some leading meteorologists for their thesis, and in one case in the chateau district they have dug up huge chunks of metal, to which is attributed the flames which cleared 1,000 acres. Dug up three days after fire started, the metal was still hot, but whether from friction in its flight through space or to the conflagration itself is uncertain.

John Carew, Lindsay, Ont.
President and General Manager

The Carew Lumber Company is Busy Organization

How Veteran Lumberman of Lindsay Has Built Up Wide Activities in the Forest Products Line. Every Unit Well Equipped and Economically Operated. Busy Season Enjoyed in All Departments.

Lt. Col. F. J. Carew, Lindsay, Ont.
Secretary-Treasurer

Complete in every detail of equipment and busy in the various departments, which include practically all branches of the woodworking industry, are the plants of the John Carew Lumber Co., Limited, Lindsay, Ont. The mills of the organization are located right in the heart of the town on William Street, along the Scugog River. John Carew, ex-M. L. A., the founder of the present large business, has been a practical lumberman all his life, and is thoroughly familiar with every process, from the felling of the trees to the marketing of the product. In his younger days he worked for various concerns in the bush, and thirty-one years ago embarked in the lumber manufacturing arena in his own behalf. Eleven years ago the company was incorporated, and his sons, Lieut.-Col. Frank J. Carew and Charles Carew, are now members of the organization, the former coming in in 1906 and the latter in 1915.

The old McNabb mill, which was purchased in 1890 by Mr. Carew, had a cutting capacity of about eight thousand feet a day. Mr. Carew ran it for some three years and then erected a modern mill of forty thousand feet capacity. This was burned to the ground in 1908 and replaced by the present structure, which saws from forty-five to fifty thousand feet a day. The John Carew Lumber Co. own about forty-five square miles of bush in Harvey and Cavendish townships, on which there is a good growth of pine, hemlock and mixed hardwoods. They also have some twenty thousand acres of woodlands scattered in different townships along the Kawartha Lakes. Last winter they put in four camps and this season will conduct about the same number.

The felling of the timber is carried on about thirty-five miles from the mill, and the logs are floated in the early spring down various streams to Pigeon, Ball and Buckhorn Lakes, where they are cribbed and towed by tugs through different water to the Scugog River and thence to the mill. These cribs are about one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, and the logs are placed in parallel rows, with their ends about five feet out of the water. Each of the cribs contain about 1,000 logs, which average in diameter about 12 inches. Usually eight cribs are brought down in a tow. Some 150 carloads of logs were also brought in this season over the C. P. R. and G. T. R., there being a siding from each road into the bush.

The company have a steam tug of 150 h.p., 85 feet long and 20-foot beam, and a steam alligator for warping logs. They also own scows and a full equipment for towing logs and wood, of which they do a lot for other people.

Will Have Long Sawing Season

The capacity of the sawmill plant is, as stated, about 45,000 feet a day, and on the average some 700 logs are cut up. These consist of about 25 per cent. of white pine, 25 per cent. hemlock, 25 per cent. cedar and spruce, the remainder being mixed hardwoods. The sawing season this year started on the 1st of May, and it is expected the mill will run through until the 1st of November. The motive power of the sawmill is steam. In the brick boiler house are four 16-foot tubular boilers, fed with Dutch ovens, with a 150 h.p. Goldie & McCulloch engine and a 16-foot diameter drive wheel operating a 24-inch belt. There is a Wm. Hamilton engine of 150 h.p. capacity, which runs a rope drive, the drive wheel being 12 feet in diameter. The company run: their own electric light plant. The mill has two large smoke stacks 42 x 30 inches in diameter at the base and 120 feet in height.

There is ample fire protection, the town waterworks system running throughout the yards, with hydrants at central points, and four small hydrants inside the mill building fitted with two-inch hose. There is also a large fire pump. The extension of the civic waterworks system throughout the mill yards was one of the concessions which

General view of sawmill and yards of the John Carew Lumber Co., Lindsay, Ont.

Mr. Carew insisted upon the town extending to him in case he rebuilt after the fire of 1908.

The John Carew Co. also have a well-equipped machine shop and blacksmith shop for the making of repairs. The filing room is fitted with Waterous filing machinery, which is motor driven, with steam connection as an auxiliary.

The mill is set on 12-foot cedar posts on cement abutments, the basement being 12 feet high. All shafting, pulleys, belts, etc., below the main floor of the mill.

The logs, after ascending the jack ladder, reach the log deck, which possesses steam kickers, loaders and nigger. There is in the mill a Wm. Hamilton, three-block carriage, hand set, and operated by a Waterous twin engine, steam feed, while all the sawing is done on a eight-foot Waterous double-cutting band mill, with a 12-inch blade. All slabs go through a Diamond horizontal band resaw, which will saw cants up to 7 inches in thickness and 30 inches in width.

The Process Through the Mill

The regular lumber passes through a Waterous double edger, which is 50 inches wide and fitted with four saws. Any log less than eight inches is split in the middle and sent to the resaw, while the larger ones are cut up entirely on the band saw. Small stuff thus goes over to the resaw and any slabs good for converting into boards, travel on live rolls and circle back to the resaw, so that practically no material is wasted.

The lumber next moves on live rolls and transfers to two saw trimmers, while the slabs drop on to a Long slasher equipped with five saws, each 36 inches in diameter. The slabs and edgings fall into a trough and suitable ones are picked out for lath, this department having installed in it a Payette bolter and lath machine. Slabs not adapted for lath go on to a smaller slasher and are cut up into the required length for firewood, there being a ready sale for this fuel in Lindsay. Some of the sawdust is piled in the yard, but much of it is sold to the Hodgson Bros. Chemical Co., in which Mr. Carew and his

A view of the real "big ones" taken out by the Carew Company

son are both interested financially. The John Carew mill cut last year about 4,500,000 feet, with 1,000,000 pieces of lath.

Ther are two miles of railway track on the piling grounds, and all lumber after being sorted as to width is placed on lorries and drawn out into the well-kept and splendidly laid out yards. Piling is done on both sides of each lane or roadway. The hauling around the yard is done principally by horses, although the firm use two motor trucks for general delivery, one of 3 tons and the other of 1½ tons capacity. Mr. Carew has always prided himself upon the superior class of horses which he keeps, having about 30 in his stables at the present time.

The company operate a cedar shingle mill, in which is a Perkins horizontal shingle machine with a daily output of 25,000 shingles. They are made in four grades, 1X, 2X, 4X and clear butts, and are sold principally in Ontario and New York State.

The John Carew Co. own track siding for three miles, are located on the G. T. R., and have the advantage of interswitching privileges with the C. P. R. The company possess about a mile and a half of river front, with wharves from which shipments are made to local points on the Trent Canal system. The firm also have a post mill capable of turning out 3,000 cedar posts a day. For some time this has not been in operation, but a special force of men work 2½ hours each night in the mill and with a butting saw, driven by an electric dynamo, saw about 1,000 posts nightly. Railway ties, timbers, dimension and other mill stuff are also turned out at the Carew mills.

The planing mill is located some distance from the sawmill, and the equipment is operated by six motors, each of 20 h.p., driving a group of complete unit of machines. There is also an auxiliary steam plant. In the planing mill are turned out box shooks, dressed material of all kinds, interior and exterior trim, sash, doors, frames; in fact, joinery work of all kinds, which is supplied to contractors or customers. The concern operate a live retail department, and in addition to handling lumber of all kinds, sell coal, wood, etc. There

Skidding logs on the limits of the John Carew Lumber Company

are on the premises two large sheds for storing lumber, one being 60 ft. x 200 ft. and the other 30 ft. x 150 ft.

Mr. Carew, who has been in business for thirty-one years, has a number in his employ who have been with him since the day he started. George Carew, a brother, who is head sawyer, has seen thirty-one years in the service of the firm. George Kelly, the superintendent of the plant, and Chas. Goodhand, foreman of the mill; W. C. Revell, yard foreman, and others have been with the organization for many years.

In conclusion, it is only fitting that attention should be directed to the spacious and attractive office of the firm. The premises are bright, cheerful and inviting, while the private quarters of the different officers are large and comfortable. A cordial welcome is always extended to callers and citizens, for the large wholesale and retail business in forest products, which has been built up by Mr. Carew and his sons, has been constructed on the foundation of co-operation, quality, integrity and service.

The Great Tree Puzzle
From American Forestry

1. Which tree a kissing game could play?—Tulip.
2. And which its father's name could say?—Paw-Paw
3. Which shall we wear to keep us warm?—Fir.
4. And which do ships prefer in storm?—Bay.
5. Which shows what lovelorn maidens do?—Pine.
6. And in your hand which carry you?—Palm.
7. Which is it that make the fruit men fear
   Which makes a call each seventeenth year?—Locust.
8. And from their pipes men shake which tree?—Ash.
9. Which tree does a bad boy hate to see?—Birch.
10. Which like a man bright, dapper, neat?—Spruce.
11. Which is a girl both young and sweet?—Peach.
12. And to which tree shall we now turn
    For goods to wear and stuff to burn?—Cottonwood.
13. And now divide you one tree more
    You've part of a dress and part of a door?—Hemlock.
14. Which tree is never seen alone?—Pear.
15. And which in church doth office hold?—Elder.
16. And which is a town in Ireland old?—Cork.
17. For this one do not look so far
    Which tells what charming people are?—Poplar.
18. The carpenter doth use which tree
    To make his wall as straight as can be?—Plum.
19. And to which tree do urchins call
    To show you should'nt have looked at all?—Rubber
20. Which tree on calendars find you?—Date.
21. Which is a joke told times not few?—Chestnut.
22. And on our feet we'll wear which tree?—Sandalwood.
23. And which our hero's crown shall be?—Laurel.

How Stock for Cooperage Plant is Produced

Toronto Firm Conduct Logging Operations and Run Sawmill at Haliburton—Various Activities in Camp Described—Topography of the Country

By C. H. and J. C. W. Irwin

The firm of Malloy & Bryans, Limited, has its headquarters at 77 Ritchie Ave., Toronto, where a cooperage plant is operated. At Haliburton is situated a mill which prepares staves and heading for the Toronto industry and also manufactures lumber, shingles, etc. The management is under the direct control of the partners who alternate periodically in the supervision of the two offices. The tract under operation last season was a one thousand-acre block, situated in the county of Haliburton in Central Ontario, some nine miles directly

The camp of Malloy & Bryans at Ritchie Lake in Haliburton County, Ont.

northeast of the village of Haliburton, the terminus of a branch of the G. T. R. running north from Lindsay. About thirty-five years ago the tract was cut over for the best white pine for square timber, but since that time, as far as can be ascertained, no logging has been done until the present. The cut for a one thousand-acre block is approximately two million feet and its removal occupies two seasons, last winter being the second for the one in question.

The cooperage is used by the Toronto plant and for this product there is a steady market. Part of the slabbing, not of use for cooperage, and waste, is burned for power and heat production, and the remainder sold for fuel. The mill is situated alongside the railroad, so that loading and transportation of products is greatly facilitated.

In both mill and camp the labor is practically all English-speaking and Canadian-born. About one-third of the men in the camp are permanent, while the rest come from farms in the vicinity during the slack season.

The land is owned by the Canadian Land & Immigration Company, who hold nine townships in Haliburton County, each of which is divided into one thousand-acre blocks. The method of securing limits is as follows: The lumber company, after a preliminary observation of the tract, as to the amount and character of the timber, log ging possibilities, etc., asks the price of cutting rights. If this seems reasonable, it requests an option of a few months on the right to purchase, to give time to make a more thorough cruise. If conditions are then found satisfactory, the deal is closed.

The owners usually specify that the purchaser is to remove only the species named in the bill of sale, and is obliged to pay the annual tax of five cent per acre during the time he is operating. If the purchase price is being paid in instalments, the value of the timber removed is not to exceed the amount paid up. The purchaser must make his cut within a limited period of time, and he also agrees to certain regulations regarding fire as given below.

General Characteristics of the Forest

There have been frequent and repeated fires in the vicinity and great damage has been done in the region. However, according to fire scars, the tract under operation seems to have escaped except for a blaze which destroyed a small area immediately after the previous logging. In regard to protection, the purchaser of timber agrees to do all in his power to extinguish fires which occur on his limit. The Canadian Land & Immigration Company employ a man to act both as cruiser and as chief fire ranger for the nine townships which they own. During the hazardous seasons he employs other men as rangers, whose duty it is to locate and check incipient conflagrations. The topography of the country makes it possible to observe large areas from lookout hills located at strategic points.

This region originally contained a great deal of pines, as is evinced by the presence of numerous large stumps still in a fair state of preservation. The cut of pine is now almost negligible, but considerable hemlock and spruce is being taken out for timber logs. Beside the sawlog industry there is a small production of cedar poles, posts, ties and shingles; also a small amount of spruce, balsam and poplar cut by the settlers, is shipped to pulpmills. The cutting of basswood and poplar for excelsior, cordwood for fuel, and a limited production of tanbark, are minor industries. Of growing importance is the utilization of the hardwoods, beech and maple for chemical distillation, and birch and poplar for cooperage. Besides the logs secured from their own limit, others are purchased from several sources.

Description of Operation of Last Season

A stream forms the main drainage of the area, and this is fed by several tributaries, each of which drains a valley. These valleys are separated by hills and ridges, some sloping gently, others steep and rocky. In several places these streams have broadened into ponds and lakes. Here and there, especially on the steeper slopes and ridge tops, the granite rock is in evidence, due to soil erosion. As previously mentioned, this region originally supported fine stands of pine, of which only a few scattered and usually defective specimens remain. At present the forest consists of mixture of hardwoods and conifers, the former being considerably in the majority. Four types might be defined, although not clearly. On the steeper and more rugged inclines are found cedar and balsam. The hilltops and more gentle slopes, where there is richer and deep soil, are dominated by hardwoods (maple, beech, white and yellow birch, ironwood, cherry, elm, basswood, ash). As the valley bottoms are approached, hemlock is encountered, occasionally in pure stands, more often mixed with hardwoods, sometimes, along the banks of the streams, with white spruce

The sawmill of Malloy & Bryans at Haliburton, Ont.

and cedar. In places where the streams have widened into swamps or muskegs, stands of black spruce are found, but these are usually not very extensive.

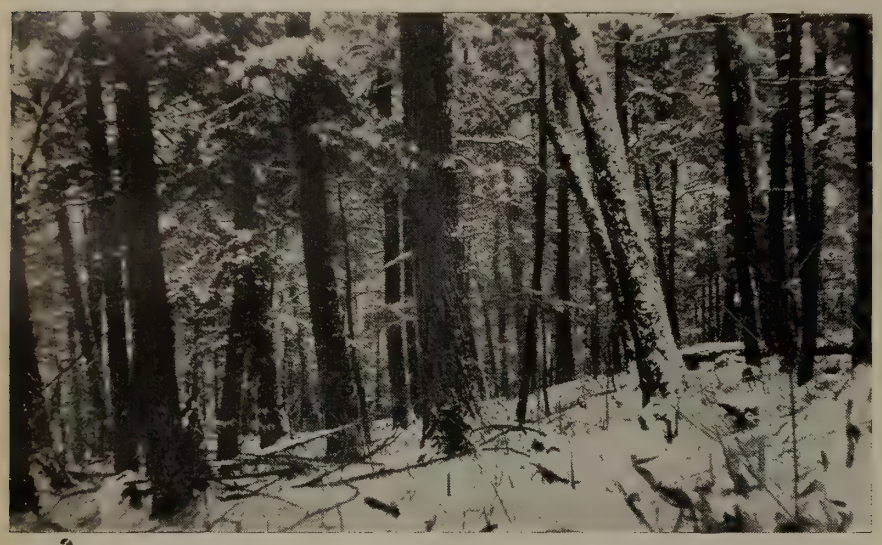
About fifty-five per cent. of the cut is sawn into lumber, thirty-five per cent. used for cooperage, and the remainder for ties, posts and shingles. The saw timber is for the most part straight and sound, and runs in hemlock twenty-two logs per thousand feet, in balsam and spruce, which are not distinguished, thirty per thousand, and in birch, seventeen.

The size of the operation is controlled largely by the amount required to keep the mill running. The camp visited was to furnish

about fifteen per cent. of the necessary raw material, or approximately seven hundred thousand feet (Doyle scale).

Including the cook, and his helper, the crew averaged about twenty-two men. The average wage scale during the summer of 1920 ran as high as seventy-five dollars a month, but in the fall was down to sixty. After the new year it was reduced to forty-five. Exceptions to the regular rates were the foreman, blacksmith, cook and cookee, who made one hundred dollars, eighty-five dollars, ninety and fifty dollars, respectively, when the maximum wage for woods labor was seventy-five dollars.

The cruising, which is done by the executives of the firm along with the woods foreman, takes the form of a general reconnaisance. The boundaries of the tract are first located, and used as base lines.



A stand of hemlock on Malloy & Bryans' limits in Haliburton County, Ont.

The different types were noted and their extent estimated, so that a general idea of the stumpage is reached. This determines whether or not the offer to purchase will be made. For such a trip, blankets are required and provisions for about four days. A one thousand-acre block is thus cruised at a cost of about ten cents per acre.

Location and Construction of Camp

The location of the camp visited was chosen because it combined several advantages. It was on a municipal road, over which, with little repair, cadging (toting) could be done, and at the same time on the shore of a lake from which good drinking water was obtainable. The site under consideration was well drained and sheltered, and also adjacent to the main haul road as well as to the timber to be cut. In this district a thousand acres is the usual area logged from one camp on account of the system of leasing limits in blocks of this size.

The camp clearing is somewhat over one acre in extent and borders on the south of Ritchie's Lake, which is about half a mile long by a width varying from two hundred to four hundred yards. The buildings are—office, combined cookery and bunk house, meat house, stable, granary, blacksmith shop, etc. Sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. As for air space, considering the sleep camp along, there are two hundred and eight cubic feet per man, but, with the cookery, from which there is circulation, this amount increases to three hundred and seventy-eight cubic feet.

Provisions and supplies are brought in on a municipal road, which fact rendered unnecessary any road building for this purpose. However, for a stretch of about a mile, near camp, where the road is little used as a highway, some repair work was needed. This consisted mostly of laying corduroy on soft places. For the entire distance of twelve miles the road follows continually up and down hill with few level stretches of any length. The most formidable grade is one of sixty per cent., about fifty yards long, a short distance from camp.

How Logging Roads Are Laid Out

The logging roads are laid out by the foreman at the commencement of the operation. They are run as near as possible to the heavier stands, with their exact location, however, governed by the following considerations: grade, obstructions and curves. They follow for the most part the natural drainage valleys. An important one, however, leading from a plateau, descends a rather steep hillside with grades in some places of sixty per cent., which will require careful attention when in use. The principal haul road traverses the bed of the main stream, crossing it several times on corduroy bridges, constructed in the usual way. Just at the camp it reaches Ritchie's Lake, where the logs were formerly dumped. From this point it has been custom to drive them across the lake, and down the outlet stream into Drag Lake. However, this stream has been gradually broadening and becoming consequently shallower until now it is considered more expedient to haul across Ritchie's Lake and thence to Drag Lake, than to go to the expense of making the stream driveable. The road, therefore, follows the flats of the stream to Drag Lake, where the dump is now located. At no place in the hauling system was a persistent upgrade of more than five per cent. noticed.

The method of procedure in road-building is as follows: First, the crew clears the trees and brush from a roadway of the required width, taking their direction from the foreman's blazes. Large projecting stumps and rocks are then removed, either by the team or by blasting, and the work of filling and grading commences, in which operation shovels, mattocks and picks are used. Deep depressions are bridged, and soft places filled in with brush or corduroy, which latter is also used to bank up the road wherever there is danger of side-slipping. According to information received, it required six men and a team for a week to build an average mile at a cost of about one hundred and forty dollars per mile. From five to six miles of road are necessary for a block of one thousand acres under the conditions described.

The Equipment of the Scales

A former government scaler is employed by the company. The Doyle scale is used, and the equipment needed consists of tally boards, crayons and scale sticks. The scaler, when scaling, has an assistant who works at the opposite side of the skidway. Both measure the diameter inside bark of the same log, and the scaler records the smaller one, also the length of the log. The chief defect that occurs is centre rot, and for this allowance is made by squaring the diameter of the hole and subtracting the board foot contents of such a piece of timber from the total scale of the log. The cut from the company's camp is not scaled but the amount is estimated according to the number of pieces; the number per thousand board feet, having been established from long experience. Logs, secured from farmers and other sources, are bought by the lineal foot when below ten inches in diameter in softwood and twelve in hardwood. In such pieces the minimum diameter at the small end is seven inches. The larger ones are scaled by the Doyle rule and payment is made by the thousand feet board measure. Another class of material used for staves and heading

Grading a logging road near Haliburton, Ont.

is what are called poles. These are from four to seven inches at the small end and thirteen feet long, and are bought by the piece. Scaling is done at a cost of fifteen cents a thousand feet.

The following shows the number of pieces of the different classes of material: Hemlock, 7,110 pieces; spruce and balsam, 3,204; pine, 86; birch, 1,290; cherry, 55; basswood, 690; ash and elm, 259; cedar butts, 197; posts, 390; ties, 184; poles, 2,135; total, 15,600 pieces.

With over $600,000,000 invested in sawmills and standing timber: with 735,000 men employed at wages of $367,000,000 a year, supporting 3,500,000 dependents, and an annual production of over one and a quarter billion dollars, the lumber industry ranks second in value of output and third in number of employees, among the industries of the United States.

Operating Costs Must Be Hewn to the Line

Time Has Come for the Great Industry to Move Forward—Economic Use of the Truck, Its Mission, Cost and Life—Some Fundamentals in Operation

In the past few months world economic conditions have brought about a readjustment of commodity values everywhere. The lumber industry has, acordingly, suffered from the lack of country-wide demand for its products. With a buyer's market at hand, which is the underlying cause of this change in the complexion of the markets abroad and in this country, every lumberman is fully cognizant of the fact that his costs must be hewn to the line. In pursuance of this policy one of the old, fundamental theories of successful merchandising, quick turnover of stock, is being recognized to-day more than ever before. Because this permits smaller margins of profits quick and economical transportation facilities must be provided, says F. W. Fenn, secretary of the National Motor Truck Committee.

Various methods of transportation have been employed from time to time in the handling of our forest products, but in the last few years lumbermen in general have displayed a keenness for inquiry and observation that has resulted in the development of many new devices intended to save both time and money for lumber producers. This, of course, has opened a wide field for motor transportation.

Five years ago there were comparatively few motor trucks used in lumbering operations. Reports then began to come in from various sections of the country, telling how the lumbermen, particularly on the West Coast, were using motor trucks and building miles of plank roads at considerable expense to make possible the marketing of the giant fir trees and others by means of motor trucks to the mills. It was gradually being established that when timber must be hauled many miles through forest paths or over rought country roads to a railroad or navigable river that a motor truck was the most satisfactory unit of transportation.

It became apparent that various parts of logging could be standardized. Every operation, however, has its individual characteristics and unusual conditions. The successful co-ordination thereof requires careful analysis, great skill and experience. It would be unwise to attempt the logging of a large tract of timber a long distance from transportation with a yarding engine and horse team. Equally erratic would be the construction of an expensive railroad many miles for one claim of timber. Possibly the old-fashioned bull team still has its place. Most certainly the railroads and modern equipment are indispensable in the successful maintenance and economical handling of large operations, and it is equally true and certain that the fundementals are well established in motor truck and trailer logging.

Expressed Preference for Pneumatic Tires

At the present time a great majority of the operators have an expressed preference for pneumatic tires. Greater road clearance, less weight and higher speed are the requirements that have brought about this demand. These tires serve further to nullify the effect of open governor and to make possible better traction in bad weather. Where the soil is grass-covered and muddy easier operation is possible; in stony country the casing is apt to become easily punctured and torn. In general, if pneumatic tires are used, the demand is for slower gear ratio; the present standard gear ratio seems satisfactory for solid tires. In the last analysis the operator must be governed by the conditions of the roads in his territory during both the wet and dry seasons.

In the rush of business during the open or good seasons trucks in general are called upon to make up in earning capacity for the intervals of enforced idleness. Every producer, regardless of how extensive his operations are, is confronted with the problem of keeping his sawmill busy at such times. This means rapid, continuous transportation; for every hour wasted in moving raw material to the mill means a corresponding waste of dollars and cents, when the mill is forced to close, or when its operation is partly curtailed because of a shortage of logs. The importance of keeping every unit in the whole transportation scheme in constant profitable motion is highly emphasized. Under the circumstances there is a large tendency to overload; all of the accepted laws of transportation are seemingly ignored.

A truck ordinarily stands some overload. The manufacturer refers to this as a factor of safety; it is his idea that this additional strength will take care of the maximum strains which may be encountered. This should be regarded by the operator as reserve capacity, and should not mean that the truck will carry a fifty or one hundred per cent. overload without damage to the machine. Truck abuse resulting from overloading is a serious matter, as it blocks the progress of transportation, which is the very lifeblood of the lumber industry.

Many lumbermen are convinced that no scientific method of operation can be developed that will eliminate this and other kindred practices. They insist that conditions make it impossible, at least impractical, to give their trucks the same attention that owners do who operate them under more favorable circumstances. This premise is in part true and in part erroneous.

Need of Proper Driving and Routing

Operating costs can be reduced measurably through proper driving and routing. Service over a number of years is almost entirely dependent on the driver; he is the crux of the problem. In the lumber fields the over-changing surface of the roads prevent the development of specially designed trucks to take care of conditions of stress and strain, which are obviously not confined within any definite limits. The average driver is fully cognizant of this fundamental premise; he perhaps is not aware, however, that doubling the speed of the truck increases the violence of road shocks by four. It is well, therefore, to instill a feeling of responsibility in the truck driver. The whole question rests finally with the size of the fleet that the operator plans to use. If it consists of ten or more trucks it will be found more feasible to hire one or two expert mechanics than to make each driver individually responsible.

In any event, the opportunity of schooling drivers should not be lost sight of. Practical demonstration sessions have done more to bring about better results than perhaps any other two factors. In addition to the routine mechanical instruction there are many fundamental laws of truck operation than can be emphasized. A driver may not realize that he is damaging his truck in the selection of one road in preference to another; even thirty or forty miles over fairly smooth roads is much more economical than to go a much shorter distance over bad trails. In the lumber fields proper and in many other places en route the driver will find that he has the choice of much desirable territory over which to pilot his cargo.

The Importance of Adequate Supervision

Lumberman who will therefore give some time and attention to the study of these fundamentals in truck operation in the lumber fields will obtain better and more permanent efficiency. The tendency has been to get the load to the mill in the shortest possible time; the great need for supervision of the motorized equipment has been overlooked. The lumberman certainly is entitled to the length of service of the average truck, the depreciation of which is figured on a basis of 100,000 miles as the minimum life of the truck. Scientific operation and maintenance will go a long way to make this record possible in lumber fields; increasing the possible length of service from one hundred to two hundred per cent.

With the area of the delivery territory to the mill carefully defined, it is then fundamental to its success that costs be closely scrutinized. Truck costs naturally fall into two classes, fixed and variable. The first classification includes the charges for retiring the investment, for interest on the investment, insurance, garage, licenses, drivers and similar items. In the second category of charges we find such items as oil, gasoline and tires, which are dependent on mileage. Items of repairs, parts and lost time are perhaps the most variable. The greatest value of keeping accurate costs comes through a careful analysis of these items.

When it is Operated at Profit

A truck is not operating at a profit unless its earnings exceed all the above items chargeable to its operation, including the cost of keeping an account of these expenses. Proper truck cost records, such as are made by the standard truck cost system, indicate at all times what income is necessary to show a profit and are a perpetual inventory upon which to base sound resale values. The purpose of this system is to gather within a single cover the complete costs and operation data of one truck for one year; to arrange it in accessible form, and to make it as simple as possible to operate.

In compiling cost data it is well to remember that the most satisfactory results will be obtained if the costs are distributed evenly over the entire work period. This applies particularly to interest on investment, sinking fund or depreciation, tires and maintenance and repair. Interest is paid during the sinking fund period. If this period has been established at only a fraction of the life of the truck, costs during the remaining life of the truck will be minus interest and sinking fund charges, and, therefore, cannot fairly be compared with the former costs until a proper adjustment has been made. For the sake of making monthly or yearly comparison in truck costs it will also be desirable to distribute tire and repair costs over the entire period rather than lump them in the particular month when they occurred.

It is a common practice to think of the life of a truck as a certain number of miles. This mileage is estimated all the way from 25,000 to 150,000 miles. It is natural to suppose that a greater mileage will cause a great depreciation and, therefore, it ought to be equally natural to figure the depreciation or sinking fund on a mileage basis. Even the mileage basis can be reduced to the yearly basis. The total and average loads should be expressed in units most advantageous to the truck owner. The lumber dealer would, therefore, record the truck work in thousands of feet of lumber hauled.

Every lumberman fully realizes that the whole cycle of industry is passing through a period of readjustment. The war years with their extraordinary demands are behind us. Yesterday it was production at any cost, but to-day it must be the lowest possible cost of production.

The time has come for the entire lumber industry to move forward into an era of permanent prosperity. Fortunately there appears to be nothing ahead that does not forecast improvement. The most difficult phase of the readjustment period has passed. The building public has a great deal of buying power left, and, as Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board is wont to say, buying power begets buying power.

Looking for Her Lumberjack Sons

G. C. Piche, chief of the Forest Service of Quebec, has requested the "Canada Lumberman" to help trace two young Belgians, named Henry and Wilfrid Desmet, aged 24 and 26 respectively, of brown complexion and fair hair. The men are sought by their mother who wishes them to return home as their father is dead. An inheritance awaits the sons who left Belgium about three years ago and have been working in the forests of Ontario. The last address they gave was in December, 1920 and was W. Desmet, c/o Dan Eaton's, Mileage 43, C.N.R. near Felix, Ontario. Mrs. Desmet believes that they might have changed their names, assuming those of H. and W. Smith.

Stumpage Rates Reduced on Injured Spruce

The stumpage rates on Crown Land timber, which has been injured by the spruce budworm or otherwise, is being reduced by the New Brunswick government on spruce logs, during the cutting season of 1921—22, to $2.50 per M feet, but on the growing timber there will be no reduction in the stumpage rate of $5.00. Premier Foster stated that a circular with detailed advice on the question will be sent to all the lessees during the next few days.

The action taken by the Government is the result of the request made some time ago by the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, who urged that because of the temporary collapse of the lumber business and the state of unemployment there should be a reduction from $5 to $2.50 per thousand in the stumpage rates on all classes of lumber cut upon Crown Lands, which, they argued, would stimulate lumber operations during the coming winter.

Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, lately said that he believed the action which the Government had taken would result in a considerably larger cut of lumber during the coming season and thus relieve to some extent the unemployment situation. He added that recent reports which had come to him indicated an improved outlook for the lumber business, especially the American market.

Historic Planing Mill Does Superior Work

One of the busy institutions in Lindsay, Ont., is the Ingle Planing Mill, which has been established for half a century. The late Robert Ingle founded the historic business, which is right in the heart of the town on Cambridge Street, and ran it successfully until his death some eight years ago. His daughter then conducted it for some time, and now the man at the helm is George Naylor, who was for a considerable period in the employ of the John Carew Lumber Co. Mr. Naylor also conducts a retail lumber yard and has a good dry kiln and storage shed facilities. Hydro-electric power is employed.

Mr. Naylor reports that he has been busy all season and has filled contracts to supply the interior and exterior trim and wood work for fifteen houses. A number of jobs have been looked after for out-of-town patrons, several of whom have been coming to the mill for years.

Custom planing and matching, ripping and resawing have also been done on quite a large scale during the past summer. A specialty of the Ingle planing mill is high-class white pine doors and frames and window sash and casings, while fancy turning of woodwork is also carried out. Hall trees, floor lamps, table stands and other artistic creations are also made at odd times. Mr. Naylor takes great pride in the superior character of the work which his establishment is capable of producing.

New Sawmill at Lakefield is Well Laid Out

The new Duignan sawmill at Lakefield, Ont., is located on four acres of ground on the Trent Canal system at one end of the picturesque village, and has a cutting capacity of about twenty-five thousand feet a day. Pine, hemlock, cedar and basswood are sawn, as well as mixed hardwoods. Mr. Duignan and his associates two years ago acquired limits on Pigeon Lake, north of Sandy Point, and bordering on Ball Lake. The limits consist of pine, hemlock, spruce, oak and other wood, and formerly belonged to Mossom Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, and S. S. Kelly, of Bridgenorth. The firm also took over the Kelly interests and mill in the latter village. Last winter several camps were operated and considerable timber taken out.

John Duignan was for many years manager of the estate of the late Samuel Dickson, and spent several years in the lumber camps.

The new Duignan sawmill at Lakefield, Ont.

On the formation of the Dickson Company to take over the business of the Dickson Estate, he joined the office staff as bookkeeper. When the company bought the Scott timber limits, Mr. Duignan was made superintendent of their business activities, which comprises mills at Lakefield, Peterborough and Harwood, with an annual output of lumber and dimension timber of 20,000,000 feet, which was marketed principally in the United States. On the death of Mr. T. G. Hazlitt, Mr. Duignan became manager of the company, which position he filled for three years, when he was appointed sales manager for Alfred McDonald of Peterborough, who died in 1906. Mr. Duignan was selected as one of the trustees of the estate, as well as manager of the business.

The frame structure of the mill at Lakefield, which in dimensions is 44 x 100 feet, erected on cedar posts set in concrete, is entirely new, but the equipment is that of the Kelly mill, which operated for years at Bridgenorth. The industry has a Hamilton gunshot feed carriage, steam set, with friction feed nigger; a Hamilton gang edger, equipped with seven saws; live rolls, endless conveyors for slabs, two saw trimmers, a seven-saw slasher, lath and shingle departments, and two saw trimmers. Endless chain conveyors carry the trimmer ends to hoppers, and all slabs not converted into lath are sold locally.

All the shafting, pulleys and belts are in the basement of the mill and power is furnished by a 110 h.p. Hamilton engine with drive wheel of ten-foot diameter and two Polson boilers of 150 h.p., with Dutch ovens.

The Duignan mill also turns out railway ties, cedar posts and other timbers, and has excellent shipping facilities both by rail (being the terminus of the Lakefield branch of the Grand Trunk) and by water. Logs are towed down the Kawartha Lakes by means of tugs and a bay forms an excellent storage place.

The Rastall Lumber Co., 1072 Queen St. East, Toronto, have been granted permission by the property committee of the city council to establish a yard on Dawes Road, south of Danforth Ave., Toronto.

Dividing Lumber - Upper and Lower Grades

How the Tonawandas Classify White Pine—Character of Product Influences Quality of Grades—Wider Lumber Takes Larger Defects than Narrow

The "Canada Lumberman" has been requested to publish a description of the grades of white pine lumber as made by the White Pine Association of Tonawanda and North Tonawanda, N.Y., where a large amount of lumber, particularly from Ontario, is sold and shipped.

The White Pine Association, North Tonawanda, in its introductory remarks says:

White pine has always been acknowledged as the best of all woods for every place and every purpose. As far back as records go in this country it has stood at the head for durability and ease of working. In recent years the impression has gained ground that white pine was so scarce and hard to get that users, while admitting its superiority, have accepted substitutes. While its cost has increased, owing to the more remote districts producing it, the Tonawandas are easily able to disprove the statement that white pine is hard to get.

Situated at the foot of the Great Lakes, with all the North and West its tributaries, these twin cities can supply promptly all demands of the East.

Hundreds of millions of feet of white pine are always in pile, planing mills and box factories are always running. The Eastern dealers profit by being able to carry minimum stocks when doing business in this market of quick deliveries. More as well as more uniform grades are made in Tonawanda than any other lumber centre.

This pamphlet is not a specification, but is a description of the grades as made as nearly as possible.

No technical specification of Tonawanda grades can be made, as the line between is not absolute, and what are known as "Liners" are intended to be evenly divided, an equal number of pieces being put in the upper and in the lower grade. Again, the character of the lumber influences the quality of the grades, and the inspector's judgment is expected to govern. In other words, when the lumber runs good, the "Liners" are put up, and when the lumber runs poor, the "Liners" are put down, thereby endeavoring to keep the grades even. It must always be remembered that wider and thicker lumber will take larger defects than narrow stock.

The range of values given is merely approximate, varying in different localities and with supply and demand. It is given merely as a guide to the builder or architect in making his selection.

Uppers

Highest grade of White Pine made in this market, consisting of 1st and 2nd Clear, 8 in. and wider, 10 to 16 ft. long, 1st Clear being strictly clear both sides, 2nd Clear admitting of slight sap on edges or ends of piece or one or two pencil knots.

Uses—Suitable for pattern purposes, organ and piano building or any place where practically clear lumber is required.

Selects

The second grade of White Pine, put up 8 in. and wider, 10 to 16 ft. long and what is known as 3rd Clear, admitting of a slight amount of sap and an occasional pin knot, varying in number and size according to the width and thickness of the piece.

Uses—Suitable for the same purposes as uppers where slightly greater defects are admitted.

Value—About $10 per M. less than uppers.

Fine Common

The 3rd grade of White Pine is put up 8 in. and wider, 10 to 16 ft. long, admitting of bright sap, covering half of the face of the board, some stain on the back and occasionally a little running over on one or two edges. Admits of a few small pencil knots, varying in size and number according to the width and thickness of the piece. Practically free from shake, but admitting of slight shake showing only on one side or one end of piece. The grade is usually free from stain.

Uses—Suitable for high-grade finishing lumber, for exterior and interior work requiring practically clear face stock.

Value—About $15 per M. less than Selects.

No. 1 Cuts

Put up 6 in. and wider, 10 to 16 ft. long. This grade is put up with a view of cutting good sized sections of Clear Lumber and must cut 66 2/3% or more clear, except bright sap in reasonable length sections. This grade is not intended for use in the full length of the board, but cuts up exceptionally well for pattern lumber, shop use or any purpose where Clear Lumber is wanted.

Uses—Suitable for making patterns, door and trim factories and general cutting up purposes.

Value—About $12 per M. less than Fine Common.

No. 2 Cuts

Graded the same as No. 1 Cuts, except that the percentage of cutting required is from 50% to 66 2/3% in somewhat shorter sections.

Uses—This grade is suitable for sash, door and trim factories and pattern lumber where short sections are required and for general cutting up purposes.

Value—In inch about $20 per M. and in thicker about $12 per M. less than No. 1 Cuts.

No. 3 Cuts

The next lower grade of cutting up lumber, containing 35% to 50% clear cutting in short sections. A slight amount of stain admitted.

Uses—Suitable for the manufacture of sash and blinds or any purpose where short sections of clear lumber are used.

Value—In inch—about $6 per M. less and in 5/4 and thicker about $15 per M. less than No. 2 Cuts.

No. 1 Mouldings

4 in. to 7 in. wide, 10 to 16 ft. long, practically free from defects on one face, except bright sap, admitting of a slight amount of stain or other defects on back which does not interfere with the use of the board for one face purposes.

Uses—This is particularly suitable for making good Moulding or clear face Trim or for any purpose where clear face lumber is wanted.

Value—About $10 per M. less than Fine Common.

No. 2 Mouldings

This grade is the reject from No. 1 Mouldings and admits of slightly more defect and stain on face. Same widths and lengths.

Uses—Suitable for a cheaper grade of Moulding and Trim. Very desirable for finishing lumber where narrow widths are wanted, admitting of slight defects to be used without waste in cutting.

Value—About $10 per M. less than No. 1 Mouldings.

Stained Saps

Four in. and wider, 10 to 16 ft. long, No. 1 Cuts and better, largely Fine Common and better for knot, admitting of any amount of stained sap, but practically free from shake and other defect.

Uses—Very suitable for any outside or inside finish or low price grade of mouldings and trim where the work is to be painted.

Value—About $5 per M. less than No. 2 Mouldings.

Star Clear

Four in. and wider, 10 to 16 ft. long, the rejects of Fine Common and better on account of slight shake. No. 1 Cuts and better, largely Fine Common and better for knot, admitting of shake, but practically free from other defect.

Uses—Very suitable for inside trim and any purpose where clear lumber is desired and slight shake defect is not objectionable.

Value—About $2 to $5 per M. less than No. 2 Mouldings.

No. 1 Shelving and Dressing

This is a high grade of finishing lumber and admits of small, sound knots, is practically free of other defects. Knots not usually larger than a twenty-five cent piece, and varying slightly in size and number according to the width and thickness of the piece.

Uses—Very desirable for inside and outside finishing lumber where small, sound knots are not objectionable. Also suitable for pattern lumber for large work and a small, sound knotted grade can be used.

Value—In inch about $10 and in 5/4 and thicker about $6 per M. less than No. 2 Mouldings.

No. 2 Dressing

This grade is put up No. 1 Barn and better for knot, admitting

slight shake or stain defect. The majority of the knots are the same as contained in No. 1 Shelving and Dressing.
than No 1 Shelving and Dressing.

Value—About $4 to $6 per M. less than No. 1 Shelving and Dressing.

No. 1 Shelving

This grade is put up 1 x 10 in. and wider stock widths, the same grade as No. 1 Shelving and Dressing, with the exception that the same must show two good edges.

Uses—This grade is intended for high-class Shelving, exterior finish and for other purposes requiring a high-class stock pine board.

Value—About $5 more than No. 1 Shelving and Dressing.

No. 2 Shelving

No. 1 Barn and better for knot, showing one good edge, but practically free from other defects.

Uses—Used for the same purposes as No. 1 Shelving where only one good edge shows, or a slightly lower grade is wanted.

Value—About $5 per M. less than No. 1 Shelving.

No. 1 Barn

May contain any reasonable number of small, sound knots, usually red, largely round, but admitting of an occasional branch knot of small size, free from shake or stain, the size of the knot varying in accordance with the width of the board. The 5/4 and thicker admitting of slightly larger sound knots than inch boards.

Uses—Very suitable for outside finish, stepping, flooring, cornice, novelty siding and any exterior purpose requiring a lasting, sound and desirable wood.

Value—About $3 to $6 per M. less than No. 1 Shelving and Dressing, according to the thickness required.

No. 2 Barn

Admits of larger sized knots than No. 1 Barn, practically all red knotted, free from shake or stain and free from any knots that will impair the strength of the board.

Uses—Suitable where slightly larger knots can be used. Very desirable for barn siding, novelty siding, flooring, shelving, fencing, etc.

Value—About $3 to $6 per M. less than No. 1 Barn, according to the thickness.

No. 3 Barn

Admits of coarse, sound knots, free from knots that will knock out in dressing, practically free from shake, admitting of stain where the board is otherwise No. 2 Barn and better for knot.

Uses—Suitable for barn siding, cheap novelty siding, fencing, cellar partitions, or any outside work where a coarse, sound board of long lasting qualities is desired.

Value—About $5 to $7 per M., according to the width and thickness, less than No. 2 Barn.

No. 1 Box

This grade admits coarse knots, regardless of size, also a reasonable amount of shake or stain. The Tonawanda grade No. 1 Box is a good, practical board for coarse work, including the manufacture of high-grade boxes, shelving, flask purposes and cheap flooring, also very desirable for sheathing, and sub-floors for high-grade houses where lasting qualities are desired.

Value—About $3 to $5 per M. less than No. 3 Barn.

Items of Interest From Far and Near

The Standard Planing Mills, North Bay, Ont., contemplate intalling a shingle mill. George Ingram is manager of this company.

The Bonny River Lumber Co. of St. George, N. B., and the Wilson Box Company's mill at the same place, have resumed work after being closed for six weeks. They employ about 125 hands.

Word received from the west, states that many shingle mills in and around New Westminster were recently shut down. The sawyers and packers, both whites and orientals, went out on strike against a reduction of two cents a thousand which was to have gone into effect.

P. W. Gardiner & Son, Limited, Galt, Ont., manufacturers of doors and building material, are erecting an addition to their factory, 90 feet by 112 feet. This is to be used as a warehouse. They are also contemplating adding some new equipment to their sash and door factory next year.

The Bissell-Irwin Lumber Co. of Sherbrooke, P. Q., have purchased the yard and plant of the Fletcher Corporation, Ltd. They will handle all kinds of lumber, both rough and dressed, as well as lath, posts, shingles and and other forest products for building purposes, and will also continue the manufacture of boxes, shooks and crates in their plant. The Bissell-Irwin Lumber Co. are engaged in both the wholesale and retail lumber line. In a recent interview Mr. B. H. Irwin stated they would operate all departments as formerly, and would specialize in dressing in transit. He added that in addition to a large retail business, they had a splendid stock for wholesale shipments.

In response to expressions of renewed interest in the adoption of standard sizes and moulding patterns and the direct request of a number of lumber associations, a conference of manufacturers, distributors and consumers will be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday, October 18th.

Robert Stewart, Limited, Guelph, Ont., have now commenced work on a new planing mill and sash and door factory to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The new factory will be two storeys, 110 feet by 152 feet, and of solid brick construction. In addition to the factory, they are erecting a dry kiln, office and large warehouse.

Many friends in the lumber line in Ontario learned during the past few days of the death of James Gillespie of North Tonawanda, N. Y. Mr. Gillespie was widely known and a highly- respected lumberman. who specalized in pine and hardwood lumber and had a good many friends among the Canadian lumbermen with whom he had done business. Floral tributes were sent by several of the lumber firms of Toronto.

A plant for the extraction of seed from fir and spruce cones, to be used in the great scheme of reforestation in the British Isles, will shortly be established in New Westminster, B. C. Three thousand pounds of each species will be shipped annually to Great Britain in pursuance of the big reforestation scheme in the British Isles. The cones will be gathered by the Dominion forest rangers in the Fraser Valley and on Queen Charlotte Islands.

A number of forest fires sprang up over Nova Scotia recently and danger was only partly alleviated by rains on Saturday night and Sunday morning. A fire ten miles above Liverpool in Queen's County destroyed young spruce over a district about a mile and a half long and a mile wide. Stubborn fires also destroyed large tracts in the vicinity of Shubenacadie, Stewiacke and Brookfield in Hants and Colchester Counties, and Berwick in King's County.

McCraney Lumber Co., whose headquarters are in Hamilton and whose operations are situated at mileage 328 on the Canada Atlantic Division of the Grand Trunk, are erecting a sawmill and putting in a siding, both of which will be completed within a month. They are also building a store, boarding house, bunk-houses, office, stables, etc. Some twenty-five men have been working all summer on the job. The company will this winter take out several million feet of hardwood logs, mostly birch.

Lumberman is Candidate in West York

Major J. E. L. Streight, Islington, Ont.

Major J. E. L. Streight of Islington, Ont., who has been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal party in West York at the forthcoming Federal election, is well-known in lumber, military and political circles. In March last he sold out his woodworking plant and lumber yard to the Irvin Lumber Co. of West Toronto. The major has had an interesting career, having served in the Boer war when but a lad. In 1914 he answered the call to battle and commanded the first 250 men who left Toronto August 11th, 1914, to take part in the war. Major Streight took part in several engagements and was wounded and taken prisoner at St. Julien on April 24th, 1915. He remained a prisoner of war for some years, but was finally exchanged and returned to Canada. Arriving home in August, 1918, he reopened his lumber yard on a new site, with splendid railway track facilities, and erected a well-equipped planing mill. Major Streight has spoken before a number of representative bodies, outlining his experiences in the war and describing many of his thrilling attempts to escape. He suffered much hardship and cruelty during the time that he was in the capture of the Germans, but now humorously remarks that he is in much better hands among his Liberal and military friends, who declare that he is "a Streight Liberal candidate."

Southwestern Retailers Consider Trade Conditions

The discussion of trade conditions and trade ethics, the issuing of a plan book for dwellings, along with an application for membership from two farmers' co-operative associations, occupied the time and attention of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association at a special meeting held at the "Hotel Sanita," Chatham, Ont., on September 21st.

There was a large attendance and much interest was evidenced in the proceedings. The morning was spent in a general discussion of present conditions in the lumber line and the general outlook. In the afternoon two applications for membership were presented, one from the Farmers' Co-operative Association of Ailsa Craig, and another from the Farmers' Co-operative Association of Ilderton, both of which societies have recently opened up lumber yards. After a general consideration of the matter in its various aspects, it was decided not to entertain either of the applications for membership. This was carried unanimously.

B. F. Clarke brought up the matter of issuing a book of house plans and the possibility of getting out such a set under the auspices of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. On motion of L.H. Richards of Sarnia, and seconded by S. Herath of Ojibway, it was finally decided that every member of the provincial association be requested to send in to the secretary any plans of houses that they may have on file or be able to obtain, (that is, providing they have been found suitable for his district), and that wherever possible these sketches or plans should be accompanied by bills of material.

This was carried and after Secretary Boultbee has heard from all the members and received all house plans in their possession, these will be submitted to the directors or a special committee of the O.R.L.D.A. with a view to selecting a representative number, which will likely be published in an appropriately bound and neatly gotten up booklet. Regarding trade ethics, the members of the association expressed a desire to be furnished with a list of the members of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association in order that they may deal with legitimate wholesalers and any others who are observing trade ethics and protecting the interests of the legitimate retailer. As one member expressed it, "We want to separate the sheep from the goats." There was a general wish expressed to transact business with those members of the wholesale lumber interests who give the retailer the protection to which he is entitled.

The subject of trade conditions also came up for review. Many members stated that during the past six months they could have done more buying and handled more stock had they been able to foresee what would take place in the matter of prices. Quotations had, however, been steadily dropping, and it was not yet known whether they had reached the bottom. In view of the unstable circumstances, the dealers said they had not felt like loading up. In years gone by when the spring opened, wholesalers had been able to give them an idea of prices, production and probable demand, but due to the abnormal state of affairs prevailing, no one had been able to make predictions with any degree of accuracy or assurance, and, consequently, there was a hesitancy on both the part of the retailers and the wholesalers to enter into any heavy commitments. A desire was expressed that it might be advisable to have a conference with the wholesalers at an early date, and this matter will be laid before the latter body.

It was also suggested that an annual conference on trade conditions between the members of the O.R.D.L.A. and the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association might be both advisable and helpful, the gathering to be held at a date mutually agreed upon.

It was decided that another meeting of the South Western district should be held in the near future and either St. Thomas or London will be the meeting place.

Among those present at the gathering were,---John T. Wallace, London,(president of the S.W.R.L.D.A.); B. F. Clarke, Glencoe, (secretary); W. Noxell, Komoka; F. Villeneuve, Walkerville; J. L. Naylor, Essex; J. A. McPherson, Merlin; J. Clatworthy, Granton; W. J. Taylor, Rigdetown; E. C. Russell, Walkerville; S. Herath, Ojibway; L. H. Richards, Sarnia; F. N. Laird, Dresden; Neil Watson, Ridgetown; L. Dagneau, M. R. Bogart and T. J. Doyle, Chatham; and H. Boultbee, secretary of the O.R.L.D.A., Toronto.

Lumber Mill at Parry Sound Wiped Out by Fire

General view of the mill and yards of the Conger Lumber Co., Parry Sound.

In a disastrous fire which visited the water front at Parry Sound. on Sept. 21, the large plant of the Conger Lumber Co. was burned. A south-east gale was blowing at the time which carried the sparks and cinders a great distance. The lumber piles, tramways and docks for a distance of about half a mile were destroyed by the flames. The amount of lumber which went up in smoke was about 6,000,000 feet, part of which was owned by Pratt & Shanacy of Midland, for whom the Conger Lumber Co. had been doing considerable sawing. Some 5,000,000 pieces of lath, the stables and a large boarding house were also lost. A wooden viaduct, part of the industrial spur-line connecting the C.P.R. and C.N.R. and owned and operated jointly in interswitching, was burned along with some C. P. R and C.N.R. cars. Many boat houses were also obliterated by the fiery element.

The Conger Lumber Co., of which W. B. Maclean of Toronto, is president ,and Gerald A. Maclean, manager of the manufacturing end, is one of the best known lumber organizations in Ontario, particularly in connection with the production of high class hemlock lumber. A certain amount of pine was also sawn.

The Conger Lumber Co. was incorporated in 1884 and the original mill was equipped with a circular saw and a Wickes gang. This plant was wiped out by fire in 1901, but was shortly afterwards rebuilt and equipped with two Waterous double-cutting band saws, together with edgers and a well-equipped lath department. The capacity of the plant was from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet a year.

The Conger Lumber Co. was originally formed by W.H. Pratt, father-in-law of W. B. Maclean. The former passed away in 1905 and during the last sixteen years the business has been carried on by Mr. Maclean, who will have the sympathy of a great many friends in the lumber industry in the great loss which his company has sustained.

Death of Hon. W. C. Edwards

The late Senator Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.

A veteran figure in the lumber arena passed away on September 17th in the person of Hon. W. C. Edwards, head of W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa. He was in his seventy-eighth year and had been suffering for some time from heart trouble. In his death one of the real old-timers has gone to his reward after a busy, aggressive and successful career, which placed him in the forefront of the great lumber industry. Mr. Edwards always took a deep interest in matters that affected the welfare and prosperity of Canada, and was chairman of the Commission of Conservation. For several years he sat in the House of Commons as a member for Russell County, and in 1903 was summoned to the Senate. The late Senator, until a few years ago, conducted a big stock-breeding farm near Rockland, and was also connected with the big cement merger a few years ago. Until 1909 Mr. Edwards resided in Rockland, Ont. In October, 1919, the golden anniversary of the establishment of the Edwards mill in that thriving town was celebrated with great eclat. The occasion was a significant and memorable one from various standpoints, and the tributes paid Mr. Edwards were warm and sincere. He was presented by his employees with a handsome oil portrait of himself, accompanied by an appreciative address.

Mr. Edwards played an important part in the $60,000,000 merger with the Riordan Company, which took place last year, when the interests of W. C. Edwards & Co., Gilmour & Hughson, the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co., and the Kipawa Company were sold. All the holdings of these concerns have since been operated under the name of the Gatineau Company.

Of direct speech, forceful personality, unflagging industry and sterling honesty, Senator Edwards was in many respects a picturesque character. In connection with his passing no better indication can be given of his work and worth than to quote some of his reminiscences in the address delivered by him at Rockland on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his mill. On that occasion he said: "So called capital composed of an article properly called money, cuts but a small figure relatively; and no amount of it will ensure success. In lumbering nothing counts without courage, determination, industry, endurance and economy, together with a practical knowledge of the business and last, but not least, that quality which brings confidence and credit, viz., character and honesty of purpose. After all, these are the attributes which are the basis and mainspring in the business of the world, and they are the major portion of the capitalization of the industry to-day.

"But no matter how constant, energetic and skillful I might have been, how helpless I would have proved in my efforts toward what has been attained without the helpers and the laborers who have been my constant aid in each department of the undertaking. For many years I worked side by side with the employees of the firm, for there was no department of the work in which I could not and did not engage with my own hands, from the cutting and hauling of the logs in the woods to driving the streams and manufacturing and shipping lumber. At no time in my business career have I ever asked an employee to do anything which I would not do myself.

"The changes that have taken place are in the reduction of the hours of work, which have been greatly lessened. No lessening of hours could take place in the operations in the bush for the reason that in the northern latitude in winter we have but a few hours of daylight each day. It was not ten or twelve hours a day that I worked, but for the greater part of my life fourteen to sixteen."

Among other references made was one which showed the sound, common sense of the late Senator when he declared: "The unfortunate popular idea that there are amassed fortunes in an article called money that can and ought to be distributed among mankind, is a most unhappy fallacy and delusion. The property and labor of the world constitute its wealth and with abnormal cessation of labor, property soon loses its value."

Senator Edwards is survived by his wife and several brothers and sisters. Gordon C. Edwards, who for many years has been prominently associated with W. C. Edwards & Co., is a nephew, as well as D. Kemp Edwards, who is also widely known in lumber circles in the Ottawa Valley.

Gordon C. Edwards of Ottawa, former president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and nephew of the late Senator Edwards, received a message of sympathy from J.W.McClure of Memphis, Tenn., president of the N.W.L.D.A. The late Senator Edwards had several times addressed the annual gatherings of the N.W.L.D.A., and the official representative of that body at the funeral was M.E. Preisch, of the Haines Lumber Co., North Tonawanda.

President McClure, in his message, said in part,—"It was my privilege to know Senator Edwards who was considered throughout the lumber industry a tower of strength and integrity and an outstanding leader in public life. He was always a loyal friend of this Association and will be missed by his numerous friends among our membership."

Brightening Up in the Lumber Industry

P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester of British Columbia, recently returned from a trip up the Coast to Prince Rupert, Prince George, Williams Lake and down to Cariboo. He is convinced that there will be a considerable brightening up in conditions in the timber industry either this fall or the coming spring. The trip was undertaken to supervise the work of the outdoor staff and talk over matters with members of the industry and study conditions.

"While there has been a slack tone all over the district, there is no spirit of pessimism," declared Mr. Caverhill, who added that the fire situation has been satisfactory, no extensive outbreaks having taken place. Mr. Caverhill is of the opinion that the industry has reached bottom in the way of a decline and will soon begin to get back to normal. According to the book, "Forests in B. C.," the average annual growth in the province is estimated at six billion two hundred million feet. The annual cut last year was about two billion feet, in addition to which there was wastage from lumbering operations, fire loss and loss through windstorms. British Columbia has an area of 149,000 square miles capable of carrying timber.

Timber Tenders Awarded for Askin Township

The Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario recently called for tenders for the right to cut timber in Askin Township in the Temagami Forest Reserve. For that portion west of the T. & N. O., known as "Berth No. 1," the tender of J. Quincy Adams, of Orillia, was accepted, being the highest of eight tenders. The bid of Mr. Adams was $22.60 per M feet B.M., in addition to the crown dues of $2.50 or $25.10 per M feet B.M. in all.

The right to cut all classes of timber on berth No. 2, which is the eastern section of Askin Township, was awarded to Wm. Milne & Sons, North Bay.

Their bid (including crown dues) was; white pine $20.40; red pine $18.10; jackpine $7.50; spruce $11.00; poplar $4.00; cedar $8.50; other woods $3.50; railway ties 50 cents; spruce pulpwood $2.00; other pulpwood $1.20.

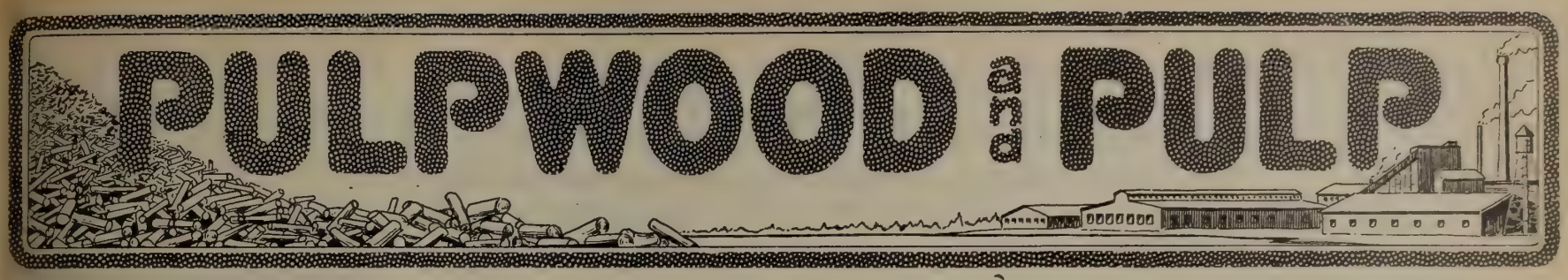
Midland Lumber Firm Sells Season's Cut

G. Mason & Co., of Midland, Ont., state that their entire stock of white pine has been sold this season, and from the numerous inquiries they are receiving for stock, and the urgency of the shipping orders sent, they think that the market for the next sixty days, at least, is going to be considerably stronger. The firm only ran a single shift this season, and are convinced that the business in 1922 will be much more satisfactory than that of 1921. Last year the company operated eight camps but this year will not put in nearly so many. They have not sent any men to the bush as yet, but wages are runing from $20.00 to $30.00 a month. Camp supplies, they declare, are cheaper although hay is still high and inclined to be scarce, but oats will decline in price, they think, as soon as the new stock starts to move.

Mr. Lamar Defends Wooden Shingle

That the $25,000,000 shingle industry of British Columbia will be wiped out if attacks now being made upon the wooden shingle were successful, was the statement made by Fred H. Lamar, Vancouver before the Canadian Forestry Convention lately. Manufacturers of competing roofing materials were responsible for the attacks, he asserted. Mr. Lamar said authentic figures show that of the fire loss last year, less than two per cent. was caused by roofs of any kind and only 30 per cent. of this amount originated with shingle roofs

The value of the public property now controlled by the Forest Service is estimated at over $2,000,000,000. The total stand of timber on the National Forests is estimated at nearly 600 billion board feet.



Looks for Better Demand in Pulpwood

The Meigs Pulpwood Co. of New York, who have Canadian offices at Campbellton, N.B., and Little Cascapedia, Que., say that early in August last they completed a survey of fifty mills grinding wood in New York State, Pennsylvania and Western Ontario.

The report of their representatives indicated that the total stock of pulpwood on hand at these mills was 499,775 cords. The normal annual consumption of wood by these mills in the annual grinding season ending about July 1st, 1922, was 1,199,000 cords. The mills covered by the report of this company, therefore, showed on hand early in August approximately 42 per cent. of their normal requirements.

Stanley D. Pearce, treasurer of the company, recently said that it further appeared from their reports that the largest amount of pulpwood on hand at any mill in proportion to its annual grinding requirements was 80 per cent., the larger mills holding on hand the highest ratio of their annual grinding requirements and the largest number of the smaller mills are very short on stock.

"Paralleling the above survey, we completed as of in August a like survey in the field of the peeled wood production of this summer in the territory in which we operate, which is in the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, east of Montreal. This territory normally exports to the United States, and particularly to the mill markets covered by our mill survey, approximately 1,375,000 cords; 75 per cent. of these exports are normally four-foot peeled pulpwood, and to such extent the United States mills must rely upon the peeled wood production of this summer to provide their requirements until the first hauling snows of 1922. The reports of our field representatives under the survey noted, indicated a production of peeled pulpwood this summer in the territory covered by their reports of approximately 28 1/3 per cent. of normal production.

"The foregoing data indicates a considerable shortage in pulpwood to fill normal requirements of mills in New York State up to December, 1922, but to what extent such shortage will effect the market of pulpwood will depend very largely upon the volume of consumption by mills and how far this approaches to normal. At the present writing our reports show that mills in the section above referred to are not operating in excess of 70 per cent. of normal. Conditions, however, are improving steadily in most of the mills in that section, and our view of the future is best indicated by the fact that we expect to advance prices on all of our stock to mills during the following month, and we believe that this will be in line with the general trend of the market.

"The extent of appreciation by well-advised mill managers of the above conditions has been reflected in the heavy volume of inquiries which is developing for wood quotations, but it is not anticipated that there will be any active buying demands at advanced prices for wood before the last of October or the first of November.

"All favorable offerings at low prices are now being promptly taken up by the mills, and, in our judgment, this indicates a reasonably prompt return to normal conditions in the pulpwood industry within the next sixty to ninety days," concludes Mr. Pearce.

Very Few Contracts Made for Wood

A large lumber contractor from New Brunswick says: "The season in this vicinity is considerably past for entering into contracts for pulpwood. This is usually done in the early part of the summer, say, June and July. Owing to the poor prospects, practically no contracts have been made at all. The result has been that very little new wood was cut and peeled during the peeling months of May, June and July. After that wood will not peel."

The contractor says he was through a large section of the province of Quebec a short time ago and found that similar conditions prevailed there. There is no doubt in Quebec that there is a much greater surplus of last year's wood on hand undelivered than there is in New Brunswick.

So far as prices or demand are concerned, during the past few months there has been no improvement; in fact, it is declared that matters are worse now than they were a few months ago, and there does not seem to be very much prospect of any active business in the pulpwood line for, at least, a year. By this is meant that very few Canadian or American mills will be in the market until next fall. All these mills are pretty well filled up with plenty of wood, and it will take the time referred to before their over-plus stocks are worked down. In the meantime the falling prices of newsprint do not make them at all keen to look ahead for future supplies.

Large Quantities of Pulpwood Still on Hand

Auger & Son, Limited, Quebec, P.Q., say there is no demand for pulpwood at the present time for immediate or future delivery. The American mills have large stocks which was bought at very high prices; in fact, the price of wood to-day compared with last year shows a drop of $15.00 to $20.00 per cord. Under present conditions some people will have to take an enormous loss on their woods. With a jumping of European pulp at a low price on the American market, the firm believe that these mills are in a rather precarious condition at the present time.

Pulpwood Outlook is Rather Quiet.

The demand for pulpwood at the present time is very limited and nearly all the pulp and paper mills are well supplied for the coming season. One Toronto concern, which last year handled 35,000 cords, will this season not purchase more than half this quantity. Owing to the meagre call for wood of any kind, while a number of settlers and others are anxious to make contracts, they do not find contractors willing to enter into agreements.

Prices are nominal in most cases and much depends upon the location, shipping facilities and railway rates. Peeled spruce is quoted at $12.50 to $13.00 per cord, f.o.b. cars, south of North Bay, Ont. which is about 225 miles north of Toronto, and $9.00 at ponits along the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway up to Cochrane.

The requisitions for poplar and balsam are few.The average figure being paid south of North Bay is $8.00 per cord while at other points in Northern Ontario it is only $5.00.

About a year and a half ago nearly every settler, sawmill man, limit owner and contractor was taking out pulpwood in unlimited quantities due to the general call on all sides for wood. Now there is plenty of wood but with little demand. Contractors in Northern Ontario are not buying for speculative purposes A year ago they were not afraid to deal extensively in "futures," but just now they are pursuing a conservative course and purchasing only what they know they can dispose of to regular customers.

Veteran Crown Timber Agent Passes

William Margach died recently at Kenora at the age of eighty-eight years, after being confined to his house for some months. When he was superannuated in January last, he was one of the oldest officials of the province of Ontario, having been in the service for over forty years. In 1879 he was appointed Colonization Road Inspector for the District of Thunder Bay, and three years later was made Crown Timber Agent for Thunder Bay. In 1889 he was made Crown Timber Agent at Rat Portage, and removed to that place. The territory covered by this agency included not only the Lake of the Woods and district, but also Rainy River and Lake and in the Upper Seine River as far east as Humber Island. It was an immense area, and he frequently went over it in the discharge of his duties, notwithstanding weather conditions. Mr. Margach was considered one of the most competent officials in the service of Ontario, and his decisions were also recognized as fair both to the province and to the operating lumber companies. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and three sons.

The old MacNab shingle mill near Whonock, B.C. was recently burned to the ground.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Pulpwood Wanted

WE ARE in the market to buy limited quantity of rough and peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood for immediate and future delivery. Log Export and Import Company, 241 Beaver Hall, Montreal. 17-20

Lath Wanted

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 10 cars each of 4 ft. No. 2 and No. 3 White Pine Lath. Also 5 cars 4 ft. No. 1 Hemlock Lath. All lath to be ⅜ in. x 1½ in. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 508-9 Lincoln Building, Detroit, Michigan. 17-19

Spruce Lath Wanted

I am in the market for 4-ft. spruce lath. John F. Burke, 1130 Aeolian Bldg., 33 W. 42nd St., New York. 16tf

Want to Purchase

100 M. ft. each 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quali y White Pine deals, 3 in. x 11 in. x 10 to 16 ft., strong 16 ft. Give full information when quoting. Box 668, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

Want to Buy

WHITE PINE deals—
1st quality, 3 in. x 11 in. x 10 ft. to 16 ft.
2nd quality, 3 in. x 11 in. x 10 ft. to 16 ft.
3rd quality, 3 in. x 11 in. x 10 ft. to 16 ft.
All to be in shipping condition. Box 667. Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

Birch and Maple Wanted

WANTED—First and seconds Birch and Maple in all thicknesses. What have you to offer in 10/4 Birch? Box 676, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

Hemlock, Spruce and White Pine Wanted

WANTED—½ a million feet of Hemlock; ½ a million feet of Spruce and White Pine. Send stock lists to Box 677, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

Hardwood Lumder Wanted

One car or more 1 in. No. 3 Common Hardwoods.
One car or more 1 in. log run Basswood.
One car or more 2 in. and thicker No. 1 Common and Better Birch.
Quote f.o.b. Toronto and Montreal. Box 678, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood. Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

50 M. ft. 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M. ft. 10/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
20 M. ft. 14/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M. ft. 6/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Hard Beech.
15 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm.
30 M. ft. 4/4 Log Run Basswood.
For further particulars apply to Box 639, Canada Lumberman. 15

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch), $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

7 carloads Hardwood Sawdust. D. H. Gillies & Son, London, Ont. 18

For Sale

STANDARD telephone poles. P. O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 18-19

For Sale

1 car Soft Elm, 1 inch.
2 cars Maple, Beech and Birch, 1 inch.
3 cars Black Ash, 1 inch.
15 cars Slabwood and Edgings, 4 ft.
10 cars Saw Dust.
CARD BROS., Mountain Grove, Ont. 19-20

For Sale

40,000 ft. 4 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft. to 12 ft. Second-hand Pine.
90,000 ft. ½ in. x 5 in. to 7 in., random lengths, clear birch, D 2 S.
Will make attractive price to clear.
The Canadian National Carbon Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. 18-21

Machinery Wanted

Steam Engine Wanted

ONE used 11 x 12 Waterous Steam Engine. Box 666, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

Wanted

BAND Resaw or Band Rip, must be in first-class condition. Give particulars and price for cash. Apply The St. Catharines Machinery Co., 64 Niagara St., St. Catharines, Ont. 19

Wanted

BOILER 66 x 14 ft. or 66 x 16 ft. Got to have 100 lb. pressure. Size, to drive 45 h.p. steam engine for saw mill. Stack 42 inch diameter, height 70 feet. State whether steel or iron. Long Lumber Co., Spectator Bldg., Hamilton, Ont. 19

Wanted

Lumbermen's snow-plow, in good order.

John B. Smith & Sons.
Toronto

Machinery For Sale

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.
THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

WATEROUS Big Champion Edger for six saws. For further information apply The Conger Lumber Co., Ltd., Parry Sound, Ont. 18-tf

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.
Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.
Send us your inquiries.
19tf R. T. GILMAN & CO., Montreal.

For Sale

Box-Board Printer, 18 x 44 in. Connell & Dengler, Two-color, Chain Feed, $950.00.
Moulder, 4-side, 10 in. American, $700.00.
Double Cut-off Saw, Automatic, Berlin, No. 229, $775.00.
Band Resaw, 54 in. Berlin with 3 saws, $1,100.00.
Slab Resaw, Fischer Little Giant, $375.00.
Railway Cut-off Saw, S. A. Woods No. 190, $200.00.
Box Groover, Chase-Turbine No. 245 Automatic, $300.00.
Nailing Machines, Morgan and Doig, all sizes.
CHAS. N. BRAUN MACHINERY CO., Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A. 18-19

Good Values

"SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE"

Timber Sizer and Planer, American 30 x 12 in., 4 side.
Matcher, American No. 229, fast feed hardwood flooring.
Moulder, Hermance, 10 in., 4 side.
Moulder, American, 10 in., 4 side.
Moulder, Woods No. 2, 10 in. inside.
Belt Sander, Duplex double edge.
Scraper, Baxter D. Whitney, 42 in.
Rubbing Machine, Moore and Curtis.
Circular Saw Mill, Hossier Pony.
Band Resaw, Mershon, 44 in.
Band Resaw, Connel & Dengler, 60 in.
Band Rip Saw, American No. 1, roll feed.
Band Rip Saw, Fay & Egan, chain feed.
Jointer, Falls undercut, 24 in., power feed.
Lathe, back knife, Clement, 40 in.
Dowel Machine, E. B. Hayes and Fay & Egan.
Dowel Gluer and Driver, E. B. Hayes.
Carving Machine, Moore, 4 spindle.
McKnight No. 26-F double sawing and boring machine for chair work.
Planer, Fay & Egan, 30 in. single.
Planer and Matcher, Holmes, 15 x 4 in.
Moulder, H. B. Smith, 4 side.
Sander, 30 in. Berlin two drum.
Sander, 60 in. Columbia three drum.
Resaw, Circular, Connel & Dengler.
Jointer, 24 in., Buss Machine Works.
Woodworking Machinery Co. of Buffalo 54 Mechanic St., Buffalo, N.Y.
E01-11-tf

Situations Vacant

LUMBER SALESMAN required by Toronto wholesale firm, must be experienced salesman. Apply giving references, age and salary required. Applications confidential Box 656 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-19

WANTED—Experienced lumber salesman with first-class connection in Ontario and New York State. One well posted in Coast Stocks preferred. Apply with references and salary required, which will be treated confidentially, to Box 671, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as Band Saw Filer. No job too big. James Sillars, Route 1, Box 79, Withee, Wis. 15-19

MILLWRIGHT WANTS POSITION as sawmill superintendent; has had ten years' experience in sawmill. Can furnish best of references. Apply Box 662, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Northern New Jersey Salesman

RELIABLE married man, 38, having good following and calling on the yards regularly each month, open for line of spruce lath and dimensions, Box 658, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

Woodwerkers and Lumbermen

AGGRESSIVE young man, twenty-two, desires position with millwork, lumber, fibre or pulp concern. Five years' thorough experience millwork and lumber offices various departments in orders, sales, costs, bookkeeping, payrolls, correspondence and typewriting; excellent credentials. Box 673, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

RETURNED MAN, 26, married, seeks permanent position in planing mill. Capable of taking full charge of shipping, lumber inspection and sales. A1 man on production and a fair draftsman. Box 670, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

WANTED—Why not place your requisitions for Pacific Coast requirements in the hands of an experienced buyer on a commission basis? Several years' experience in supplying Coast stocks to all Eastern markets. Have best possible connections with reliable mills only. Would consider exclusive arrangement if sufficient volume offered. Highest references, Eastern and Western, furnished. Reply in first instance to P.O. Box 1265, Vancouver, B.C. 19-20

MARRIED man, 29 years of age, twelve years' experience bookkeeping and general office routine, wishes position with lumber or pulp and paper company as accountant-bookkeeper. Can furnish best of references. Box 674, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

LUMBER SALESMAN covering Eastern Ontario, fifteen years' experience open for immediate engagement; good connections, reasonable salary. Box 675, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

Miscellaneous

Wanted

LUMBER BUGGIES or trucks, also front truck for hauling lumber in yard. Apply Box 661, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

Business Chances

Farm and Timber For Sale

150 acres, about half cleared, balance first-class timber. For further particulars apply, J. M. Overholt, Woodstock, Ont., R. R. 5. 16-19

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

CANADIAN PATENTS AND REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF THE THERMO-MYST LUMBER DRYER FOR SALE

EXCELLENT business opening to parties with knowledge of lumber industry and moderate amount capital, to establish a business for which there is a lucrative field in Canada. The Dry Kiln that has proven its merits in the United States. Write or call on R. MacLeay, 179 Duke St., Montreal, Que., for further information. 19

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

SALE OF LUMBER

SEALED tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope 'Tender for Lumber will be received up to noon of Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1921, for the purchase of the whole or any portion of approximately 500,000 feet B.M. assorted Lumber consisting of Oak, Birch, Fir, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, now lying at H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S.

This Lumber is well seasoned, unused stock, and is open to inspection at any time.

Tender forms and full particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to the Naval Store Officer at the Dockyard.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Naval Service.
Ottawa, Ont., September 13, 1921.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 19

The U. S. Lumber Schedule
(From the New Republic)

If we were short a million and a half homes when lumber was on the free list, how much worse off shall we be if Canadian lumber, as tentatively proposed in schedule D of the Fordney bill, is subjected to a twenty-five per cent. ad valorem duty? Certain powerful groups are in the capital working hard for Schedule D. What if they succeed? Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., estimates that this twenty-five per cent. protection will cost us, if we still insist on importing Canadian lumber, $200,000,000 a year. If we refuse to pay this, and fall back on our own resources, our dwindling capital of forests will be further whittled away. Our forests, heaven knows, need protection enough already, but Schedule D means the kind of protection that protects nobody but the few men who profit from the destruction of the forests.

An improvement in market condition has resulted in resumed activities in the Central British Columbia lumbering districts. A number of the mills between Prince George and Lucerne are operating, and others are arranging to get the saws running at an early date.

Solid Woven Belting

Special Hair Twintex
Solid Cotton

These Beltings will solve your driving problems and save you money.

Representative for Eastern Canada
GEORGE F. SHEPPARD
702 Southam Bldg., MONTREAL

SUMNER & CO.
108 Worth Street
NEW YORK

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at Restigouche, Que.

Portland Office 31½ Exchange St.

Cable Address: Chalbay, Portland, & Restigouche, Que.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ottawa Outlook Has Brightened Somewhat

Trade conditions in the Ottawa lumber market, during the closing period of September, showed very little change from those existing during the first part of the month. Judging from underlying factors of the market, the outlook if anything, brightened a little, though business was dull.

The bright spot was building, and the last part of the month showed more building going steadily ahead, than perhaps in any period since the Parliament building work was being rushed about eighteen months ago. In the spring months, and during May and June, when labor troubles loomed large, it was predicted there would be practically no building going on when October came around. October had about arrived and the answer to the pessimists was that works already undertaken were going steadily ahead.

To all appearances people who put off necesssary repairs in the spring, thinking that when fall came they could get materials for about any price they wanted to pay, are beginning to find out their mistake and in the face of necessity are beginning to undertake a certain amount of curtailed operations. Every one of these helps the lumber market. This year stocks are not large and every thousand feet sold means the elimination of carrying charges into next year.

That is the view that the trade is beginning to wake up and take a look at. Some circles of the trade cannot see it at all,—especially those who can carry over their stocks and think they can get as high a price next spring as they will now or perhaps higher on the anticipation of a building boom taking place, and this year's cut being small.

Nearly everyone at Ottawa agrees there is a particularly hard winter ahead, and with the great amount of unemployment, caused this year largely by the attitude of labor, that there will not likely be as much ready money available for individual residential building next spring

The optimists of the Ottawa market do not look at it that way. They see the chance that the housing and lack of space situation cannot go much further and as a proof of this, point to the awakening of the demand for repair and alteration stock. Next spring they are letting take care of iself, and are of the opinion that the average individual who intended to build this year and did not, will do so next spring with the certain prospect of lower labor costs. Let it be said here and now, there is the further opinion in building circles at Ottawa that the Building Trades Council as a union organization will not likely carry next spring the same amount of weight as it did when it precipitated the building trades strike on May 1st, 1921.

The prospect of non-union labor being in good supply at Ottawa next spring, is something that should go a long way toward stimulating interest in building.

The preparations for the establishment of woods camps proceeded satisfactorily. There was no shortage of labor and transportation kept good. Only a few of the sawmills in the Ottawa Valley continued to operate.

Conditions with the woodworking factories showed no change from the labor end there being a good supply available.

Exports to Europe and the United States for the summer, and particularly for August and early September, were generally conceded to have been considerably less than a year ago.

Halifax Thinks Prices are Little Steadier

There has been a gradual but steady recession in the price of practically all kinds of Eastern lumber during the nine months that have elapsed of the present year. Spruce and hemlock have experienced the greatest slump, while pine, owing to its comparative scarcity, has not reacted to nearly the same extent.

Hardwoods are in very little demand, and manufacturers and dealers with stocks of hardwood on hand, will be obliged to hold until there is greater activity exhibited on the part of furniture and other hardwood using industries.

There are not wanting indications that prices will be stabilized for a time at their present level, but whether the market has yet reached bottom is a mere matter of conjecture. Divergent views are held by those equally competent to size the situation up correctly. The memory of the past year discourages the expression of any very decided opinion on the matter. As the position stands today, the cost of production figures in a decidedly small degree. The information vouchsafed by a manufacturer that he is losing so many dollars per thousand on a transaction may call forth an expression of sympathy from a prospective buyer but has little influence in relation to actual value. In an open market, the price paid is determined by the law of supply and demand, and the forcing of large quantities of lumber on a restricted and weak market has had the inevitable result of still further lowering prices.

With tthe British market to all intents and purposes closed, shippers have been obliged to confine their efforts largely to the local and American markets. Building has been quiet and the yards both here and across the line have shown no disposition to increase their stocks. Nearly all that has been shipped this summer has gone into consumptiotn, and the yards are as bare as they were in the spring. This is one very favourable feature, as there is still a great latent demand, which will be immediately reflected in improved f.o.b. values, as soon as business in general returns to a normal basis.

That there can be any lasting improvement until the export trade to Britain revives does not seem very probable.

Stocks of spruce on hand in Liverpool, Manchester and other ports on the other side show a steady improvement according to trade reports, but there is not sufficient improvement in the situation to encourage importers to buy at prevailing prices.

It is encouraging to note the optimistic tone of bankers and improved conditions generally. The lumber industry will benefit along with other branches of trade, and as soon as confidence has been restored and business is resumed on a sure basis, the export trade will certainly improve

Owing to the high cost of supplies, the cost of lumbering in this section will be as high if not higher during the coming winter than last winter.

All kinds of feed have gone up in price, and while wages are low, logging operations will probably be more expensive than last season. With lumber prices as they are, there will be a very small cut got out this winter according to present indications.

There has been a flurry in laths in the American market during the past few weeks, which developed when a shortage became apparent and buyers found that the market here was bare. Those mills which were holding their summer's accumulation for better prices, let go on the rising market and a number of mills increased their lath output on short notice, so that the buyers on the other side do not anticipate any further increase in price, but show so little faith in the prices holding at the present level, that they will not contract for future shipment, but still pursue the policy of buying only for their immediate needs.

Better Feeling Prevailing Throughout Ontario

There is no material change in the general lumber situation except that a better feeling prevails. Some improvement is reported in the demand at various towns and cities owing to considerable building being undertaken this fall. In the larger centres a good deal of construction in the way of new dwellings is going on, and there is every indication that with labor settling down at a number of points, several structures which have been held back may be proceeded with. Retailers are, however, only ordering such stock as they require, or for which they have an immediate demand. There is no purchasing in the way of increasing the quantity of lumber in the yards which in most cases is very low. September has just been an average 1921 month with the wholesalers, and although more inquiries have been received, most sales transactions have been of a limited character. Prices on all lines remain fairly stationary. Lath are scarce and in active requisition.

A number of lumber companies are now putting in camps for the coming season, and the operations in the bush will be larger to some extent than at first anticipated, particularly in the Ottawa Valley. There have been some interesting rumors of sales during the past few weeks, and the general outlook is, no doubt, brighter than it was a few weeks ago.

Negotiations for the sale of several blocks are reported. However as a general rule many wholesalers do not seem to want to buy stocks en bloc at the present time.

In speaking of the general outlook, a Northern operator recently said,—"Everything in the lumber line seems rather slow at present but we are anxious to keep things going the best we can, and have been endeavoring to move some fo our stock as we feel that we are carrying too much. We also find that any cars that the wholesalers ask for, generally are the cream of our stock."

Varied reports come from retail lumbermen throughout Ontario.

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Some declare that they are doing from 60% to 75% as much business as last year, while in other districts it is asserted that trade is very quiet, especially in the towns owing to many factories being shut down. Busness received from the farmers has, however, been very fair and a number of dealers are doing everything they can to stimulate trade, and have succeeded in a small way. Another lumberman declares,—"We do not intend to operate in the bush this winter as we believe there is sufficient stock available at the mills and the cost of production is high. We,however. look for better trade in the spring when some of the present stocks have moved."

The wages paid in the camps now run from $20.00 to $30.00, so operators state, which will bring the cost of manufacturing down considerably during the coming year. The outlay for general supplies is also reported to be about 15% lower than last season. So far good men for the woods are rather scarce, and one eastern lumberman stated during the past week that when his mill closed down he offered to send every man to the bush. Out of a total of 150 employees, only six volunteered. A recent despatch from North Bay states that 150 bushmen were required for jobs but only comparatively few applications were received, and one company had to send to Sudbury to get the required number of men. It would appear as if the number of logs taken out during 1921—1922 will be only 60% of what was done last winter.

Mr. J. Innes, of the Sutherland-Innes Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont., in writing the "Canada Lumberman" regarding present conditions in the trade, says: "The hardwood lumbermen and the cooperage men are not doing anything, at the present time, in the way of stocking up their mills for the year 1922, until the railroad rates are adjusted. Rates on cooperage stock have advanced since the war, in some cases over 100%, and those on logs the same, so that with present carrying charges, it is impossible to stock up the mills, and compete with southern lumber and cooperage stock. On account of these conditions, a great many of the mills have large stocks on hand, and unless they get relief of some kind, there will be no stocking done at the mills except where logs can be put in by water, and very little of this will be done, unless the outward rates on manufactured material are reduced considerably. The manufacturers would now face a loss, if they undertook to manufacture hardwood lumber and cooperage stock, with the present rates of freight in existence. We have, therefore, not engaged any lumberjacks, or purchased any camp supplies, for this season, but understand that men can be engaged for considerably less than a year ago."

Quebec Exporters Discuss Lumber Prospects

The prognostications made by the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" regarding the outlook for the shipment of timber and deals to the United Kingdom and other European markets, have been borne out by the past few months' experience, and the present visualization of the situation.

In my last letter the dearth of business expected from the United Kingdom for the year 1921, and the general discouraging conditions existing in England it was shown that only two ship cargoes of timber had been ordered for shipment from the port of Quebec for the entire season of navigation. This included an order received from the British Admiralty by the firm of Dobell, Beckett & Co., which also had an order for fancy pine to be shipped to the West coast of England.

Apart from these mentioned orders from abroad, there has been practically no improvement, and the letters received by Quebec exporting firms at London, Liverpool and other British trade centres, have not and are still not yet, to say the least, very optimistic. The firm of W. J. Sharples Co., Limited, and the firm of John Burstall & Co. have shipped a few parcels each, the first-named firm 50 tons of logs to Liverpool by the C.P.O.S. "Empress of France and Britain," and the latter-named firm two or three small orders of timber as part cargo on ocean freighters.

These export houses, when asked about business and the prospects for trade in the United Kingdom, frankly state that there is no business, no orders coming and none expected this year, or until the economic conditions in England improve, and a better feeling of confidence among the capitalistic and industrial interests justify a spirit of optimism.

The Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" has met and talked with many prominent business men, who have during the past month returned from abroad to tell the same story; nevertheless they have hopes that England will weather the storm of her present economic difficulties, but certainly will not until the dark clouds, that now hover on the horizon, disappear. Canadian lumber interests will have to bear with the situation.

In the meantime conditions in the United States are beginning to assume a brighter aspect. Mr. Gerard Power, president of the firm of W. J. Sharples, Reg., president of the Quebec Timber Limits Association, etc., who recently established a subsidiary lumber company at New York, and one of the brightest of Canada's younger generation of lumbermen, in an interview with the "Canada Lumberman," said,-"For the present we are not counting upon the trade in the United Kingdom, as we know the existing conditions, and must submit with good grace to the inevitable.

"I regret to add that business generally is at a standstill locally and throughout the whole of Canada, on account of the backward state of construction, due to the high price of labor and material I am pleased to say however, that business is beginning to look brighter in the United States. But one great danger is looming up to menace the Canadian lumber interests. I refer to liquidation sales that are calculated to crowd the American market and so upset and reduce profits that will not only wipe out profits but eat into capital. I have before me a letter, just received from one of our American correspondents telling us that a Canadian eastern firm is liquidating its lumber in the New York market at a price so low that it is practically a sacrifice. I am very much afraid that before the end of the year, a number of Canadian lumber firms will follow the example and do such harm to the trade that it will take considerable time to remedy the effects.

"The export of lumber from Switzerland and other lands into the United States at very low prices is responsible. These countries have had to carry very large stocks during and since the war which they are forced to liquidate, and undersell the Canadian exporters.

"I am pleased, however, to say that business in the United States, due to a revival in construction, is beginning to boom, and the newly established New York firm, in which I am interested, is doing fairly well Quoting from F. W. Dodge Company, construction activity in August was four per cent greater than in July, and nine per cent greater than in August 1920. Contracts awarded during August 1921 in the twenty-seven northeastern states of the American Commonwealth, amounted to $220,972,000. Residential construction continues in the lead over all other classes of buildings. It accounted for thirty-six per cent of the total in August, amounting to $44,797,000. or twenty per cent of the total; business buildings $35,526,000. or sixteen per cent; educational buildings $27,959,000. or thirteen per cent, and industrial buildings 10,832,000 or five per cent.

"The total volume of contracts let in the twenty-seven Northeastern states during the first eight months of the present year, has been ten per cent greater than the average for the first eight months of the preceding five years. Contemplated new work reported from January 1st to September 1st 1921 has amounted to $3,202,731.000

"Here in Canada, construction is behind fully five years. This is due to the high cost of living, higher than in the United States; also high cost of production, likewise higher than in the United States. Wholesale men discussing the lull in Canadian construction, speak of trade being dull They say that it happens that those of their customers who have the courage to build lack money, and those who have the money, lack courage."

Dealers in pulpwood have had a trying season to get rid of this stock. There is practically no demand whatever, and the prices are as low in some cases as $12. per cord, without a purchaser. This is due to the flooding of the United States with Switzerland wood and German paper at prices that undermine the American paper industry. Lumber merchants and pulpwood dealers, who have recently returned from the United States, discussing these conditions, say they have talked with American interests on this invasion of their markets by the German interests and all appear much concerned.

The lumber operations in the bush this coming winter do not look very propitious on account of the stagnation of the market, and in view of the situation the Quebec provincial government has suspended the increase of rates on stumpage adopted last spring, with the hope that lumber operations would be proceeded with as formerly with the object of giving labor employment in the woods.

Another Sawmill Goes Up in Smoke

The sawmill of D.Laliberte & J.Gagnon at St.Cecile, nine miles north of Lake Megantic, Que., was recently destroyed by fire. Several thousand cedar shingles, four hundred cords of pulpwood and several thousand feet of hardwood lumber fell a prey to the flames. It is thought that the blaze was of an incendiary origin. The Quebec Central Railway tank, which was the chief water supply of the village, was one of the first to go, and as a consequence the work of the volunteer firemen became a serious task.

After a shut-down the Nipigon Fibre & Paper Co. at Nipigon, Ont., has again commenced operations. It is expected the capacity of the mill will shortly be increased from 50 to 100 tons.

LUMBERMEN

GET in touch with us when in need of camp supplies. We feel sure that we can interest you and give satisfaction in every demand you may make on us for grocery requirements. Dozens of satisfied lumbermen customers attest our ability to handle properly any business with which we are favored.

Give us an enquiry

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

CHURCH ST. AND ESPLANADE TORONTO

Maple Leaf Saws

Manufactured in Galt, Canada

We absolutely guarantee every Maple Leaf Saw. The fine Razor Steel used in all our saws is manufactured exclusively for us. Our secret tempering process refines and toughens the raw material to such an extent that Maple Leaf Saws will stand up under the most severe tests and last longer than any other saws on the market.

Write for our catalogue and prices

SHURLY-DIETRICH COMPANY, LIMITED

GALT, CANADA

WESTERN BRANCH—1642 Pandora St., Vancouver, B.C. EASTERN BRANCH—306-308 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont

Proper Information in Ordering Millwork

"How to Order Millwork" was the subject of an interesting and intensely practical address delivered recently in Milwaukee, Wis., by W. M. Mullin of the Wilbur Lumber Co. He dealt with the topic from the standpoint of selling, ordering and stocking millwork, and in the course of his remarks said:—

I have been asked to tell of a few of the snags or whirlpools of the sash and door business that cause the retail lumber dealer grief and trouble. A certain lumber dealer once said to me relative of the sash and door business as connected with the retail lumber business: "Mullin the lumber business would be like heaven if it were not for the sash and door end of it." I asked him why, and he replied: "Because it is the sash and door that cause all the hell in the retail lumber business." It seems that this particular dealer was bothered more or less with letters from the mill, questioning items on estimates and orders which he would send in, and asking for more information.

I happened to run across one of his orders sent me not long ago, and as it is but a short list I am going to read it to you, item for item, and and point out where my dealer friend could have saved himself considerable correspondence and greatly improved the service to his customer if he would simply use the little rule of carefulness in making out his estimates and orders. I do not know if you gentlemen realize that the lack of information in connection with the items on an estimate or order is often the cause of poor service by the mill, due to the time required in corresponding and delay in getting the proper information on certain millwork items. Of course, we realize that often all information can not always be given, such as stair and cabinet measurements etc., but there is information that can always be given, and in many instances is not. If the dealer will co-operate with the carpenter or customer he will be repaid by much better service from the mill and no doubt please his customer because of it much more than the dealer who neglects to give such information and uses valuable time in corresponding when the material should be in work.

I will take the first item of the list referred to as being lacking in information:

"1 window 2 lts 24/30 1⅜ ck gld top cut 4 lts.

What does he mean—four lights wide or two lights wide and two lights high? It is always best to use catalog number for such designs and the mill will take care of the proper width of division bars for each width of window. Lack of such information costs the dealer four to five days' delay on his windows, as it makes it necessary to write a letter and await a reply.

Next item: "Two casement sash opg 3/4x5/2 1⅜ lt gld." In this instance what the dealer really wanted was a pair of casement sash to fill an opening 3/4x5/2, but, of course, he got just what he specified, two casement opening, 3/4x5/2. This is a common error.

Be Particular in Specifications.

In writing up casement sash, if a pair is wanted I would suggest that you specify "pair or casement sash to fill opening 3/4x5/2 1⅜," or whatever the opening is, and always state if same are to be rabitted, and, if so, whether they are swing in or out. If just one casement sash is wanted to fill an opening write, "single casement sash to fill opening." Your casement sash trouble will be gone forever if you follow these two simple rules.

The next item: "One half circle top dormer sash lt 30in. wide cut four lights."

In this case he neglected to state whether or not the circle sash was half wide top inside and outside or just half circle top outside and square inside, and again failed to show how the sash was divided with four lights.

The item: "Three doors 2/6x7/9 1⅜ two panel red oak two sides." In this case it is impossible to proceed with the order, as we would not know if large panel above or below was wanted. The catalog number in this instance would have allowed us to ship the door four or five days sooner.

"One casement sash frame opg 3/4x5/2 1⅜ jambs 1⅜x5⅜, 1⅛ outside casg plain head set up." This item is entirely wrong. It should read. "1 single casement sash frame opening 3/4x5/2 1⅜ jambs 1⅜x5⅜ 1⅛ O. S. casg., plain head, set up." It should also state whether the casement sash is stationery or to swing in or out.

The item: "1 side of window trim 2 lt 24/30 yellow pine, to consist of casing 83808, back band 8378, apron to match, apron mould, window stool 1⅛, window stop."

Here the dealer neglected to give the proper width and thickness of stool and the proper thickness and width of stops. I really think that these two items are neglected more as regards proper information than any other two items in the sash and door business.

Whenever I ask a carpenter or contractor how wide the window stops and the window stool should be he seems to be up a tree. A full size detail of a window frame for frame construction and one for brick building in office would allow the contractor to figure the proper widths right in the lumber office at the time he places his order Nothing can be done with an order that lacks this information.

Item of "124 lin. ft. three member base"

Many times we are not given moulding numbers for base, and of course are at a loss to know what to furnish.

The next item: "1 col. opg. 9/0x7/0 design Lindell Wilbur gate, for 5⅜ jambs red oak." This is a good one, altho it looks as if written up correctly. I happened to furnish such a colonnade opening on a job this spring and wrote up the order just as I have it here.

I never gave the matter a thought again until the dealer telephoned me to come to his city at once, a s the colonnade was made wrong and the carpenter would not accept it. After I looked the job over I could see immediately where the trouble lay. You will note the opening is 9/9x7/0 and the design is Lindell. The Lindell pedestals are made 3/4 wide, as they contain two doors, so naturally the opening left to walk between the pedestals when set in this 9/0 opening was but 2/10, which of course would not look right. We managed to cut them down to one door and satisfied the contractor. In writing up colonnade openings I would suggest that you make sure your opening is wide enough to take care of your pedestals.

Mr. Hazen Disposes of Lumber Business

Harry Hazen, Tillsonburg, Ont.
Retiring from retail trade.

Harry Hazen of Tillsonburg, who has been in the lumber business in that town since 1916, has sold out to M. L. Burwell, who has been in his employ for some time. Mr. Burwell is well qualified to conduct a retail yard, and many friends will wish him every success in his venture. Mr. Hazen will take a rest for the present and may later on embark in the wholesale line. He is a son of John M. Hazen of Houghton Centre, and spent the early years of his life on the farm. In 1916, Thos. Crawford, an uncle of Harry Hazen, who had conducted a lumber yard in Tillsonburg, for a long time, passed away, and Mr. Hazen sold his farm and bought the stock of lumber from the estate. The yard is situated on the G.T.R. tracks, from which a siding extends to the premises. A large and carefully-selected stock of shingles, lath, doors, etc., has been carried, in addition to the usual lines of lumber. Mr. Hazen is a member of the O.R.L.D.A. and has always taken an active interest in the proceedings of that body.

Durability of Split and Round Posts

Is a split fence post as durable as a round fence post? This is a question frequently asked of the United States Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., and the reply is that one kind of post will last about as long as the other if the amount of heartwood is the same in both. But if the percentage of sapwood is increased by splitting, the split post will be less durable, and if the percentage of heartwood is increased, it will be more durable than a round one. Posts of spruce, hemlock, or any of the true firs are exceptions to this rule, because their heartwood and sapwood are about equally durable.

When posts are to be treated with creosote or other preservative, a round post is preferable to a split post, because of the comparative ease with which the sapwood can be treated. The heart faces on split posts do not, as a rule, absorb preservative well. Split red oak posts will take treatment, because the wood is very porous, but the heart faces of split posts of many other species, notably white oak, red gum, and Douglas fir, resist the penetration of preservative even under heavy pressure.

A big celebration was held by the employees of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. at Iroquois Falls on Labor Day. All the men of the various departments of the mill marched in sections and divisions. There was a splendid procession, in which were shown many different floats, which revealed the processes of making pulp and paper. The machinists were awarded first prize for their float, which was a miniature machine shop with men at work. The paper mill carried off the prize for the best clown. Due to the beautiful lawns, well-kept shrubs and well-maintained thoroughfares, Iroquois Falls is now known as "the beauty town of the North."

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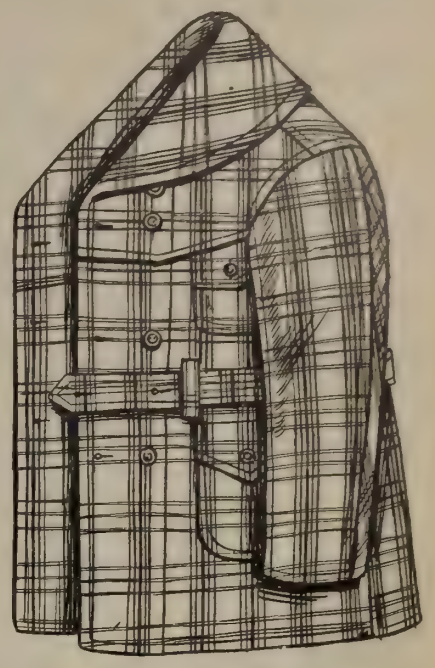

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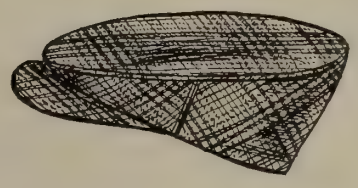

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Forest is Big Factor in National Economics

Proposal to Establish School for Instruction of Woods Rangers is Warmly Endorsed—Progress Made in Australia Along this Line

In the "Canada Lumberman" recently there was an interesting note on the proposal to found a school for the instruction of forest rangers, and it is certain that all who are interested in forests in any part of the world would hail the establishment of such an institution in Canada and in other countries where the forests play a great part in the national economics, says a correspondent. Western Australia has taken the matter up at what might be termed an earlier stage than that which has reference to rangers. Under the Forests Act, 1918, permission is given to the establishment of a school for the education of young men who desire to enter the Forest Service of the State. The Conservator of Forests of Western Australia, Mr. C. E. Lane-Poole, has had the matter under consideration for some time and at last his proposals have received official sanction and steps are now being taken to give concrete expression to the provisions of the Act. In a central district in the forest area a school for apprentices is to be established, and this school will be under the control of a trained higher grade instructional officer. The course of instruction extends over four years and it combines theoretical teaching with practical work in the forests. Every youth entering the school will spend a portion of the year, from four to six months, receiving instruction in forestry theory, and the rest of the year will be attached to an assistant forester or a classification camp, or employed in practical work in some direction or other in the forests.

It was felt that every forester who exercises any degree of authority in the forest should receive a grounding in forestry theory, including the sciences which by their nature are allied to forestry, and it was also recognized that the forester who had received training at an apprentices' school is likely to give better service to the authorities employing him, as well as to see in his work new interests and new possibilities which must remain latent in those who have had no special training.

In the first year of his apprenticeship, the pupil will receive instruction at the school in elementary mathematics, including the calculation of areas and volumes, the construction and use of graphs and a grounding in simple and compound interest. Physiography and geology will come in for some consideration, and under this head are grouped such questions as climate and rock classification with particular reference to Western Australia. In the first year, also, the outlines of systematic botany will be taught, with the elementary anatomy of flowering plants and the general principles of ecology and the geographical distribution of plants. Entomology will include general insect structure and classification, and the differentiation between insects that are harmful and insects that are beneficial to trees.

In the second year soils, their nature and origin, will be dwelt upon, as well as their relationship to trees as food stores. Botany in this year will also have attention, the systematic side will be again illustrated, and the economic functions of botany will also be studied. Surveying will in the second year be attended to. The pupil, under this heading, will be taught levelling and the making of plans to scale, the use of planetables and the plotting of a survey upon a plan. Forest history, and more particularly the history of the forests of his own state, will also be included in the second year curriculum.

In the third year sylviculture will come in for treatment, including the development of forest trees, the character and composition of forests, sylvicultural systems, the promotion and regeneration of forests, and the tending of forests, including principles of thinning. Mensuration this year will also be further studied, the instruments used in forest work will be fully explained, as well as the measurements of standing timber and the determination of increment. Valuation of forests and their protection from fire and other enemies are included in the third year's course.

In the fourth year forest management and working plans is the first item on the schedule of work. Utilization also will be dealt with, and this will cover not only timber, but other forest produce, the felling and conversion of timber and its disposal and sale, utilization of barks, branches, fruits and seeds, and something about the many industries that depend upon forests. Transport and forest engineering will also be considered this year, as well as forest policy and the national aspect of forests. During the course of training in the school and in the forest, apprentices will receive wages as per a scale which has been fixed, and those what at the end of their course pass the examination prescribed by the department will be drafted into the Forest Service as Forest Guards, and from this rank they may rise, through "Assistant Forester" to "Forester," with charge of a district. This school gives expression to the spirit of modern forestry, and its establishment, it can scarcely be doubted, will have the happiest effects in the future upon the forests of Western Australia.

Mr. Mann Has Well Built Mill

One of the most complete of smaller sawmills in Central Ontario is that built by E. H. Mann on the banks of the Otonabee, just south of Peterborough, Ont. The site is a picturesque one, being at the junction of Boyler creek with the river. There are good rail and water shipping facilities, and the equipment of the plant is driven by a 75 h.p. Westinghouse motor, Hydro-electric power being used.

The mill was completed last year and in dimensions is 85 x 30 feet. Mr. Mann, who was for many years engaged in the wood business in Peterborough, and later conducted a successful planing mill, reports that business with him this season has been very fair. The average output of his plant is 15,000 feet a day, the logs sawn being

The new sawmill built by E. H. Mann, Peterboro.

basswood, pine, maple, oak, etc. There is a lath and shingle department in the mill, and just across the creek Mr. Mann has erected a large frame building, which is now used for storage purposes. Later on he intends to convert it into a separate lath and shingle mill.

The sawmill is built on cedar posts embedded in concrete, and Boyler creek forms a good log pond. The logs required for the mill are obtained from farmers in the surrounding district, while Mr. Mann buys patches of bush and with his own men takes out quite a quantity of timber. He also does considerable custom sawing.

After ascending the jack ladder, the logs are rolled on the carriage, which is sixteen feet long and capable of sawing timber up to 34 feet in length. The carriage, which was built by G. Walter Green Co., is operated by a cable release and is hand set. A friction feed nigger turns the logs. The sawdust from the sixty-inch diameter solid tooth circular saw goes by means of a trough conveyor to a hopper, where it is carted away and either sold or used on the yard for filling in purposes.

The lumber passes on live rolls and transfers to the three-saw McRae edger, and is next carried on to the two-saw trimmer. By means of chain conveyors it travels to the waiting wagons under the sorting shed, where it is sorted as to widths and drawn out to the yards and piled. A carrier system conveys to hoppers the trimmer ends and slabs, for which a ready sale is found in the city and surrounding district.

The shingle department is equipped with a cut-off saw, Hamilton horizontal shingle machine, jointer and packers, and twenty-five thousand shingles can be turned out daily. Mr. Mann's plant is economically operated. He is well satisfied with the economy of the electric drive, which he regards as the ideal method for a small sawmill.

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3	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	115 lbs.
1	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	105 lbs.
3	72 in.	16 ft.	90	3½ in.	80 lbs.
1	72 in.	14 ft.	86	3½ in.	100 lbs.
1	66 in.	14 ft.	64	3½ in.	70 lbs.
1	60 in.	18 ft.	78	3 in.	100 lbs.
3	60 in.	16 ft.	44	4 in.	125 lbs.
1	60 in.	16 ft.	58	3½ in.	120 lbs.
1	60 in.	14 ft.	64	3½ in.	100 lbs.
1	60 in.	14 ft.	62	3½ in.	80 lbs.
1	60 in.	12 ft.	74	3 in.	80 lbs.
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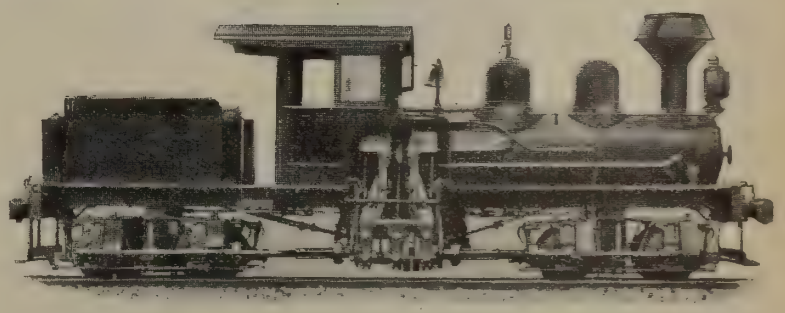

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EDGINGS

The Allen River Milling Co. have completed a new sawmill at Lequille, N.S. H. C. Harnish is the manager of the company.

The blue funnel liner "Protesilaus" left Vancouver recently with 2,000,000 feet of lumber for Japan and 1,500 tons of box shooks for Singapore.

A despatch from Campbellton, N.B., says that a large steamer recently went up the river to Chaleurs Bay Mills to load a cargo of lumber for the American market.

The Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company's plant at St. John, N.B., has closed down temporarily owing to the present state of the pulp market. About two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Fire, believed to have been of an incendiary origin, destroyed 200,000 feet of lumber recently at Queenstown, on the St. John River. Several small piles of lumber were found to have been soaked in oil.

Albert Cotton will shortly erect a new shingle mill in South Vancouver. He is at present operating a large shingle plant on False Creek and will employ a large number of men in his proposed new mill.

The following Canadian firms have made application for membership in the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago: Standard Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal; H. C. Jacoby Lumber Co., Hamilton, Ont., and Chas. T. White & Son, Sussex, N.B.

The Orient is still taking considerable lumber from British Columbia, and between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 feet will be shipped shortly. The lumber movement, especially to Japan, is still maintaining its activity.

The employees of the Westminster Mill Co. lately joined forces recently with those of the Hammond Cedar Co., New Westminster, B.C., in holding an annual picnic on the old townsite of Derby. The event was a great success.

The Spruce Falls Co., Neenah, Wisconsin, who have pulp mills at Kapuskasing, Ont., intend operating a new sawmill at the latter place in the near future to replace the one burned down some time ago. The new mill will be on a considerably larger scale than the old one.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, and Wm. Turnbull, Timber Trade Commissioner for the Pacific Coast province, have returned from an extended business trip to Great Britain and Europe.

The first lumber cargo received at Sarnia this year arrived by the "James Dempsey" on September 13th. The steamer carried a load of over 900,000 feet of hemlock lumber for the well-known firm of McGibbon, Limited, Sarnia.

Chris. McCrae, managing-director of the Alberta Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C., accompanied by his wife and family, was in Toronto recently on his way home from an extended visit to Great Britain and France.

One million feet of lumber at McKay's Siding, near Stewiacke, N.S., was destroyed by fire recently. The lumber was piled near the railway tracks. The Canadian Pacific Railway poles in the vicinity were burned and the wires put out of commission.

R. J. Blair of the Canadian Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal, who has for some years studied decay in structural timber, recently visited several points in New England in order to obtain further information on a number of modern textile mills.

The lumber business of L. F. DeLaplante & Co. (formerly the Beaver Lumber Co.), Port Colborne, Ont., has been purchased by Seeman Bros., of Port Colborne. The transaction was closed through J. P. Berney, who has been recently in charge of the business.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, recently returned from studying Sweden's treatment of the problems of forestry, pulp production, water power, etc. Mr. Pattullo also conducted investigations in Germany and France and gathered a lot of useful information.

In the recent order from China for railway ties and timbers, it appears that C. G. M. M. Limited received an order for a million feet of cross timbers. It seems the United States mills did not get much of the order, Japanese hardwood tie manufacturers having secured the lines cheaper.

It appears that British Columbia shingles in considerably large quantities are still leaving Coast mills for United States points, although most of these shipments, at least those for the Eastern States,

are now being routed across Canada, instead of directly south to the nearest port of entry to the U. S., viz., Sumas, Wash.

Four hundred lumber dealers from Ohio were to have paid a visit to Owen Sound, arriving on the Northern Navigation Company's steamer "Noronic." Arrangements had been made for their reception and entertainment by the Owen Sound Board of Trade, but the trip was cancelled by the lumbermen at the last minute.

The lumbermen in the Restigouche River were lately awaiting rain. It is said there are millions of feet of logs in the river which must be brought into the boom this fall or they will go out to sea with the ice next spring. A week's heavy rain was required to raise the water in the river.

A charter has been granted to Vaillancourt & Compagnie, Limitee, with headquarters at Amqui, in the district of Matane, Que., and a capital stock of $49,000, to carry on lumbering operations in all its branches as well as to buy, sell and deal in pulpwood, paper, etc. Among the incorporators are D. N. Dube, Joseph Vaillancourt and Leopold Dube, all of Amqui.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Everett Mfg. Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $100,000, and headquarters in Sault Ste. Marie. The company is empowered to buy, sell and deal in lumber and other goods. Among the incorporators are Clifford D. Everett, Wilford E. Wolfe and John Bassingthwaighte, all of Sault Ste. Marie.

A petition of the Gatineau Lumber Co. against the local improvement on Sussex Street, between Cumberland Street and Stanley Ave., Ottawa, has been dismissed by Commissioner J. A. Ellis of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. The commissioner, after considering carefully the objections, dismissed the petition, coming to the conclusion that they were not sufficient to prevent the work from going on.

Word received from Montreal is to the effect that only about 25 per cent. of the number of lumber jacks that ordinarily go to the bush will be required this season. Over 15,000 men went out from Montreal to work in the woods last winter . Wages offered this season are very much less, running as low as $20.00 a month, whereas last year at this time the pay was about three times this amount.

A provincial charter has been granted the Ottawa Stair Works, Limited, with a capital stock of $100,000, and headquarters in Ottawa, to manufacture and deal in lumber and woodwork of all kinds and to take over an apartment house on Somerset St., now being part of the estate of John McLaughlin, and also to acquire as a going concern the business now carried on by the Ottawa Stair Works.

A fashionable wedding was celebrated in All Saints' Anglican Church, Ottawa, recently, when Miss Ida Evelyn Woods, younger daughter of Col. James W .Woods, was married to John R. Booth, Jr., son of J. F. Booth and grandson of John R. Booth, Ottawa's lumber king. The happy couple left on a motor trip for California, and on their return will take up their residence in the "Roxborough," Ottawa.

John Stirrett & Sons, Limited, with a capital stock of $100,000, and head office in Port Arthur, Ont., have been granted a charter to carry on the business of lumbermen and timber contractors, sawmill owners, and to buy, sell and deal in logs, pulpwood, railway ties, etc. The incorporators of the company are John Stirrett, Wm. James Stirrett, George P. Stirrett and Andrew M. Stirrett, lumbermen, all of Port Arthur.

The annual statement of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., has just been issued. It shows that the gross profits were $1,412,576, and net operating profits were $1,208,854, deducting interest, fixed charges, depreciation and provincial taxes. In writing down log inventories to approximate market values, net earnings finally stand at $530,603, as compared with $323,757 in the previous year.

The F. C. Thompson Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $30,000, and head office in Toronto, has been formed to acquire from the executors and trustees of the estate of the late F. C. Thompson, the assets and goodwill of the agency business carried on by him, and to continue the general business of agents for ocean freight and marine insurance. Among the incorporators of the company are Henry Thompson Ballagh and Walter C. Laidlaw, Toronto.

The many friends of Earl D. Warner of Toronto, Eastern representative of the Associated Mills of British Columbia, will congratulate him on his recent marriage to Miss Viola Eade of Toronto. The happy event took place last month at 346 Glenlake Ave. R. S. Plant of the Toronto office of the Vancouver Lumber Co. was best man, while Miss Solomon was bridesmaid. Mr. Warner and bride spent their honeymoon in Detroit, and have taken up their residence at 323 Beresford Ave., Toronto.

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2—NAILS REQUIRED—Brantford Asphalt Slates require ONLY 684 nails to lay a square. Brantford Asphalt Slab Slates require ONLY 450 nails.

3—COST OF LAYING—Brantford Asphalt Slab Slates are four on one strip—require only one operation in handling, one operation in spacing—Individual slates are 8x12¾ inches—Cut easily, fit easily, fit on angles and bend over round surfaces. You save 30 to 50 per cent. in laying.

4—NO PAINT OR STAIN REQUIRED—The surface of Brantford Asphalt Slates is in nature's permanent colors, green and red, unfadeable, always attractive—requiring no stain to produce artistic effects, no liquid coats to make them fire-resistant.

5—SAVING OF INSURANCE—Brantford Asphalt Slates are classed as non-combustible by fire insurance companies—a direct saving of from 10 to 20 per cent. on premiums is effected. In certain localities fire regulations demand asbestos paper under some roof materials, but Brantford Asphalt Slates are fire-resistant and are immune from special regulations.

6—COST OF REPAIRS—From the day they are laid Brantford Asphalt Slate roofs show almost 100 per cent. of the original roof untouched. Brantford Asphalt Slates do not curl, split, crack or rot. Complete protection and permanent protection are built into Brantford Asphalt Slate Roofs.

Compare these roof costs with those of any other roofing material; it is your money you are spending and you want value for it—then buy

Brantford
Asphalt Slates

Distributed under Brantford Roofing Trade Marks, through Brantford Roofing Dealers. Stock carried, information furnished, service rendered by our dealer in your district.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited

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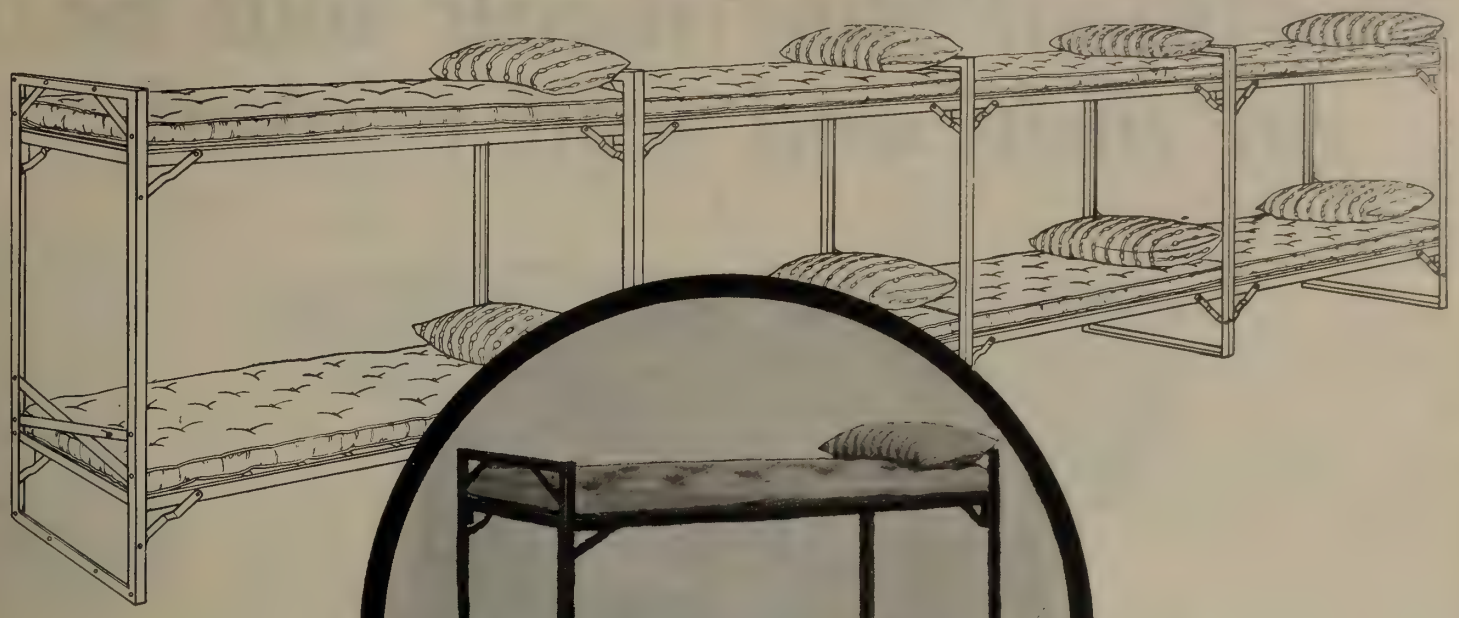
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and Winnipeg



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Produced by Simmons Limited for use in Industrial, Lumber and Railroad Construction Camps

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Where sleeping accommodations must be provided for the "men on the job," Simmons Standardized Steel Bunk Units solve the problem.

These Steel Bunks may be ordered in Single or Double Deck Units. They are absolutely sanitary and comfortable; are easily taken apart and moved. Furthermore, they last indefinitely.

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SERVICE STATIONS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Confident that meals will be on time and well cooked

McClary's
ALGOMA RANGE

Camp equipment when bought must be retained. When everything is set, there is no opportunity to change a faulty utensil. Stake your faith on the real goods—they will give you satisfaction when the testing time comes.

There are no regrets when McCLARY'S ALGOMA RANGE stands in the Cook's shack. Sturdy, strong and massive, splendidly finished with every angle strengthened and all vital parts protected, the Algoma Range insures complete satisfaction. The boys will be confident that meals will be on time and well cooked.

There is the leveled clear cooking surface of cast iron with the unusually large area—the big capacity oven—the nicely proportioned firebox and the efficient operation. No fancy trimmings to bother the chef; just a plain business-like range specially built for camp life.

McCLARY'S nearest Branch or dealer will furnish you with complete information—

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"Make Good Stoves and Cooking Utensils

Head Office and Factories—London, Ontario

Distributing Warehouses: **London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton**

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"MAPLE LEAF" BRAND
Stitched Cotton Duck Belting

Strong Durable Economical True Running

Specially adapted for use in Lumber Mills

We have a good stock of well seasoned belting on hand, and would be pleased to receive your orders. Ask your Superintendent what he requires. The best is the cheapest.

MAPLE LEAF BELT DRESSING

The Best for all Kinds of Belts

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We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel,"
"St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

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Representatives for Maritime Provinces:
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CAMP HEATER

No.	Length of wood	Diameter of Steel Body	Weight
30	30	18	100
38	38	23	150
44	44	23	160
50	50	23	175

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SUPPER is over. Pretty soon the pipes are drawing good and the men are gathered 'round the faithful old stove—glowing red, and radiating warmth and good cheer. The old, old yarns go the rounds once again and Red McTavish is sure to give his usual turn at the fiddle. Maybe a passing preacher or a "Y" man is there to lead the sing-song before everybody turns in for the night.

What a big part the stove plays! It is the centre of the evening's activities. And so it has been for a good many years. Even the old timers can't remember when it first came. Look at it closer. The name is there. It is an "ADAM HALL"!

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Ovens, widths	Depth	Height Fire Boxes, Wood	
24-in.	26-in.	16-in.	28-in.
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FIBRICO JOINTLESS FURNACE LINING

For lining Furnaces, Dutchovens and Woodburners

Replaces Fire Bricks for all purposes. Saves Labor.

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In every mill office and yard you will see the familiar sign "No smoking." Lumbermen know the loss which would result from a fire—but how many of them take the trouble to adequately protect their mills and warehouses?

Your mill may be the next to burn. Eliminate serious loss by installing

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"ALMETL" Firedoors and Shutters are built of **steel**, heavily galvanized. They have no wood cores "protected" by light terne or similar covering. They are built to last and will withstand the most intense fire without buckling, twisting or sagging. And the prices are right, too. Write us.

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In laying plans for the Winter work—in overhauling your equipment—how about your harness?

If it needs renewing—take our word for it that there is only one style of outfit that is worth considering.

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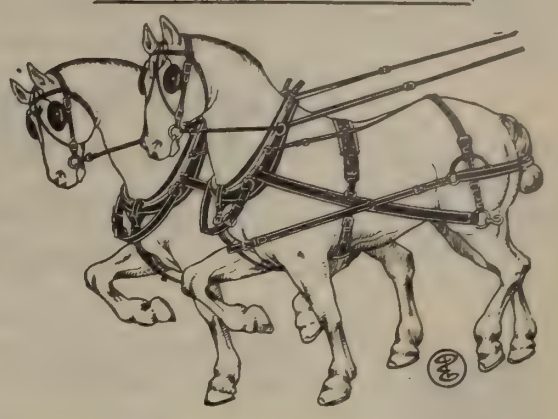

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Arrow Head Saws are entirely a Canadian product. Let us send you catalogue and price lists.

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POSITIVELY NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES

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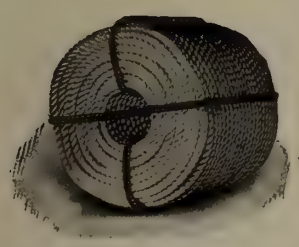

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Good cordage never was cheap—but neither was cheap cordage either. In fact, you'll invariably find the so-called "cheap" kind more expensive than Lion Brand. Cordage almost good enough is like an egg almost fresh enough. In other words, there can be no compromise about the quality of cordage. Think it over. . . .

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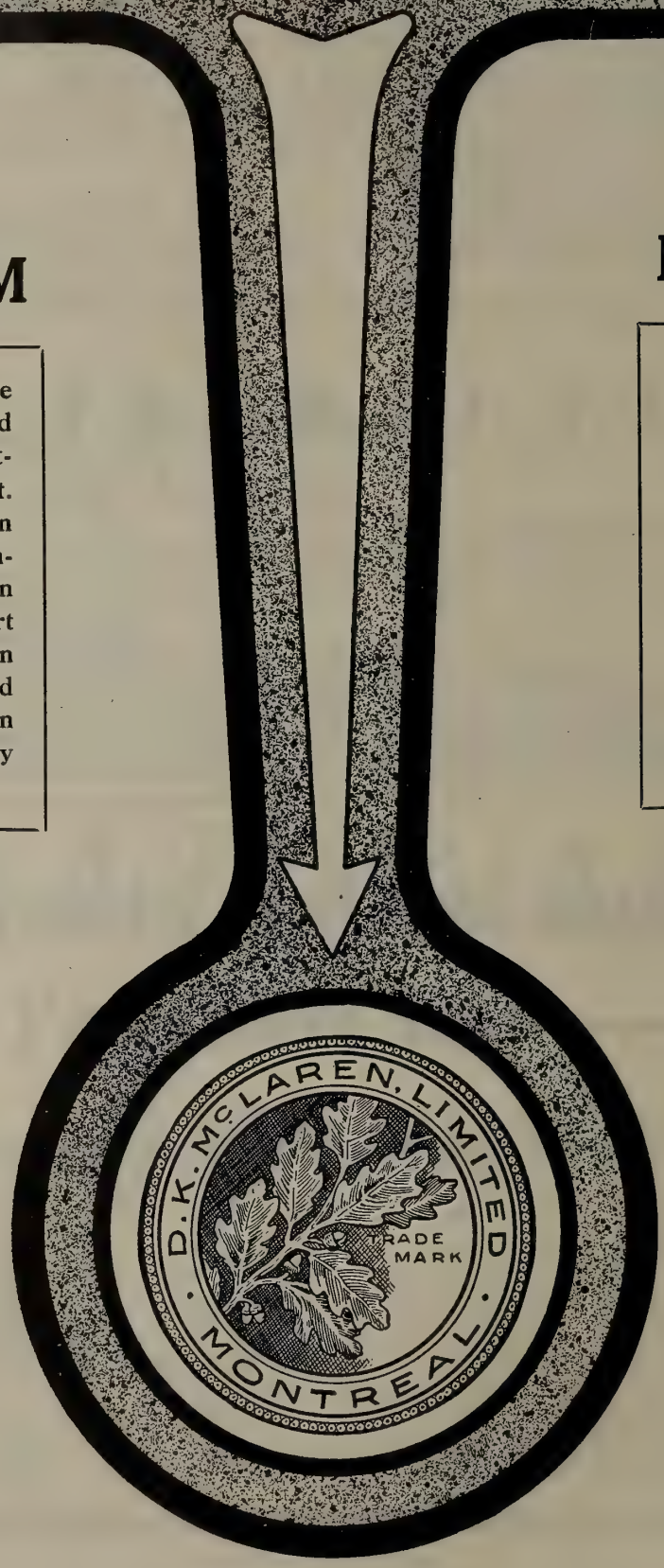

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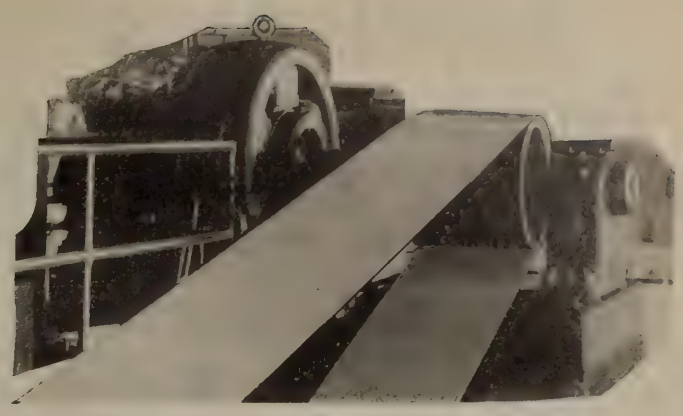

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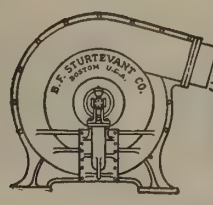

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Right at the knife's edge - the moment it is formed, every particle of dust and shavings whisked away in a twinkling!

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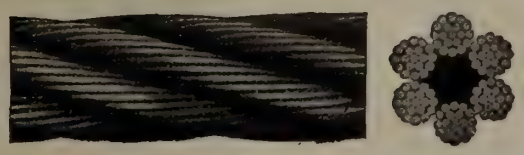

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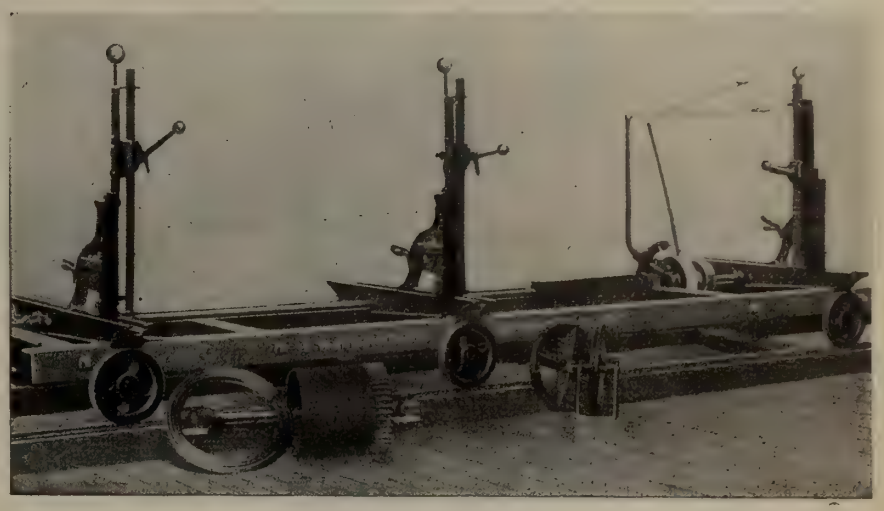

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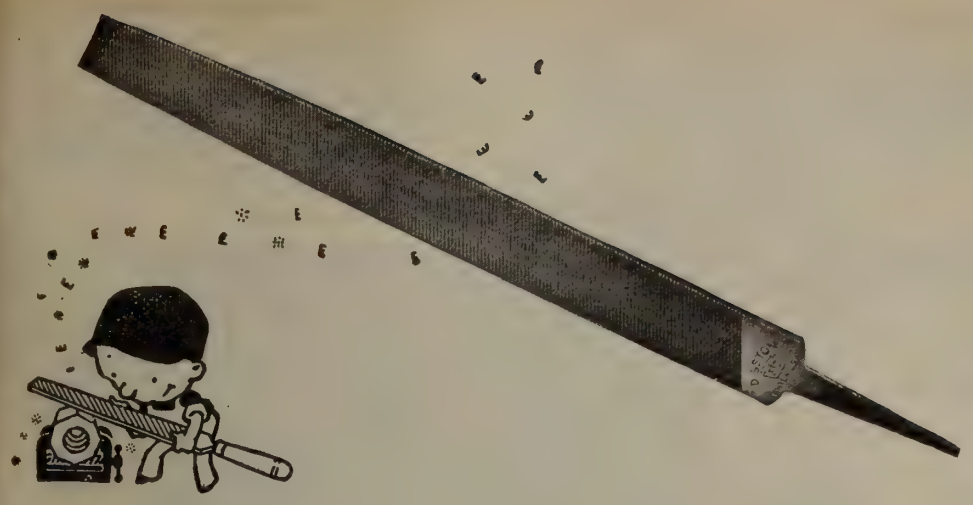

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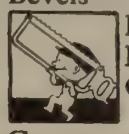

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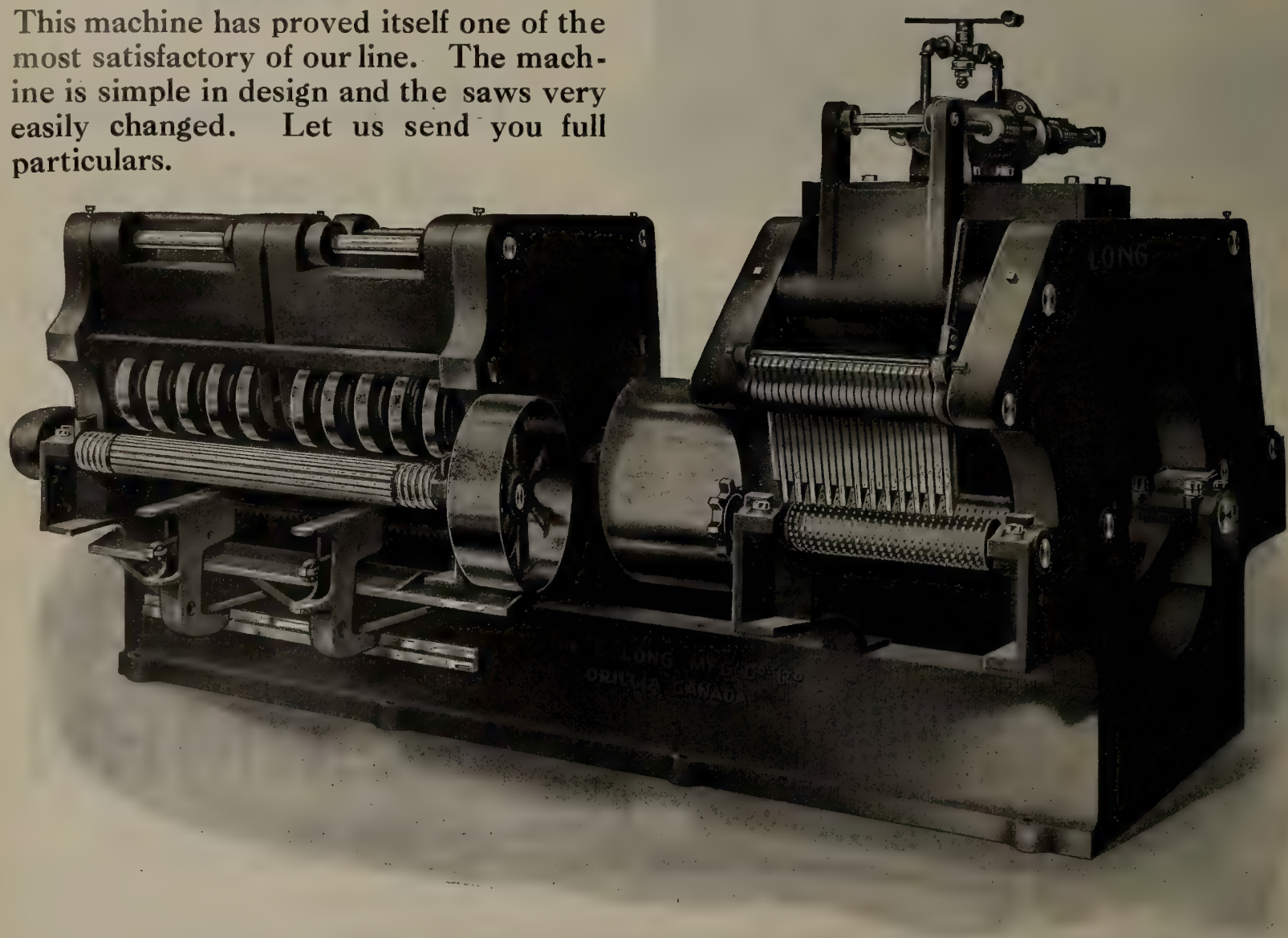

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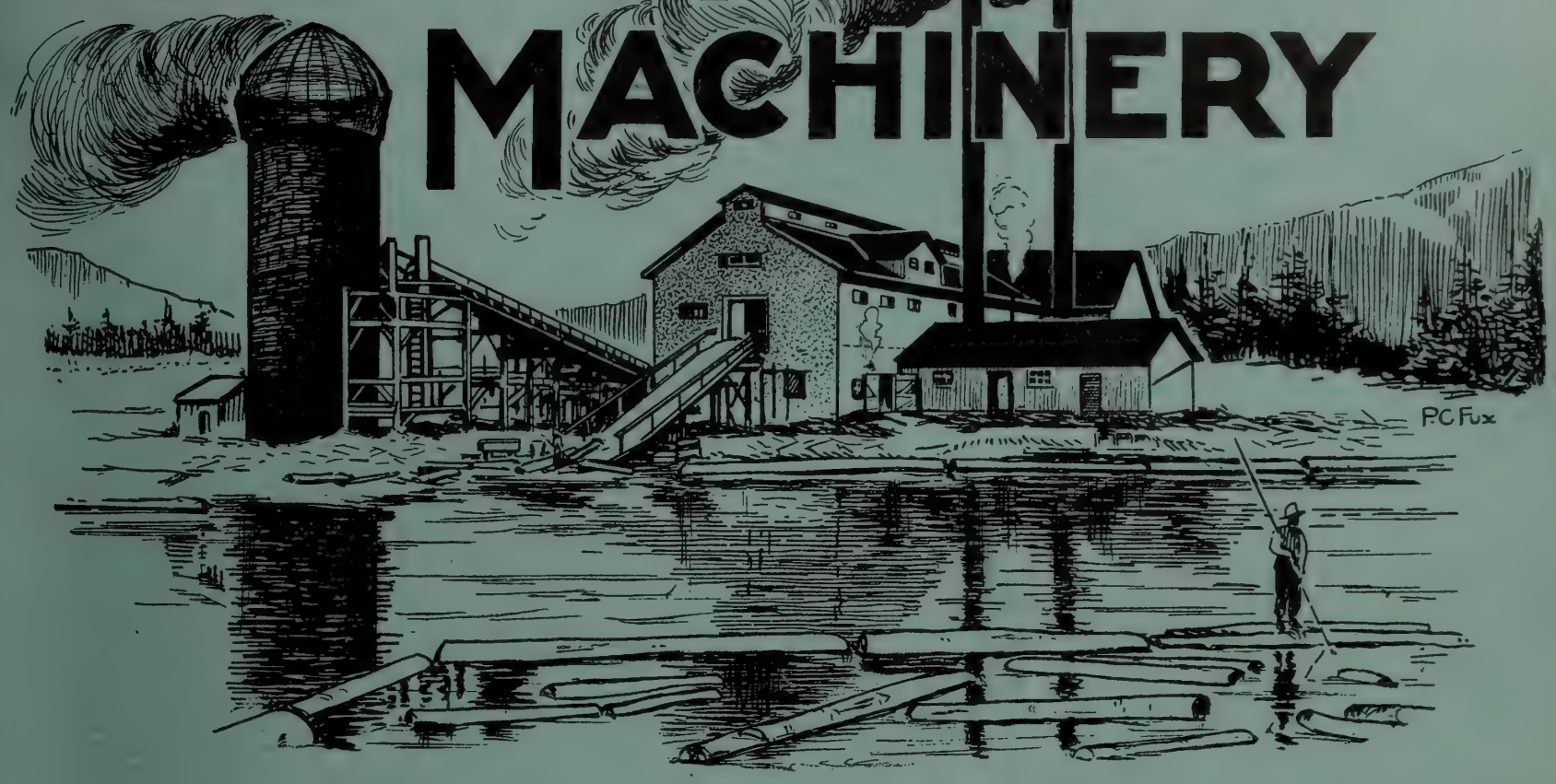

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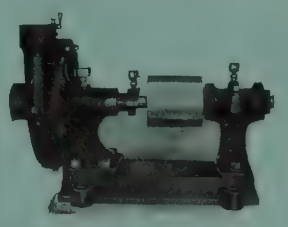

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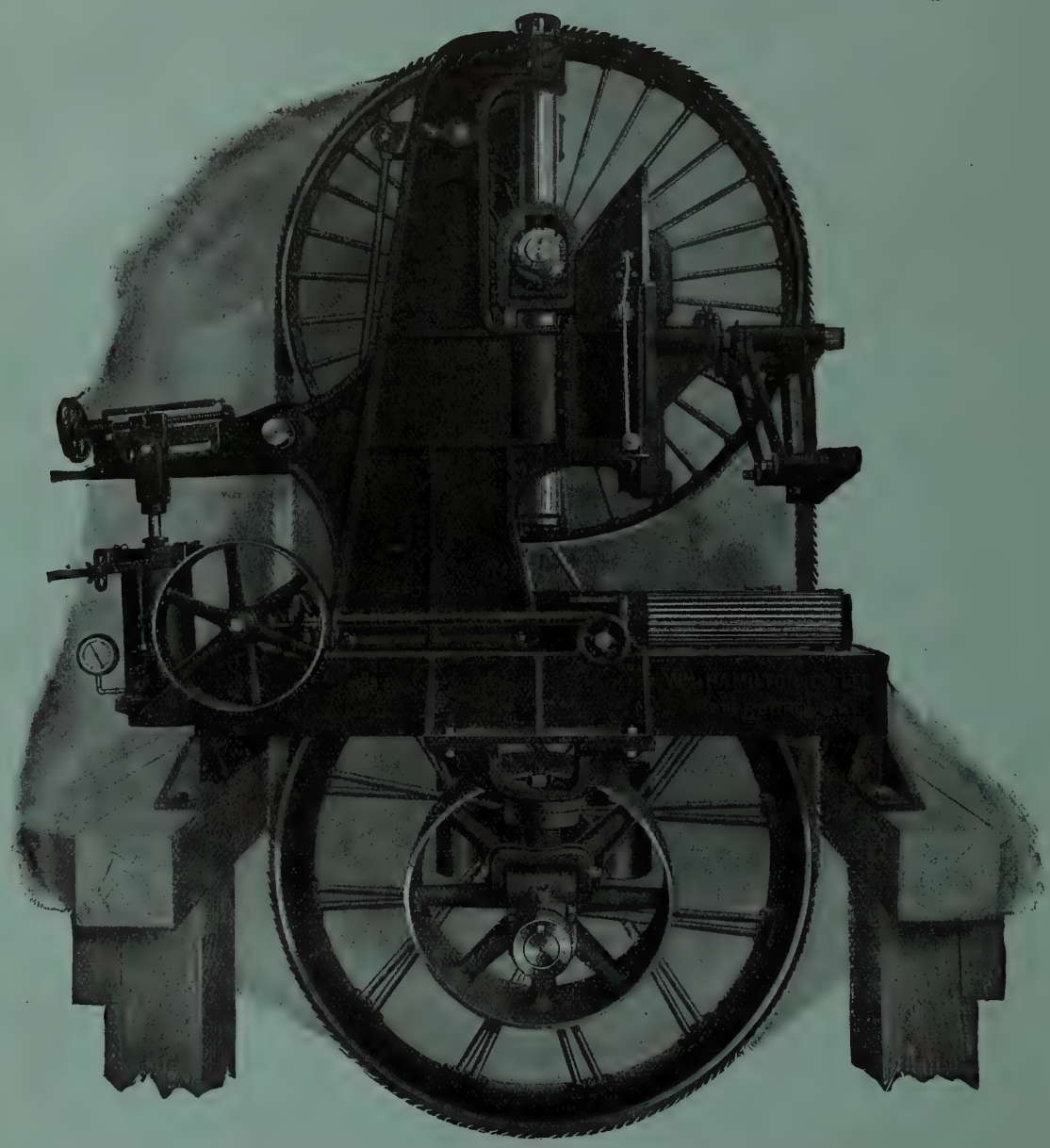

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1	x	7	116,000 ft.
1	x	8	87,000 ft.
1	x	12	300,000 ft.
1¼	x	4 to 10	250,000 ft.
1½	x	12	45,000 ft.
2	x	4	500,000 ft.
2	x	5	350,000 ft.
2	x	6	127,000 ft.
2	x	7	110,000 ft.
2	x	8	58,000 ft.
2	x	9	36,000 ft.
2	x	10 & 12	150,000 ft.
3	x	4	60,000 ft.
3	x	5	125,000 ft.
3	x	6	250,000 ft.
3	x	7	450,000 ft.
3	x	8	267,000 ft.
3	x	9 & up	470,000 ft.
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92,000′	8/4	1sts & 2nds
90,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
148,000′	10/4	1sts & 2nds
80,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
42,000′	12/4	1sts & 2nds
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180 M	-	-	1 x 4 & wdr.
100 M	-	-	2 x 4—10/16 ft.
100 M	-	-	2 x 5—10/16 ft.
150 M	-	-	2 x 6—10/16 ft.
80 M	-	-	2 x 7—10/16 ft.
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Mostly 16 foot

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We are in the market to purchase a block of dry Hemlock 1 and 2 inch from 50,000 to 200,000 ft. quote price at shipping point also F.O.B. cars, Toronto. Would prefer to have the 2" stock saw-sized at the mill and 1" stock dressed to requirements, also cars made up to width and length as required.
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YARMOUTH, N.S. 20

"WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD"

**Summer's most gone,
Fall coming on.
Snappy weather should mean
Snappy business.**

We're well equipped to serve you from our wide range of

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Spruce
Hemlock
Hardwoods**

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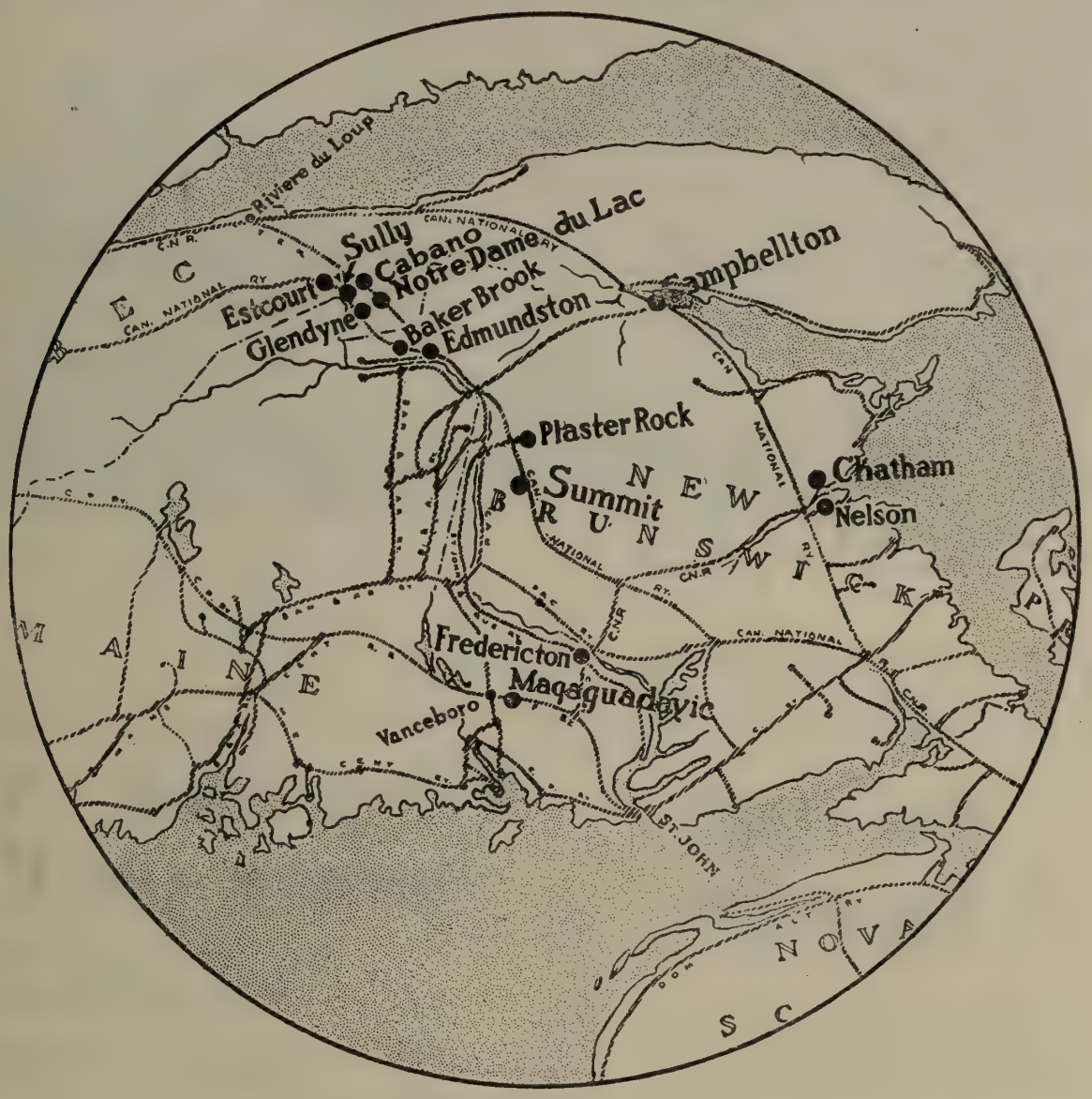
HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



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Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. ....Ra ilway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
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5 " 6/4" " No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
1 " 5/4" " No. 1 C & B
2 " 4/4" " No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
1 " 6&8/4" R. Elm No. 2 C & B

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1 Car 16/4" Maple No. 1 C & B
12 " 12/4" " No. 1 C & B
20 " 8/4" " No. 2 C & B
4/4, 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4" Basswood in all grades

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2 " 12/4" S. Maple No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
2 " 4/4" S Maple No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
1 " 8/4" Can. Oak No. 1 C & B
1 " 4/4" Can.. Oak No. 2 & 3 Common

5 Cars 10/4" S. Elm No. 1 C & B
10 " 6/4" " " No. 1 C & B
20 " 4/4" " " No. 2 C & B
10 " 4/4" " " No. 2 & 3 Common
Crating in all sizes.

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Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
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12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	"	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	"	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
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All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

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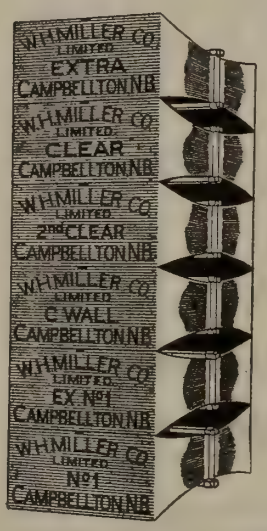
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We sell only recognized wholesale accounts.

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Let Us Ship You a MIXED Car of

Western Soft Pine, Fir, Larch and Lath

We can sort up your yard in one car

TRY US

British Columbia Stock always in Transit

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3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

150 M. 1 in. merchantable pine 4 in. & up.

350 M. 2 in. " " 4 in. & up. 8 ft. & up. 75% 6 in. & up. Average length 12 ft.

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Yellow Pine, Oak, Spruce, Basswood, Hemlock

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110 M.—2″ x 5″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.
90 M.—2½″ x 5″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.
135 M.—3″ x 5″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.
125 M.—4″ x 6″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.

Also a large quantity of every descriptions in SPRUCE and JACK PINE.

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All Canadian and American Hardwoods

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of every description

This Week's Specials

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VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

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We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

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Timbers
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Any size, up to 100′ long.
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2 million White Cedar Shingles xx-xxx and xxxx also 2 million feet Hemlock 1″ and 2″ in blocks of 500 M.

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6/4 x 4	6/4 x 6	6/4 x 10
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Also 4/4 & 8/8 Stock in assorted widths
All 10 to 16′ Large percentage 16′

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We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

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"The Spruce Supply"

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Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

Shelving, Drop Siding, Flooring and Ceiling Resawn Boards

U. G. G. SAWMILLS LTD.

QUALITY HUTTON, B. C. *SERVICE*

"Service is the Word"

It is Right to Say-

"SORRY" when you can't fill the full bill, but it is wrong to have to say it. The man who looks ahead never has to. He always has his stock in shape to take advantage of every sales opportunity. His profit sheet shows that it pays.

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Fir Cedar Spruce Hemlock Pine Larch
Red Cedar Shingles

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WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

Correspondence invited

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For Sale:- Two fully equipped Saw Mills
Capacity:- 15,000' and 20,000' per day.

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On Can. Nat. Ry. between Montreal and Levis.

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Midland Wood Products, Limited
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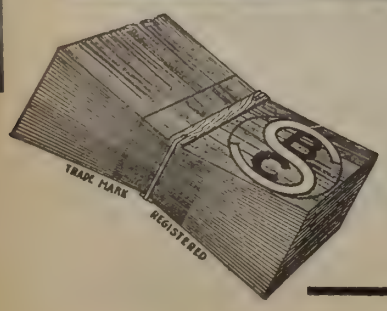

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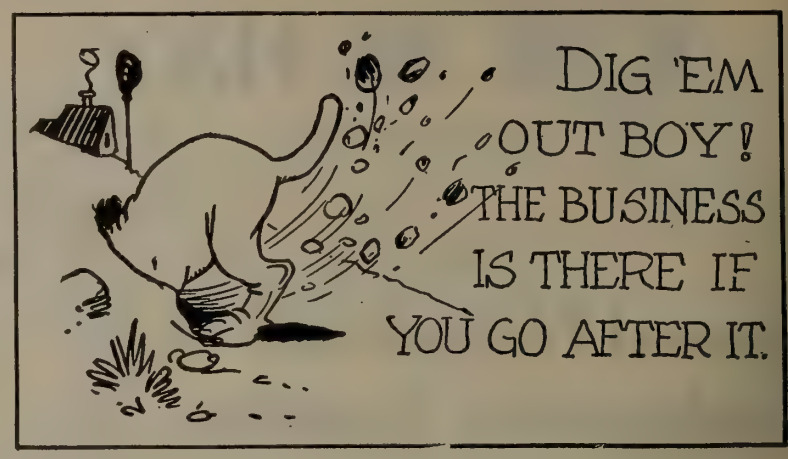

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Vol. 41 Toronto, October 15, 1921 No. 20

The Campaign for Better Fire Protection

There was recently held in the capital of Canada an important and representative gathering of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, which discussed many questions that are of immediate interest to every householder and worker in the land. Many startling statements were made at this convention, one being by the Finance Minister of Canada, which was to the effect that the fire losses in the Dominion were ten times as heavy per head as in Great Britain, and that the premiums cost five times as much as in the Old Land. It was stated that the annual losses in Canada amounted to $30,000,000 a year, over $3 per head, a record which neither invites patriotic pride nor personal satisfaction.

One of the chief matters which came up for consideration was the frequent fires caused from smoking, and it was resolved that the Dominion Fire Prevention Association warn smokers of the danger of throwing away unextinguished matches, cigarettes and cigars, and that it was the moral duty of all makers of matches and manufacturers of tobacco, to provide and enclose with their products fire hazardous warnings.

It is regrettable that in a discussion of ways and means for diminishing the fire losses of Canada, that a constant attack is made upon the wooden shingle and its alleged menace from the point of spreading fires. The utility, cheapness, service, adaptability and economic value of the wooden shingle is recognized on all sides, but, like many another worthy institution, certain false charges are hurled against it. These may be repelled, but they occur at intervals, and it would seem that a great deal of valuable time is lost in this discussion.

It has been proved in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman" time and time again and also by provincial, state and national authorities, that the wooden shingle is not deserving of one-tenth the condemnation or criticism that has been levelled at it. In the recent discussion at Ottawa, it was pointed out that the question of getting something to take its place at an equal cost has not yet been solved, and emphasis was also laid on the fact that it would be a hardship to the building public unless an equally cheap, durable and effective substitute could be provided. However, the Canadian Fire Prevention Association is doing a good work in directing thought, attention and action to every possible safeguard in the matter of suppressing fires and eliminating the frequent causes of their outbreaks.

To instil in the minds of youth these basic principles is well worth while. Not only in the schools, but through other media, a propaganda campaign may be carried on. We hear too much about the alleged illimitable and inexhaustible resources of Canada, and far too little about the necessity of conserving and husbanding these assets. One effective way of doing this is by spreading the gospel of fire prevention, and one of the best agencies in educating the Canadians along this line, both the present generation and the oncoming ones, is not only by means of well written illustrated literature, but also by the use of the film. Perhaps the day will soon dawn when the great movie industry will devote its attention more to instructive and entertaining lines than pandering to the craving for the sensual or the sensational.

There is no doubt that in the work of arousing the public to the necessity of fire prevention, and driving home the conviction that eternal vigilance is the price of safety in this as well as in all other great movements, that the cinema can be made of the greatest possible service and value. Its practical possibilities have only been touched upon, and it is well to impress upon the plastic minds of youthful Canadians not only respect and reverence for their seniors, high ideals, worthy ambitions, etc., but also that the possessions of Canada and Canadians should not be shattered by any act of shortsightedness, negligence or indifference on their part.

The sentiments created should be followed up by some concrete plan that will still further drive home the thought of fire prevention, and more particularly in the schools, such as cleaning up around the buildings and grounds, putting the heating apparatus in order and generally reducing the risk of destruction. The coming generation little realizes the tragedies, the suffering, the property loss, the unemployment, the sorrow and the devastation caused through neglect and carelessness in relation to fires and fire hazards and the Dominion Fire Prevention Association values highly the splendid co-operation given its work by the Department of Education, the teachers and the school children of the various provinces of Canada.

The work and worth of the Fire Prevention Association is warmly recognized and endorsed by all the business and monetary interests of the great Dominion.

Service is What Counts To-Day

In this issue of the "Canada Lumberman" an interesting and instructive article is presented on another page on what retail lumber service means. The contribution will be found well worthy of perusal.

In present-day competition, when practically all business has to be gone after, the rendering of service never counted for as much as at this juncture. Many questions are being asked regarding what is the fall going to bring forth for the retail lumberman, and it is impossible to answer intelligently for the simple reason that much will depend upon the retail lumberman himself. He must be aggressive, energetic and wide-awake.

In recent issues of this paper there have been references made to several live-wire men in various communitis who are doing business in spite of the tendency of the time to sit back and watch the procession go by. It is only by each member of the community performing his part in an endeavor to put the industrial wheels in motion, that confidence will be re-established and the upward trend, for which all have been looking, be witnessed. One industry interlocks into another, and if all move, the result cannot be but widespread. Let but a few cogs stop and the effect is far-reaching, and to the reverse, let one start off well, and how many others it will drive.

While the whole business machine may not get to humming this fall, it is confidently expected that it will start so that by next spring the buzz of prosperity will be heard and felt throughout the towns and cities of the Dominion.

He, who is prepared by a well-selected stock and efficient service to cater to the increasing demand, is the lumber merchant who will get the trade. Service is built on good-will. It is a something plus contribution, often intangible, and perhaps indefinable, but which, at the same time, leaves an impression of satisfaction, promptitude and value. It is like an honorable career, a clean character or a name for integrity. It stands out alone in the business world and helps many concerns to continue actively even in periods of the greatest depression and at a time when all others are complaining of decreasing orders and limited requisitions. Service is, after all, the A.B.C. of success in any line of mercantile enterprise and should always be given the fullest attention and consideration with the idea of winning appreciation and favorable regard throughout the whole community. Service does not mean unlimited credit or long terms, for then the prompt paying buyer or cash customer would be called on to help carry the slow pay and provide for the writing off of all bad debts.

The selling of lumber, or rather the selling of homes, has developed into a super-business, one that demands the best of any man. To give 100 per cent. service the retail lumber dealer must be broad of vision and big of heart, alert and aggressive; he must have the best interests of his community at heart, must be progressive and energetic and should be untiring in his endeavor to improve the conditions and circumstances under which those in his territory live and carry on.

Service in the retail lumber business is applying the Golden Rule to the selling of lumber and building material.

Growing Appreciation of Scientific Forestry

It is pleasing to record the recognition being extended to the various forestry schools in Canada, and gratifying to learn that the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto has this year the largest registration of students in its history. When this department

was launched fourteen or fifteen years ago a number were inclined to look upon the science and study of forestry as somewhat of a frill, pastime or visionary project, but that day has long been past, and the work and worth of the school is now established beyond doubt or question.

Dr. Fernow did much to raise the standard and efficiency of the course, and on his retirement a couple of years ago Dr. C. D. Howe, long associated with him, assumed the leadership and guidance of the institution. Under the direction of Dr. Howe, who is recognized as one of the outstanding authorities of this continent on forestry, and whose splendid work has been attested by provincial governments on surveys and on questions concerning the extent, variety, protection and development of their wooded wealth, the course at Toronto University is enlisting wider interest and attracting greater attention than ever.

To enter in detail upon the success of and the far-reaching character of the work carried on in the department over which Dean Howe presides, what it has accomplished during the past few years, the splendid record of its graduates, the status to which forestry has been raised, and the awakened interest in this important branch of the public service, would be reciting a tale familiar to all interested in the conservation and protection of our timber wealth.

Dr. Howe occupies a number of leading positions in forestry and kindred organizations. He has appeared before many public bodies and given intensely practical addresses which have stirred outside organizations to action and caused them to endorse warmly all movements tending to conserve the sylvan resources of Canada.

In the Department of Forestry this year there is a total enrollment of 61, while last year there were 55. At present the fourth-year men are taking a two-months' practical course in the practice camp in the Temagami Forest Reserve under Prof. Miller, and will not return until the beginning of November. During the final year the students have to write a thesis on lumber camps, their construction, layout, roads, logging methods, character of timber cut, how handled, cost of operation, etc. A number of these intensely interesting and practical articles have appeared in recent issues of the "Canada Lumberman," along with suitable illustrations, and have been favorably commented upon, considering that the visit of the students is limited to a week or ten days at the most. Thus the boys get a thorough acquaintance with vital problems in a direct, first-hand way, and it is pleasing to record that the Faculty of Forestry has turned out some 60 graduates who are now employed in responsible positions in the government service.

It is understood that the prospects for graduates are bright, as there is a dearth of men for some of the higher positions in forestry in the Dominion. While the opportunities for employment with private lumber companies may not be as attractive or numerous as in normal periods, still the need for trained men in the pulp and paper mills of the Dominion will create a demand for the future.

There was during the past summer 50 under-graduates in forestry employed along the line of their work, several being with the provincial government, others with the Dominion, and a few with private lumber companies. Two returned flyers have been engaged in aeroplane patrol work for the Provincial Forestry Department, and one for the Dominion Government. These men have expressed themselves as enthusiastic about the future of fire protection.

No doubt exists, but that as interest in practical forestry problems deepens and public appreciation of the work being done through the medium of the forestry branches, Canadian Forestry Association and other bodies extends, that the attendance at not only the School of Forestry in Toronto, but those in New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, will steadily grow.

The work being done is largely in trying to train foresters to consider the woods as a great business asset and in terms of dollars and cents. One great object of the schools is to direct co-operative efforts so that foresters, woodsmen, limit owners, logging operators and lumber manufacturers may all see the woods problem eye to eye, and by united interest seek to safeguard in every way the unrivalled forest assets of the commonwealth of Canada.

Importance of Reading Acceptances of Orders

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York, has recently considered a number of cases indicating that the trade is not always careful to read the terms and conditions printed upon an acceptance or acknowledgment form in such a manner that the terms and conditions become a part of the contract. Parties entering into a contract can submit any terms or conditions they desire, but they are not binding unless there is an agreement thereto either by a statement in writing or by the acts of the parties.

Frequently it is difficult to determine when any agreement in this respect has been reached, and occasionally after some correspondence the seller will accept an order on a form which carries with it numerous conditions which were not previously mentioned in the negotiations. While no general rule can be laid down, it is generally conceded that if a buyer receives the lumber called for in the acknowledgment, his act in receiving the lumber may constitute an acquiescence on his part to the terms and conditions in the acceptance.

Secretary Schupner states that he has observed a number of disputes where buyers neglected to carefully read such conditions, and, in fact, did not know of their existence until it was too late for them to avoid being bound by them. Some conditions carry an obligation which, if enforced, may result in hardship and loss to the buyer, and it is with this in mind thath members are urged to carefully scrutinize all orders and acceptances to see that there is a clear understanding of all conditions.

The association calls attention to the fact that members frequently have been disappointed with the standing of their claims when referred to attorneys or arbitrators, simply because the formal acknowledgement of order was filed unobserved as to its conditions. While on their face some conditions may appear unwarranted, or may be printed in small type and ordinarily pass unnoticed, they are binding if a part of the contract. It is the experience of the association that many members would save themselves much anoyance and expense if they would carefully examine such contract details.

National Retailers Will Meet in Chicago

The Fifth Annual Convention of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will be held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on October 19th, 20th and 21st. John E. Lloyd, of Philadephia, is president of the association.

This year the programme will be unique and there will be lively discussions on many important trade matters. It is expected that a number of Canadians will be in attendance at the gathering.

Some of the propositions that will come up for consideration are: Inspections; compulsory arbitration; miniature dwellings for county and state fairs and other exhibit purposes; 100 per cent. local distribution—what can be done more nearly to achieve this aim? short lengths—how can their sale in retail yards be increased? lumber grades other than standard; small claims by retailers on car-lot shipments of lumber; under-sized stock from the West Coast; cancellations; branding and trade-marking of lumber; piece and grade tally car cards; labor and open shop conditions; standardized lumber and moulding sizes and universal order blank, and the $10 penalty on cars held at reconsigning point beyond forty-eight hours' free time.

Says That Canada Needs More People

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, spent a couple of days in Toronto recently on his way West from an extended trip to Great Britain and the continent.

While abroad Mr. Pattullo visited Sweden, Germany and France to investigate the forestry systems, pulp and paper industries and other activities of these lands. He says what Canada needs to-day is an immigration policy on broad lines. The Dominion must have more people to bring prosperity and the British Columbia government will inaugurate an aggressive immigration policy. The minister continued: "Our lands are open to all white people who are anxious to work, and work hard. Too many people want to become rich overnight. Experience has taught us differently. The province of Ontario was at one time practically under mortgage, and it was hard work that brought wealth and progress here."

Mr. Pattullo added that during his stay in England arrangements had been made for British capital to come over and develop immense water powers in British Columbia. Bringing the timber resources of the Pacific Coast province and of Canada in general to the knowledge of the world, required a lot of education. "While I was in England the British Admiralty called for tenders for a large timber contract. Oregon fir was specified. Now, it is pardonable to the British that they did not know that the same species of timber is called "Douglas fir" in my province, but there are a lot of people in Canada who do not know this.

"It is all nonsense to think that we are exhausting our timber resources. Our experts are reporting that our annual growth exceeds our annual cut and wastage," he said. "Just because a few giants, which are matured are felled, that does not mean that our resources are becoming exhausted. With reasonable care the timber business is good for another 1,000 years," said Mr. Pattullo.

"In Sweden I saw the intensive cultivation and forestation policy carried out. They cultivate timber there such as we practically waste in this country.

Logging Operations Will be Curtailed

Activities of Representative Manufacturers in Eastern Canada—How They View Present Conditions and Future Prospects of the Lumber Industry —Detailed Reports on Camps, Wages, Men and Supplies

The record of the lumber business for 1921 is drawing to a close, and it is not anticipated that there will be any unusual development in trade features or conditions during the few remaining months of the year. There is an improvement in demand in some sections and several stocks have recently been sold. The fact that several million feet of pine and hemlock have changed hands, is an indication of a brighter outlook and a stronger faith in the future. Buying on the part of the retail man is still conducted on a limited basis and for immediate requirements.

While business has improved in a number of centres and more stock is moving, this is not the experience in all parts of the country. Stocks are quite heavy at many points and more particularly in the low ends. Any orders that are placed are for the better grades, and there is still a wide divergence in prices; in fact, no prevailing quotations rule now, as for some weeks past no matter what figure was mentioned, the would-be purchaser would trot out the time-worn and stereotyped excuse that he could get it cheaper

There have been many rumors abroad regarding the quantity of lumber on hand, the amount cut, the number of sawmills shut down, the limited nature of logging operations for next year, lack of confidence in the future and other misleading reports until, if one were of a pessimistic nature, he would naturally come to the conclusion that the foundation of the lumber business had been shattered entirely and that manufacturers were prepared to suspend operations both in the bush and in their mills.

It is not possible to present any general statement setting forth how the cut during the coming winter will compare with that of a year ago. Conditions differ in various localities. There are, however, several features which practically parallel themselves in all centres, such as the drop in wages and the abundance of men ready for the bush, fellows who are efficient and industrious and not the scum of the earth, as many concerns had to put up with during the years of the war.

Wages have descended, the scale being from $18 to $30 a month, with board, and it is not thought that they will go any lower. This is only about one-third of what was paid during the forepart of last season. It is, however, costing nearly as much to board men as a year ago, as while there have been reductions on a few material lines, still the outlay for table supplies is heavy.

What Will be the Prices for 1922 ?

Several firms believe that the price of next year's lumber will be based and largely determined on the cost of getting out the timber this season, driving and towing it to the mills and sawing it up into the finished product. Ordinary help in the yard and mill was cut from 10 to 20 per cent. this year, the pay being $2.50 to $4 per day. There was practically no lessening of the wages of skilled labor, many manufacturers paying their foremen, filers, sawyers, doggers, setters, etc., the same figure as last year. Next year, however, there is likely to be a further reduction in the wages of both trained and untrained employees.

One reason why some companies will take out a comparatively large quantity of logs is in order that high-priced ones they now have on hand may be readjusted with low-cost ones and an average struck in the value of the finished product; otherwise there would be too much of a loss on the timber in hand, and it is only by equalizing matters that an even keel may be preserved.

Much more might be said regarding the attitude of the lumbermen at the present time. Some are only putting in camps tentatively, with the intention, if things brighten up within the next month or two, of establishing more. Others declare that they will not enter the bush at all this season, as not having sold their stocks they are not able, rather are not inclined, to finance operations for another season. They want to see if they themselves are out of the bush, figuratively speaking, before they take to the tall timbers and get out fresh supplies.

Signs Pointing to Better Things

Referring to conditions in Quebec, a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" says that the limit holders of that province who have been scouring the European markets for the past several months have become so impressed with the signs that point to a change for the better that they have changed their minds in regard to production in the woods this coming winter.

The concession made the Quebec Government to suspend the order in Council passed in October, 1920, that imposed increases on stumpage and cutting in the woods until May next, and continue in force the law adopted June 13th, 1918; and the willingness of the woodsmen to accept a substantial cut in their wages has encouraged the lumber interests to produce and manufacture this winter, but only to about one-third of production in comparison to previous years. All labor employed in the bush during the fall and winter months, realizing that few men will be employed this winter in comparison to previous years, are offering their services for less than one-half the price paid for their services last year.

These changed conditions has put more heart into the province of Quebec lumber interests.

The "Canada Lumberman" recently secured information from a number of firms in Eastern Canada regarding the present and prospective extent of their logging operations, stocks on hand, and supply of help, wages, comparative cost of camp supplies, etc., and these show that while some firms are undertaking logging on quite an extensive scale, others are considerably curtailing activities, while a few will not do anything at all in this line.

What Different Concerns Have to Say

A leading firm in Central Ontario say: Last season we operated three camps and also had three jobbers, but due to the scarcity of men, we could only get from 60 to 75 per cent. of the force in the three camps that we needed during the fall, when cutting and skidding was in progress. We took out four large rafts. This season we have so far decided on only two camps for which we can get necessary men, and we may add a jobber a little later on. We hope to get three rafts or about 75 per cent. of last season's production. The last report we had from our bush superintendent was to the effect that wages were running about $26 to $32. We have sold our present year's cut and stock is moving quite freely, especially lath.

Word from Montreal is to the effect that due to market conditions there is a very large amount of last year's cutting of pulpwood and lumber still on hand in the mills and a large stock in the lumber yards, and it is anticipated that there will be very little activity this winter in Quebec, Ontario, or the Maritime Provinces, say lumbermen. A similar situation will likely exist in New York, New Hampshire and Maine.

The Abitibi Company, however, will do a larger amount of cutting, and several camps are now being opened for this work. Last year this company could not get a large enough output from their contractors who had charge of the work, and this year, while business conditions will not be as great, a large cutting will be necessary, and the falling off, so far as the Abitibi Power and Paper Company is concerned, will be slight.

The Howard Smith Paper Mills will not be as active as during last winter. The Spanish River Company will do a lot of cutting, but requirements will not be as large this year owing to the amount of pulpwood on hand. The Reliance Labor Bureau, Montreal, has made arrangements to ship some thirty men to the Spanish River Company's camps at Massey and Cartier. The Hope Lumber Company is also employing men to carry on operations at Dean Lake, Ont.

It is apparent, therfore, that there will be far fewer employed in the lumber camps this year, as in some cases there is a third of last year's output still on hand in the mills.

Thinks Things Are Brightening

Chaleurs Bay Mills, Restigouche, P.Q., of which D. Champoux is manager—The prospects of our industry for the coming year are only fair and we do not expect to operate in the woods this season very largely. Wages that are being paid to lumberjacks in this district are very low and there are more men than will be employed. As regards our stock of lumber, we have all the season's cut on hand and do not expect to

load much during the winter as we are trying to get a decent price. But things seem to be brightening up quite considerably and we are in hopes that the demand will be pretty fair the coming spring and summer. At all events we have decided to curtail our operations.

Richards Mfg. Co., Campbellton, N.B.—We have no plans as yet in regard to woods operations for the coming season, neither have any of the operators in this immediate vicinity, so far as we know. Matters have not brightened up to any extent as yet and most operators in this district are just marking time, as it were, till the last moment. We expect there will be some cutting during the winter, but how much we cannot forecast at this date. Supplies will be lower on the whole than last season, but we have not made any estimates as yet. Wages, too, will be less by from 20 to 30 per cent. in this territory, and those that do operate should be able to procure cheaper logs.

Believes Wholesalers Were Too Shy

Mageau Lumber Co., Field, Ont.—If we operate at all this winter it will be very little, not more than fifteen or twenty thousand logs. We have four million feet of lumber in the yard and, although we have been unable to sell any block of any size, we have been wholesaling our lumber and shipping more during the summer months than we have ever shipped. We really believe that if wholesalers had not been so scared business might have been a great deal better. Their want of confidence was partly responsible for the slack in the lumber business. Wages for lumberjacks are about $26 to $30 and board in this section of the country, and the men are giving 100 per cent. efficiency. Supplies would be about 35 to 40 per cent. cheaper than at this time last year, which would make a total reduction in the cost of operating of about 50 per cent. We would certainly operate on a larger scale only that we have taken a sawing contract for another firm and will have enough logs for a seven months' season's work next year.

Production Costs Are Yet Too High

Clarke Bros., Limited, Bear River, N.S.—It is doubtful if we shall be operating any camps this year, due to the fact that the price for lumber is too low, and the production cost yet too high to undertake an operation under existing conditions. Nor do we think there will likely be any lumber cut in this district. Camp supplies, as compared with last year, are lower by about 15 per cent., all commodities taken into account; some have declined more than this, and others not as much. There is very little lumber on hand, less than the average quantity at this season, as little was cut during the past winter. Should conditions take a turn for the better, in the next 30 days, it might be some small operations will be carried on.

McGibbon Lumber Co., Penetanguishene, Ont.—We are operating two camps this winter in place of five last winter. The wages are from $15.00 to $30.00 a month for a good man. The cost of supplies are about 15 per cent. lower than they were last year. Good men for the woods are scarce, but we look for an improvement in the next few weeks. Our cut next year will be 60 per cent. lower than 1920. Lumber prices are very low, but we look for an improvement very soon.

Will Take Out Same Quantity

The Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Sarnia, Ont.—We are operating two camps this season and will put in about the same amount of logs that we did during the season of 1920-21. We find that men are much more plentiful this year and that wages are much lower. Camp supplies are somewhat cheaper with the exception of hay and oats, which are a little above last year's prices. From what we can gather there will not be a normal cut of logs this year, as a great many companies are not going in at all, and others are curtailing their operations.

Austin & Nicholson, Chapleau, Ont.—We are operating on about one-third of last year's strength. This applies to the number of men we are employing and the quantity of logs and ties we are taking out. The wages prevailing in this district are from $26.00 to $33.00 per month and board. We are carrying over a medium stock of lumber and sufficient logs to carry our mills through a part of next season. The lumber market has been decidedly off, although we have observed some improvement within the last two or three weeks.

Another Year Required for Adjustment

Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ont.—We have decided to put in two camps instead of six or eight, as we usually do in normal conditions. The controlling wages at the present time are $20 to $30 per month. Relative to the cost of camp supplies the indications are that there might be a slight decrease over last year, but the writer has been out of touch with the markets for some time so cannot speak on this subject with authority. We do feel, however, that the cost of board will not exceed last year. Regarding the outlook for the coming season, it would certainly be a wise man who would forecast the markets. As you know, some lines have liquidated more than others, but there is still lacking stability of prices. We feel quite sure that another year will be required in this adjusting period, and it is a question if in some lines it will not take longer.

To-day's Prices Are Below Production Costs

The Devon Lumber Co., Sherbrooke, Que.—It is not our intention to operate any camps this winter, either in connection with this company's operations or the operations of any of the companies in which our principals are interested. We still have sufficient stock on hand that we wish to dispose of before producing any further quantities, which we are not prepared to dispose of at present prices. The quotations to-day represent only a little better than half the cost of production.

Intend to Operate Three Camps

Keewatin Lumber Co., Keewatin, Ont.—Last year we operated eight camps, and this year our present expectation is to have only three. None of our camps has as yet started, and hence we are unable to say definitely what the prevailing wage will be. Most articles of camp supplies are considerably less than they were a year ago. Without figuring it closely, we would say off-hand, that the average is 33 1-3 peh cent. lower.

Peterboro Lumber Co., Peterboro, Ont.—We have now one camp working in the same district as last year and expect to cut about one-third more, which is about one million and a half feet. We expect the wages to be not higher than $26.00 per month. In reference to camp supplies, the prices at the present time are about one-third less than last year. Our stock of lumber on hand, in comparison to last year, will be nearly 50 per cent. less. On account of the readjustment now going on, we feel it is wise to carry on our business on a conservative basis in not operating too heavily, but simply getting out what we think there will be demand for from our regular customers.

Would Like to Forget Past Season

Rufus E. Dickie, Stewiacke, N.S.—Regarding the past season, would say that it is one which we would like to forget. We started out in the spring, obligated to a cut of about five million feet, with from three to four million of old stock on hand. We have to date sawn out about four million and disposed of about this quantity of old and new lumber. Most everything has been sold in single car lots and at prices which will not show a profit. The small sales and prices dropping all the time made business very tedious and irksome. We will be completely sawn out in about a month and a half. This winter, we are figuring on a cut of not over one million feet or only sufficient to keep our organization together, and we plan to have definite orders on hand before cutting. This is our position.

Regarding operations in general for Nova Scotia, we would say that there will be practically nothing done this winter, and the total cut will not amount at the outside to more than ten or twelve million feet, and nothing will be cut except on definite orders. This season, the Nova Scotia cut has been not over 45 per cent. of last year's, and a considerable quantity of this has already been marketed, leaving an unusually small supply on hand.

As to market conditions, we would say that we find inquiries coming in a little more plentiful, and the tone stronger, but prices are not any better. Should an active inquiry spring up, prices should improve. The writer's opinion is that lumber is the cheapest right now that it is going to be fore some years.

Wages in the woods this winter will be from $26.00 to $30.00 and board. Camp supplies are down about one-third, with the exception of hay, which is up about 30 per cent. Even these cheap prices, however, are not going to tempt Nova Scotian lumbermen to go to the woods.

Market is Getting Stronger Steadily

G. Mason & Co., Midland, Ont.—In the matter of wages, we have not sent any men into the bush as yet, but in our estimation wages will run from $26 to $30 per month. Camp supplies are undoubtedly cheaper. Hay is as yet high and inclined to be scarce, but oats will, we think, decline in price as soon as the new stock starts to move. We are pleased to say that our entire cut of white pine for this season is now sold and from the numerous inquiries we are receiving for stock, and the urgency of the shipping orders sent us, we think the market for the next sixty days at least is going to be considerably stronger. As we run only a single shift this season, we are carrying over sufficient logs to run us night and day next summer, and are thoroughly convinced that next season's business will be much more satisfactory than that of the season we have just passed.

Will Keep Their Mills Running

Eagle Lumber Co., Limited, Montreal—We propose to take out, next winter, enough logs to keep our mills running next spring to their normal capacity. We took out practically no logs last year, as it was easily seen last summer that there was to be a big drop in prices. We are paying reasonable wages for men, and as we feel sure that prices of lumber will increase materially within the next few months, we look for good business commencing pretty soon.

Stone Lumber Co., Hilton Beach, Ont.—We are not likely to operate the coming winter. Stock in our yard is still unsold, though we are offering it for less money than it cost to put it there. Should we sell between now and November 1st, we will take out a small cut. Evidently

An immense load of wood hauled by a single team at the camp of Frank Bogie on the Abitibi River, near Iroquois Falls, Ont. The load is 14 feet wide, 17 feet high and numbers 320 logs.

Centre

Panoramic view of the picturesque village of Nicholson, Ont., which was practically built by Austin & Nicholson. Their sawmill is seen on the extreme right.

Left

Cross-cutting a monster specimen of the forest at a bush sawmill in Western Australia.

manufacturers of hardwood lumber consider the producer will stand his own loss and theirs also, but in this they are mistaken. They will pay much higher prices within six months than they can purchase hardwood lumber for to-day. There is even now a better demand than any time this year, though the buyer wants the good ends only. We hope to see a stable market at a fair price. We do not wish to see prices soaring to a point where they destroy business, but a reasonable figure based on the cost of production—a figure that will enable the manufacturer to market his product at a reasonable figure. Wages will be from $20.00 to $26.00 per month for woodsmen, while board costs will run about 65c per day. Horse feed will be about the same as last winter. We have used the term "woodsmen," as by this we mean men who can use an axe, saw or hook. The others are not woodsmen; they are just wood butchers. More timber is lost and time wasted through the employment of these fellows (who do not know or try to know how to earn their board in the bush, much less their wages) than the average person realizes.

Many Small Mills Will Not Operate

Knight Bros. Co., Burk's Falls, Ont—We are not putting in any camps this season. This district will take out only about one-third of a normal cut, and many of the small mills will be entirely inoperative. Lumberjacks' wages in this vicinity will run $26.00 to $30.00 for experienced men. There will be no demand for other than experienced labor.

Camp Supplies Are Down Fifteen Per Cent.

Jacob Kaufman, Limited, Kitchener—If we operate our camps at all it will be on a small scale, which will be about one-quarter of our operation last year or the year previous. The wages will be, we judge, about $25.00 a month and board, as that seems to be what most companies are offering. We have not started as yet, so are not any too sure what we will pay. We have not had any prices on camp supplies, but believe they are not down any more than 10 or 15 per cent. Our stock of lumber has been considerably reduced this year and it appears to us that trade will be somewhat better from now on. We also believe that next year's business will be somewhere near normal.

Will Employ Twice as Many Men

The Spanish River Co. of Cutler, Ont., cut about 26,000,000 feet during the present season, and in their logging operations this year will employ about seven hundred men. This will be nearly twice as many as they had on the average last season in the woods. The position of the Spanish River Company, it is understood, is somewhat different from that of other concerns, in that they will saw all the logs that they have this season and are going into logging activities a little more extensively than usual, in order to get some logs ahead to saw in the spring of 1922 so that their mills may start reasonably early in the season. The company have already 350 men in the woods and the superintendent reports 20 to 30 per cent. greater efficiency than during the last year or two. They're paying $26.00 to $30.00 per month and board. The company have sold practically two-thirds of this season's cut, mostly of the better end, because culls seem to be a drug on the market at the present time, and customers have been shipping very freely during the past season.

W. J. Bell, of Sudbury, general manager of the company, in a recent conversation with the "Canada Lumberman," said he had been in the north country for twenty-five years and had not yet known any man to starve who wished to work. While things may be dull in some of the towns, especially those which are depending upon the mining industry (outside of gold), he thought that those who were willing would have no trouble in finding something to do, providing they will take a fair wage. The C.P.R. is going to build sixty miles of new lines from Kepawa to Quinze, which is to be completed within two years, and should give employment to quite a number of men.

Are Undecided Just What to Do

Triangle Lumber Co., Timmins, Ont.—Like most of the other lumbermen in this part of the country, we are rather undecided what we will do. If we operate at all we will do so on a much smaller scale than in previous years. We had eight camps last year, taking out altogether five thousand ties and about four million feet of lumber. It is almost certain that if we do operate, our ouput will not at the outside exceed one-half of this. There are no camps started in this district so far, but the prevailing wages when camps do open up will be from $26 to $35. Camp supplies have dropped, but not to the extent they should have. For instance, the drop in hardware quoted us by the local wholesalers ony averages 25 per cent. Groceries and provisions have, however, done a little better and we think would average 50 per cent. Lumber at present is dead stock in our yards. The exceptionally high freight rates to the eastern market, together with the great influx of western lumber, prevents us shipping even with considerable loss. Altogether the situation is not the most hopeful, but we expect a movement by the middle of next summer.

Mark Rogers, Parry Sound. Ont.—We do not as a rule operate any logging camps, as we buy most of our logs cut and skidded on the shore. At present it looks as though our cut for next year will not exceed 50 per cent. of this and last year's. We are at the present time carrying a bigger stock of lumber than we have had at any period during the past two years. Wages in the camps in this district range from $26.00 to $35.00 per month.

Along the Line From Sudbury West

The Eastern Lands Department of the Canadian National Railways at Foleyet, Ont.—Our mill is not running at the present time, having shut down on September 1st. We have 250,000 axe-made ties on hand, for which there is no outlet at present. The stock of lumber in our yard is not heavy, being only about two and a half million feet. We have not put in any camps so far, but may do so later on. We will know within the next two or three weeks. Between Capreol and Foleyet there are some fourteen or fifteen sawmills and only about half of them are operating at the present time, and it is reported that not more than three or four will be running next season. Very few camps so far are being established in this district.

A recent despatch from Sudbury says—Unemployment among horses in the North is a serious question. Lumbering and construction contractors estimate that between the Soo and North Bay there are 800 heavy working horses for which there is no work, and no sale, due to the almost complete cessation of work in the woods. Horses right now are a drug on the market, and animals which two years ago brought from $500 to $700 a team can now be had for from $200 to $300.

Sufficient Stocks Available at Mills

The Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto—We have very little stock on hand at the present time, but we do not intend to operate this winter. There is sufficient stock available at the mills and the cost of production is high. We understand most of the lumber companies will be operating in a very small way during the coming season, and we look for better trade in the spring when some of the present stocks have been moved.

Are Busy Shipping at Present Time

Sarchmont Lumber Co., Searchmont, Ont.—We are not operating in the woods this season and will not manufacture lumber. We are not in a position to give you anything definite in the wage line, nor the cost of supplies, as we have not given this our attention for some time past, knowing that we were not going to operate in the woods and with only a few men at this point. We expect to have about four million feet of white pine lumber on hand, but may say we are fairly busy with shipping at present.

Have Not Considered Operations as Yet

The Fraser Companies, Edmundston, N.B.—We are not operating anycamps so far this season, nor have we considered woods operations for 1922.

Lumber Prices Are Far Too Low

The C. Beck Mfg. Co., Penetanguishene, Ont.—We intend to put in only about half the camps that we had last year. Supplies are very little cheaper, wages are down, but men are not going in very fast. They seem disinclined to take the wages offered. Under present wages it is problematical if anyone can make it pay at the present prices being realized for this year's stock, and quotations will have to advance considerably.

Will Take Out Thirty Million Feet

The Belgo-Industrial Co., Shawinigan Falls, Que.—We will cut about 30,000,000 ft. B.M., which is 30 per cent, of last year's cut. The wages of lumberjacks will be about from $26.00 to $35.00 a month and board, which is about 25 per cent. of last year's average. The cost of camp supplies, compared with the prices of last year, is about 30 per cent. less. Lumber stock on hand is about normal. The market appears to be improving slightly, but still not very encouraging.

Will Take Out Same Quantitv

Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ont.—We intend to operate two camps and expect to take out about the same quantity of lumber as usual. Wages are from $22.00 to $28.00. Camp supplies at the present time are roughly 30 per cent. less than last year. Our stock of lumber is perhaps 25 per cent. higher than it was a year ago, but it is moving out better this last month than formerly.

New Ontario Contracting Co., Port Arthur, Ont.—We are not yet in a position to state definitely just what our winter's operations will be, but will shortly decide.

S. L. Lambert, Welland, Ont.—We have no men at the camp at the present time, and am not operating just now, nor do we know when we shall be doing business for some time.

J. D. & P. A. McGregor, New Glasgow, N.S.—We did not operate in the woods last winter, nor do we intend to do so during the coming season. This same situation prevails generally throughout this country.

Chas. T. White & Son, Sussex, N.B., say they have not yet come to a conclusion in the matter of logging activities and that the prospects for the lumber industry in 1922 are problematical.

St. Maurice Paper Co., Limited, Montreal—It is not our intention to take out any logs this winter; in fact, we have enough wood on hand to take care of our requirements for, at least, two years. Wages in our territory this year range from $18.00 to $20.00 per month.

Huntsville Lumber Co., Huntsville, Ont.—We will not operate any camps this season, and we are also not in a position to say what wages are being paid at present in the woods, nor what the cost of supplies are compared with last season.

Will Take Out Twenty Per Cent. More

Power Lumber Co., Quebec, P.Q.—It is difficult at present to advise as to what logs will be made in this province during the logging season of 1921-22. As far as our company is concerned, we expect to take out about 20 per cent. more than during 1920-21, but it will still be a light cut, as we did practically nothing last season. The pulp and paper companies will make practically no logs this winter, as they have got sufficient pulpwood and logs to keep them going for some time. Regarding wages, we expect that this year they will run from $22.00 to $30.00 per month, as against $60.00 to $80.00 last year, when in some districts over $100 per month was paid. Camp supplies are all down, with a few exceptions, as compared to last year. Regarding market conditions, it is practically impossible to make any forecast at present.

Present Prices Below Cost of Manufacture

Keenan Bros., Owen Sound, Ont.—Regarding woods operations for the coming winter, would say that we are going to operate only in pine, as usual. We are not figuring on taking out any hardwoods; nor do we consider it advisable for anyone else to do so. Wages, we believe, will run from $20 to $30 per month. We are of the opinion that at the present time prices of lumber, as far as we can call the fluctuations now so prevalent in the lumber market, are below the cost of production, and cannot be maintained. We, ourselves, are going to take things easy and trust others will also.

Reduce Stocks Until They Get Normal

J. D. Irving, Buctouche, N.B.—We purpose doing practically nothing in lumber this winter, unless the pulpwood business brightens up, when we will be cutting pulpwood. We are carrying about three millions on our wharves and two millions in round lumber, and think the only way to have the lumber market adjusted is to reduce stocks until they get down to about normal, when we will know better how to cut for the demand. The demand for box shooks and boxes is also dropping off, so we are getting out no lumber for this, as we have on hand about one-half million feet of lumber, sawed suitable for box stock. but not made up. As to the expense of operating, wages will be reduced about 50 per cent. The cost of provisions are down a little. but the scarcity of hay will, we think, offset this, so that the cost of provisioning a camp will be practically the same as a year ago.

Most Mill Yards Are Filled

Stanley Douglass, Fredericton, N.B.—We think the cut of logs during the coming winter will be very small indeed; there is nothing at present to indicate anything different. Most mill yards are full with no immediate prospect of unloading, except at ruinous prices. Much of this lumber is two and three years old, and, in addition, many of the mills have not been sawing this summer and will carry over last year's cut of logs until next season's sawing. Even for those who have kept their stock moving there is not much encouragement to get out logs, as who knows where the market will be next year? At the prices ruling now it is a question whether costs can be cut down low enough to produce logs that will show a profit when sawn. Supplies, on the average, do not show much reduction, and the only saving would be in lower wages. It is difficult yet to tell at what figure men can be hired for woods work. We have not yet heard of any wages being set. We, ourselves, have been sawing since May first, and will finish about the end of this month. We have been selling some lumber right along, but will carry over a considerable quantity, and have not come to any decision yet as to what amount of logs we will get out for next season's sawing. We would like to see some signs of improvement in the market before committing ourselves too far regarding a full supply of logs for next year.

General Review of Conditions in Nova Scotia

Dunfield & Co., Halifax, N.S.—So far as we are able to find out practically no preparations have been made in this province for next season's operations. Operators who still have old stocks on hand are inclined to hold their present stocks, and allow their timber to stand. They cannot see where they can make a profit, or even get stumpage value, out of a new operation, based on to-day's market, and in this we think they are quite correct. The price of stumpage in this country must increase from year to year, and we think any one cutting at present prices is making a great mistake. No doubt there will be some operating during this winter and next spring, but it will not be over 25 per cent. of the 1920 cut, from information we have at hand. We are not so certain about Northern New Brunswick, but in Southern New Brunswick conditions are about the same as in Nova Scotia. Stocks of lumber in Nova Scotia are low, and many sizes are about extinct. Northern New Brunswick stocks, we understand, are still heavy, but consist mostly of 1919 and 1920 sawing. In normal times, when the mills have been sawing from early spring until this time, heavy stocks would be held by the mills, a larger portion of which would be carried over until f.o.w. As far as we can learn, the large operators in New Brunswick are making very little preparation for 1922 sawing. On the whole, we are optimistic with respect to the 1922 market. Buyers apparently have had an impression that the mill owners and wholesalers are loaded up with stocks and for pecuniary reasons would be forced to practically give it away, but we feel sure they will soon realize that such is not the case. Most mills and wholesalers have been moving small quantities from month to month during this year and in many cases their pressing liabilities have been largely taken care of, which places them in a much more independent position, and they will not now consider prices they were willing to accept two or three months ago. This position, coupled with the tremendous falling off in production, must of necessity appreciate values. Wages here to-day for bushmen are about $30.00 per month and board. Supplies on the whole are probably 25 per cent. below last year. Some things are higher and many are considerably lower.

Logging Operations Are Likely to Grow

A recent despatch from Matheson, Ont., says that lumber in Northern Ontario and Quebec will be carried on during the coming winter on a larger scale than was indicated two months ago. The cause of the revival in activity is due to the big decline in wages. Skilled workers are being engaged for $30.00 a month, while ordinary labor commands $1.00 a day. This means that lumbering companies are able to cut, haul and drive logs to their mills for approximately 40 per cent. of the amount paid a year ago, and in addition to this there is an increase in working efficiency which is due to the big surplus of men. For the men engaged in the lumber woods the redeeming feature of the situation is that had wages not been cut lumbering would have probably remained at a standstill during the coming winter, whereas under the new conditions now prevailing there is a fairly general revival of activity, which is providing a means of at least scanty livelihood for al arge number of men who might otherwise suffer serious privation.

Wm. McLachlan, Magnetawan, Ont.—We do not intend putting in a camp this winter, and have not shipped out a car this season. We can only ship in the open season, as we have to scow our lumber some twenty miles. The local trade was fairly good this season here and the Ontario Department of Public Works are building a wing dam for the locks, also a dam on the south channel, which will help the labor question this winter. Lumberjacks are getting $26.00 to $30.00 per month and board. Horse feed is high, but camp supplies are somewhat lower than last season.

The Timberland Lumber Co.—Our operations are the same the year round, and we have been running our sawmill to full capacity all year, and expect to continue so throughout the winter. Our logging camp was closed about 40 per cent. for two months, but we are again opening up 100 per cent. and hope to continue throughout the winter on that basis.

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Toronto—We have put in one camp so far this season. Last winter we had two. Our cut this year will not be quite as large as last season, and the amount of lumber we have on hand is about the same as at this period of 1920. The men offering for the bush are getting from $26.00 to $30.00 a month. The supply of labor is large and the greater portion of the men are most efficient.

The Eagle Lake Lumber Co., Toronto, Ont., who operate mills at King Lake and Eagle Lake, sawing principally hardwood, say they do not intend putting in any camps this winter.

R. B. Herron & Co., Tionaga, Ont., have put in two camps so far, as compared with six last year. The number may be increased later.

Bennett Lumber Co., Montreal, P.Q.—We have never undertaken nor do we contemplate commencing any bush operations.

An Outing for Canada's Lumber King

One of the most interesting visitors that we have had in town for years was J. R. Booth of Ottawa, the oldest and best-known lumber and paper manufacturer in Canada. Mr. Booth is now in his 95th year, is hale and hearty, and takes as keen an interest in business affairs as he ever did. He came to Buckingham by motor, spending the afternoon, and returning the same way. He said it was the first time he had visited Buckingham, although he had been trying to get here for the last twenty years, but the boys at home did not seem able to let him have a day off. Mr. Booth, even with his advanced age, carefully inspected the whole of The James Maclaren Company's plant, and showed a keen interest in everything that was being done, commenting favorably on the many labor-saving devices.—Buckingham (Que.) Post.

Timely Factors in Fire Protection

Practical Advice on Safeguarding Yard and Factory from Flame—Systems and Devices

By W. WARREN, Toronto.

Fire protection is assuredly of first importance, especially so to the owner of large stocks of inflammable material, such as of lumber. As manager of a large retail lumber yard, mill and woodworking factory, I have been compelled to make a careful study of the causes of fires, and the most practical way to institute preventative measures. Prevention is better than cure.

It is not possible to remove all and every contributary cause, but it is possible to reduce them to a minimum. There are few conditions so admirably adapted to the general requirements of a conflagration as a lumber yard, covering ten acres and containing 10,000,000 ft. of lumber, with all the requisite buildings filled with very inflammable material.

First, we have a very efficient fire squad under the leadership of our factory superintendent. They are a body of some fifteen carefully hand-picked men, well trained and noted for their efficiency and loyalty, and whilst these men are qualified fire fighters, every opportunity is used to instill into their minds that the proper time to fight a fire is before it starts. These men being drafted from all departments, their influence is felt throughout our whole organization and so all our employees automatically become fire preventers. Let me say in passing that no manager or executive head can effectively control a situation of such vital importance as fire prevention unless he seeks the assistance of his whole staff and gives due credit for same.

We can and do supply numerous devices calculated to put out a fire, and we flatter ourselves that our equipment is fairly complete, but all this paraphernalia without necessary precaution, effectively and rigidly adhered to, will benefit very little.

Should Be No Blind Ends

Fire in a lumber yard is the most devastating demon that can possibly visit it. A yard should be laid out so that no blind ends exist.

Every lumber pile should be easily accessible and roads and alleys clean at all times, so that reel and trucks can reach any desired position. Any material left standing on any of our roads will be found on carts, trucks or wagons. Nothing is allowed to be stacked off, or piled down wher a blockade may occur. An infringement of this rule results in the dismissal of the responsible party.

Cleanliness is one of the most powerful factors in fire prevention. No papers, dead or dried grass, weeds or shavings, are allowed to remain within the precincts of the yard. A capable caretaker, whose duties are solely that of a clean-up man, is kept continually gathering up grass, straw, strips, paper or any other inflammable refuse.

At convenient points high pressure hydrants are placed, with lines of hose capable of reaching any position around the yard. Barrels and buckets are placed in conspicuous places, whilst parts not thus supplies are equipped with approved chemical extinguishers. The watchman's stations, phones and general fire alarm signals are placed in very prominent places. Care is taken to leave all automobiles and trucks clear of lumber piles.

The mill and factory call for somewhat different treatment and special care. There is at all times the possibility of hot boxes, sparks, short circuits, spontaneous combustion, etc. As in the yard, cleanliness is the biggest factor in fire prevention.

Cleanliness is the Biggest Factor

It is impossible to keep a factory or mill clean unless it is equipped with an up-to-date blower system, thereby removing all sawdust, delivering them either to the boilers or shaving vault.

Competent clean-up men are very necessary, and only men with housekeeping qualifications should be employed for this purpose. No refuse should be allowed to remain on a factory floor over night. Oil from line shaft, pulleys, motors, etc., may mingle with the sawdust or small shavings, thereby setting up spontaneous combustion, and statistics show that a tremendous percentage of fires start from this cause. In our factory the clean-up man's work is even more carefully inspected than the orders passing through, and let me state in passing that the fire insurance inspector has pronounced our plant the cleanest in his jurisdiction.

We exercise special care in cleaning machines of all dirt, grease, and oil, and under no circumstances is an accumulation of this combustible refuse allowed to collect under a machine. I once experienced a fire started by the sun playing on oily sawdust gathered under a machine.

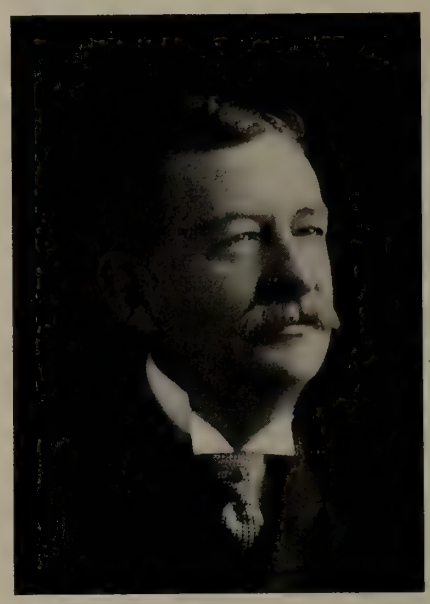
In the event of a bearing becoming over-heated, it is duly reported to the nightwatchman, who inspects same at short intervals until all danger is passed, and as in the yard we do not allow any material to be stacked on the floor, but kept on factory trucks until ready for shipment, so that in the event of an outbreak the affected area can quickly be cleared.

One of the most dangerous practices is that of having racks placed around the factory. Once a fire commences to travel through a rack filled with inflammable strips, the building is doomed; it is next to impossible to check it. All supplies, such as moulding, rippings, etc., should be removed into a closed room adjacent to the plant, where the chances of a fire are remote, and where, if one did break out, it could be localized.

Our mill and factory fire protection consists of a sprinkler system, four lines of hose capable of reaching any part of the building, several water barrels, sand pails, also chemical extinguishers. Our glue room, dry kilns, shaving vault and boiler room are all equipped with steam jets direct from boilers, this being without doubt one of the surest and least destructive methods of checking a fire in a confined area.

Our gasoline is stored underground, whilst all oils are kept in approved metal containers, and every precaution taken to reduce the fire risk to a minimum, but all this, without the intelligent co-operation of the whole staff, will be of little value. Our men are taught that they would suffer loss and inconvenience in like proportion to the firm, if the plant was wiped out by fire, and so we endeavor to spread over the responsibility, making each employee bear his share, thereby keeping it a live question.

Many Tributes to Grand Sire Oliver



Joseph Oliver, Toronto.
"The King of Odd Fellows"

The recent conclave of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Toronto, was one of the most notable gatherings of its kind ever held in Canada. There were thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada, and, in the great parade, twenty-three thousand members participated. It was a most imposing spectacle. The man at the head of the Sovereign Grand Lodge is Joseph Oliver, President of the Oliver Lumber Co., Toronto, who is the second Canadian ever honored with this exalted office. Mr. Oliver, who is a former Mayor of Toronto, was paid many tributes by the brethren and was presented with a handsome watch fob on behalf of the Sovereign Grand Lodge which will meet next year in Detroit. Mr. Oliver continues in office for another year. It is no small recognition for a Canadian like Mr. Oliver to rise so high in the ranks of a great fraternal society. He has also been an Orangeman since he was sixteen years of age and is a well-known member of the Masonic craft. Besides his distinctions as former Mayor and Grand Sire, Mr. Oliver is an honorary colonel. It came about when he was president of the Canadian National Exhibition, a recognition after a visit of the late Sir Sam Hughes for the part the big Fair was playing in recruiting. Mr. Oliver has resided in Toronto since 1855. He began life as a carpenter and later on launched out in the lumber arena.

Live News on Trade Happenings

The attendance at the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto this year is the largest on record. There is a total enrollment of 61. Last year there were 55 on the list.

Major-General Blacklock of London, England, who has been on a visit to his lumber interests in British Columbia, spent a few days in Toronto recently and called upon a number of friends in the industry.

Alex. Greig, of Greig-Morris, Limited, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, who spent nearly five months at his summer home at Bala, Ont., has returned to his desk and is now enjoying excellent health. The friends of Mr. Greig are pleased to see him looking so well.

Gilbert S. Lay, of Lay & Haight, wholesale lumbermen, Toronto, recently returned after spending a couple of weeks in the Sudbury district. He reports that a number of mills have shut down for the season, but that others will saw until well into November. It is not likely that nearly as many camps will be operated in Northern Ontario this season as last.

What Constitutes Real Service?

How a Retail Lumberman May Build Up His Business, Add to Reputation and Establish Closer Bond of Association between his Customers and Himself

By CHARLES L. DAWSON

Service is, probably, the most abused, misconstrued and bandied about word in the English language. There are many interpretations and each lumber dealer seems to have his own conception. If one were asked for a brief definition of service, what it is and what it constitutes, it might be linked up with the best meaning of the word "success," which is knowing and doing the proper thing at the proper time, not an hour, a day or a week after the other fellow has done it. The same description applies to service—knowing and doing the proper thing at the psychological moment.

I cannot illustrate this point better than to recall my school days. I was only fairly proficient in arithmetic, but in all other subjects I excelled. I had a chum, Bill Green by name, and we were both in the same class. Examination day came round and one forenoon we tackled an arithmetic paper. I looked at the various questions, scratched my head, shuffled my feet and vainly endeavored to solve some of the problems. I saw that Bill was busily writing and totally undisturbed. This made me all the more nervous. At the end of the hour and a half allotted time I handed in my paper and so did Bill.

When we emerged in the corridor my friend asked me how I got along. I replied "rank." "Why," he said, "Charlie, you know how to do all those questions." Taking the paper, he said, "Here's No. 1 worked out by such and such a method; No. 2 along similar lines; No. 3 has to be reduced to fractions, and in No. 4 you employ decimals," etc. Yes, I understood it all then very clearly and could have worked out any of the questions.

What was the result? Bill was promoted to the next grade and I remained behind. I knew just as much as Bill five minutes after we were out of the examination room, but it was five minutes too late. Bill knew and did the proper thing at the proper time and went ahead.

Some of the Requisites Outlined

Now, in regard to retail service in the lumber yard, this implies a well-kept and carefully selected stock, neat surroundings, good display facilities, prompt handling, no misrepresentations of the lines carried, and having the goods delivered at the hour and place promised, if it is humanly possible to do so. In case any material is not up to reputation, the money could be cheerfully refunded, and if the shipment is an out-of-town one, the freight should be paid both ways without cavil, quibble or evasion. Under no circumstances should a customer be disappointed in quality, quantity or delivery.

Patriotism and hypocrisy are said to be the last refuge of a scoundrel or a criminal, and frequently the final refuge of too many dealers are those misnomers, "service" and "quality." These terms roll off the tongue without any adequate conception of their importance or significance.

Just how wide and extensive service should be will, of course, depend upon the individual or the firm. All do not possess the same facilities or conduct the same departments. A retail lumber dealer should not only make every effort to please the women, who are the vital factors in a home-building campaign, but have a neat office and display facilities. The day of practical, tangible demonstrations has arrived, and one of the most successful dealers in the East has one room in his office finished in a certain kind of wood and his private office in another. The ceiling in one apartment is artistically panelled and in the other office two or three styles of the most popular doors are used. This may seem a somewhat ambitious arrangement, but the object lessons have resulted in this enterprising yardman selling an abundance of material of the same kind as he has in the interior finish of his office.

Give Customers the Fullest Information

Then in the sale of hardwood flooring, shingles, etc., it is well to be explicit, and to give either verbal or printed instructions on the differences in quality, what constitutes the various grades, the defects that one may expect, the uses and adaptability of the different species of wood, etc. Too many retailers take it for granted that the public is conversant with their goods, when at the same time a broad education is needed.

Another enterprising dealer in the West has an architectural department, and by means of it has built up a strong, active connection with the community. One afternoon a farmer, who was burned out, drove into town and called at the yardman's office. A member of the firm went out that evening and took the measurement of his foundation, which was not destroyed. The next afternoon the farmer and his wife visited the lumber dealer, who took them into his draughting room, and with their help and ideas designed a new home. He got their business the same afternoon and the next day the farmer was drawing the material away for his new house. By a retail dealer being able to furnish his own designs, or, failing in this, having a book of well-assorted house plans—he is able to gather in a lot of business that might otherwise slip away from him.

But good service, while it retains and develops custom, can be greatly strengthened by pertinent and effective publicity, both in the press and by means of a revised mailing list. One dealer recently sent out a small pamphlet, explaining all about hardwood floors, a description of the grades, the cost of material, how laid, the beauty and economy of them, etc. It brought gratifying results.

The Foundation in Which to Build

Service is thus a comprehensive term which may include many things in one community that are, perhaps, not called for in another, but there are certain foundation stones upon which this structure must be reared, and among these are the old-fashioned qualities of integrity, courtesy, goodwill and satisfaction, the honoring of all contracts, the keeping of all pledges and making good one's word.

To say that a bill of lumber will be delivered on a job by such an hour, and then not have it there, creates dissatisfaction and distrust. It is far better to give no assurances than to undertake something which cannot be carried out. No matter what the cost of non-fufillment is, if one fails to execute an undertaking, he has misrepresented matters to a customer and consequently dropped in his estimation. A dealer, therefore, should be guarded in making promises, but when once made, he should strictly adhere to them, for efficient service is the one thing that will bring profitable and constantly recurring patronage. It is no triumph to win a new customer one day if an old one is lost. The dealer is just then where he began.

The object of a retail lumber dealer should not be merely the making of money, but to be a factor in his community and help build up the town or city in which he resides. Not only should he take an inventory of his stock in connection with this service proposition, but he should also now and then take an inventory of himself and find out whether he is really 100 per cent. efficient—or merely a No. 3 cull masquerading as a good strip or a good side.

Inventories of Self Are Desirable

A little personal introspection is at all times desirable. Let a man examine himself and see whether he is an exponent of the Golden Rule, that he gives under all circumstances a square deal, courteous treatment and prompt deliveries; that he misrepresents no goods and keeps his word. If he has a slogan, he should live up to it; otherwise his slogan and his serviee will become a laughing-stock and a byword.

"Service" is an all-embracing term and its breadt , heighth and import will, probably, never be fully fathomed as continued extension and operation leads to wider activities and greater fields of usefulness, consideration and duty.

It is well to remember that in merchandising and merchandising methods your competitor, if he possesses ample capital, can give his customers exactly the same line of goods that you can. The only way in which you can surpass him is in service, and this should be made known and emphasized by illustrated newspaper advertising; the use of house plans, which may be presented to prospective builders; the distribution of bright, instructive booklets; mailing cards setting forth building suggestions, and by signs, posters and other equally effective media.

One of the main things in service is to supply the in entive or stimulus to build and show the average wage earner and ambitious young man or woman that the way is easy, simple and practical. This may profitably be followed up by reliable information on oak flooring, sleeping porches, built-in features, piazzas, pergolas and other adjuncts which go to make the home beautiful, attractive and inviting.

The whole plan, method, conduct and management of any permanently established and expanding lumber business rests upon service, and retail service, in its first and last analysis, consists in knowing and doing the proper thing at the proper time.

Mr. Truax Once More in the Fray

R. E. Truax, Walkerton, Ont.
Veteran lumberman again nominated

Reuben E. Truax, who was recently nominated by the Liberals in South Bruce to contest that riding at the forthcoming election of the House of Commons, celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday on October 11th. He is well known in the lumber industry, being the proprietor of a busy sash and door factory and planing mill in Walkerton, where he has resided ever since a boy and been engaged in business. Mr. Truax is remarkably active for a man of his years, and if returned in the present contest, will probably be the oldest member in the House of Commons. He occupied all the municipal offices in Walkerton previous to becoming a member of the Ontario Legislature, where he spent several terms. Then he entered the larger arena at Ottawa and won in a red-hot campaign. Mr. Truax is a live man, not only in business, but in politics, and there are few better campaigners. He is popular throughout his riding, and has been in public life over thirty years.

Lively Budget of Lumber News

Gordon C. Edwards, for many years manager and a director of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, Ottawa, has been elected a director for the Canada Cement Co., Limited, Montreal.

A Federal charter has been granted to Managers, Limited, with a capital stock of $5,000, and head office in Montreal, to carry on the business of lumber and the lumber trade in all its branches as well as buy, sell and deal in logs, timber, pulpwood, paper and other by-products.

The plant and lumber yard of W. H. White, 77 First Ave., Ville St. Pierre, were seriously destroyed by fire recently. The stock in the yards was only partially consumed. The fire broke out in the engine rom of the plant. The loss was $50,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., Three Rivers, Que., are now operating to capacity and it is said it is not the intention of the company to send its own men into the woods this year to cut logs. It is said it has decided to let a contract for a large cut, securing some 500,000 pieces.

The D. J. MacDonell and C. H. Conyers Co., Turner Street, Ottawa, who have been in the lumber business in that city for six or seven years, were recently incorporated under the style of MacDonell & Conyers, Limited. The firm carry on a wholesale and retail trade and also conduct a small operation in the bush.

A large logging deal has been completed on Vancouver Island. The controlling interest of the International Timber Co. has passed into the hands of David Jeremaison, and his partner, Mr. Anderson, of Vancouver. Included in the deal are several large holdings in the vicinity of Campbell River, where the International Co. operated large camps some years ago.

Application was made recently to Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests of Ontario, for the right to cut certain woods in Algonquin Park. The park is a forest reserve in which some lumbermen still have the right to cut timber, although several licensees were bought out by the province. Mr. Bowman has declined to entertain the idea of granting new licenses.

A provincial charter has been granted the Metis Lumber Co., Limited, with head office at St. Octave de Metis, Rimouski County, Que., and the amount of the capital stock with which the company will commence its operations will be $85,000. The company is empowered to manufacture, deal, export and import logs, lumber ties, shingles, pulp, pulpwood, paper, etc.

R. P. Buxton, lumberman, of St. Paul, Minn., who was recently in British Columbia on an inspection of his lumber interests, says that conditions in the industry are slowly becoming better. Mr. Buxton operates mills on the north Pacific Coast, including one at Alberni. The export market, he says, is absorbing an increasing amount of lumber each week and domestic inquiries are commencing to make their appearance after an absence of many months. He is of the opinion that good times follow bad just as surely as day follows night, and that action comes closely on the heels of reaction. Mr. Buxton looks for a fairly quick return to normal.

The Seeman Lumber Co. have succeeded L. F. DeLaplante & Co. in the retail lumber business at Port Colborne, Ont. The business will be under the direct supervision of E. W. Seeman, who has had some fifteen years' experience in the lumber line. The Seeman Lumber Co. do both a wholesale and retail business, and it is their intention to make extensions such as handling of builders' and contractors' supplies.

A novel enterprise for the district of Timiskaming is a square timber camp, which is being put in between Elk Lake and Gowganda by the MacNamara Lumber Co. Material and supplies are being taken into the site of the operations from the end of the steel at Elk Lake and about 50 men will have a winter's work turning out square timber from the red and white pine purchased by the company from the Ontario Government.

Mayor George A. Toole of Kenora, Ont., has written a letter to the Attorney-General of Ontario, expressing satisfaction with the way E. W. Backus, who some time ago was granted the English River pulpwood concessions, is carrying out construction work in Kenora. The mayor voices his approval of the deal entered into by the province with Mr. Backus. He says that not only will Kenora, but Ontario as a whole ultimately benefit.

Stanley Douglass, Limited, of Fredericton, N.B., have sold their sawmill at Stanley to the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. The mill was not operated during the past season. It is understood that the Nashwaak Company have extensive holdings on the Nashwaak River, and the purchase of the plant is believed to indicate that some of the lumber will be manufactured at Stanley instead of being taken to the pulp mil at Union Point, St. John County, which suspended operations a few weeks ago.

H. R. I acMillan, one of the principal exporters of lumber in British Columbia, says his business during this last month has been the largest in six years. Four sections of the earth now are buying. Rarely has he known more than two or three to be purchasers at the same time. His market is world-wide. He says Africa, India and the west coast of South America are not doing much in the lumber line. He indicated Australia, China and Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom as being the present purchasers.

The Everett Mfg. Co., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was recently incorporated with a capitalization of $100,000, for the purpose of manufacturing ironing tables, clothes dryers, step ladders and other household woodenware. A. E. Stewart is the president of the company; C. D. Everett, vice-president and general manager; James Lyons, treasurer, and P. T. Rowland, secretary. The other directors consist of F. J. Buchanan, James Shaw and W. E. S. Bryan, all of Sault Ste. Marie. The company expects to be operating by about the middle of November, and the object is to market woodenware through-

At the regular monthly meeting of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co.'s directors, held recently in Montreal, it was announced that the policy of conserving the liquid assets of the company would be continued as announced in June last, when a dividend at the rate of $4.00 a share was passed after having been reduced from $6.00. No dividend on the common stock for the quarter ending September 30th was declared. It is officially stated, however, that the results of the company's operations continue to be satisfactory and that the net earnings during the period were substantially more than the amount necessary to pay the interest.

The fact that Great Britain has decided to build four great battleships will probably mean another slice of industrial activity to Vancouver and British Columbia. A few weeks ago the British Admiralty asked for tenders for between three and four million feet of lumber, and British brokers immediately requested prices from British Columbia mills. Four or five of the larger lumber manufacturers and dealers of the Coast are now figuring, and will submit their tenders shortly. The lumber is for scaffolding and general construction work in the different yards where the battleships are to be constructed.

P. D. Gordon, of Mason, Gordon & Co., wholesale lumbermen, Montreal, returned recently from a great convention of Shriners, held at Atlanta, Ga. He states that as soon as plans can be drawn and contracts awarded, construction on a new hospital for crippled children, which is to be built in Montreal and maintained by the Shriners of North America, will be commenced. The institution is to be known as "The Montreal Unit of the Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children." At the Shriners' meeting it was decided that the sum of $1,400,000 should be applied to the building and equipment of five such institutions on the continent. Mr. Gordon has been appointed as one of the Board of Trustees.

Sitka Spruce Little Known Before the War

Now Used for Many Articles Including Sash and Doors and Household Conveniences—Instructive Bulletin Just Issued by Forestry Department at Ottawa

L. L. Brown, Toronto.
B. C. Lumber Commissioner

There will shortly be issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, a bulletin on Sitka Spruce, the author of which is L. L. Brown, of Toronto, British Columbia Commissioner for the East and formerly superintendent of the Vancouver Branch, Forest Products Laboratories of Canada. Mr. Brown has ably treated his subject from every desirable standpoint and presented many interesting facts in connection with the mechanical and physical properties, density of growth, uses, location, etc., of Sitka spruce.

It is estimated there are fourteen billion feet, board measure, of Sitka spruce in British Columbia, and during the war the wood was employed extensively in aeroplane for many other purposes. The new construction. It is now being used bulletin on Sitka spruce is one of the splendid series being issued on native woods in order to encourage their use and make known their merits, qualities and specific uses. The publication of these references cannot fail to lead to a wider understanding and appreciation of the forest products of the Dominion, both at home and abroad. Among the bulletins issued are "Canadian Woods for Structural Timbers" (No. 59); "Canadian Douglas Fir; Its Mechanical and Physical Properties" (No. 60), and "Canadian Sitka Spruce; Its Mechanical and Physical Properties" (No. 71). These will be followed by others in the series, and copies may be obtained by manufacturers, builders, lumbermen, engineers or any private citizens by sending a card to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa, Ont. Extra copies, if desired, may also be secured free of charge for distribution, as it is felt the public cannot learn too much regarding the superiority and satisfaction afforded by the use of Canadian woods. Some instructive particulars gleaned from advance proofs of the new bulletin are worth perusal and are herewith presented in short shape for the convenience of the readers of the "Canada Lumberman."

"Sitka spruce is one of the largest trees on the coast, attaining a diameter of from 8 to 12 feet and a height of from 160 to 180 feet. Ordinarily it is from 3 to 6 feet in diameter and 100 to 125 feet high. When grown in fairly dense stands the trunk is usually clear for from 40 feet to 80 feet and tapers very little till the branches are reached. Single trees contain from 8,000 to 10,000 feet board measure and occasionally as much as 15,000 feet board measure. It seldom occurs in pure stands, but in mixture with hemlock and balsam, or with cottonwood, it frequently runs from 40,000 to 60,000 feet board measure per acre."

Where It Reaches Its Best Growth

Sitka spruce is found along the Pacific coast from northern California to Alaska, seldom extending back more than fifty miles from salt water, and reaching its best growth in constantly moist, deep, rich soils in a humid atmosphere.

"It is generally distributed throughout the western slope of the coast mountains and on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands.

"Though Sitka spruce is one of the most valuable trees in the province, it is unfortunately not very abundant. Less than 7 per cent. of the merchantable stand on the coast is Sitka spruce, most of which is to be found in the northern coastal region extending from about the head of Vancouver island to Portland canal and including Queen Charlotte islands.

The annual cut of Sitka spruce in British Columbia for the past few years has been as follows: In 1916, 68,263,000 feet board measure; in 1917, 92,963,000 feet board measure; and in 1918, 239,787,000 feet board measure. The wood, straight-grained, easily worked, and very strong for its weight, was greatly in demand for airplane construction during the war, as is evidenced by the fact that 26,124,000 feet board measure were produced in British Columbia for airplane purposes during 1918, 6,850,000 feet board measure being produced during November of that year.

Sitka spruce was practically unknown outside the Pacific coast before the war, and it owes its popularity largely to the advertising it received at that time, and also to the fact that large stocks were left after the war, which stocks were sold to woodworking factories. Of course, where it was known Sitka spruce had long been used for cooperage, boxes, both solid and veneer, and for framing and interior trim in house construction and office buildings, but of late Eastern factories have begun to use it in the manufacture of sashes and doors, ice-cream tubs, tank stock, kitchen tables, bread-boards, boats, spars, oars, paddles, billiard table frames, and for core-stock, back posts, and sounding-boards for pianos, diaphragms and horns for phonographs, wagon sides and bottoms, car stock, and ladder stock.

Got Wide Advertising During the War

Sitka spruce grown on the Queen Charlotte islands is stronger than that grown on the mainland in southern British Columbia (as represented by a stand near Kings, British Columbia) by approximately 3 to 14 per cent., based on the former, in the case of the more important tests.

The Sitka spruc grown at Masset Inlet, Queen Charlotte islands, is of nearly identical strength properties with that grown at Thurston Harbor in the same islands, the slight difference being in favor of spruce from the latter place.

The variations from the average results are large in this as in other woods, and where a definite strength is demanded it can be established only by determining the density of the piece in question.

The density of Sitka spruce is not readily apparent, owing to the similarity of color of the spring-wood and summer-wood and to the gradual transition from one to the other, so that a visual method of determining density by estimating the proportion of summer-wood is not practicable. Resort must be had to actual measurement.

The strength of Sitka spruce increases from the pith to the periphery in trees of the size tested (the largest trees was more than 5 feet in diameter), the weakest wood being near the centre.

The strength of small clear pieces of Sitka spruce increases very rapidly when dried below the fibre-saturation point, which is at approximately 31 per cent. of moisture, based on the dry weight of the wood. Any increase in moisture above the fibre-saturation point does not influence the strength of the piece.

By the use of curves, derived from the results of tests, showing the relation between density and the various strength functions, the strength of any piece of clear Sitka spruce can be very closely estimated if its density is known.

Flames Made Clean Sweep at Parry Sound

In connection with the fire on September 21st, which wiped out the plant, tramways and yards of the Conger Lumber Co., Parry Sound, Ont., together with 6,000,000 feet of lumber, it is learned that the loss was in the neighborhood of $300,000, and is partly covered by insurance. The blaze started from the burner at 4 o'clock in the morning. A strong wind blowing at the time, drove some sparks from the burner on to the refuse conveyor, which, although metal-lined, took fire. The nightwatchman noticed the flames and turned on the hose, but, finding that owing to the gale, all attempts to extinguish the fire would be useless, he caused the mill whistle to be sounded, and within seven minutes the town brigade was on the spot doing its best to quench the devouring element, but by this time the mill was ignited from one end to the other. It was quite impossible to save the structure or anything in the yards. Everything was completely consumed, there not being as much as a 2-inch plank left.

As to whether the mill will be rebuilt, no decision has yet been reached by the company, although it is reported that construction may start early in the spring. In the meantime the Conger Lumber Co. are operating one camp and have some 10,000 logs left over from this year's sawing at Parry Sound.

John Owens died recently at his home on D'Arcy Street, Toronto, aged 78 years. For fifty years he had been an employee of John Hillock & Co., retail lumber merchants, George Street. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Purpose of the Wholesaler Is Market Finder

L. R. Putman Delivers Address on Necessity of Closer Relations Between Retailers and Wholesalers—Work of Establishing Trade Customs is Progressing.

L. R. Putman, secretary-manager of the American Wholesale Lumber Association, Chicago, recently delivered an interesting and instructive address before the New Orleans Lumbermen's Club. He spoke principally on the work and function of the wholesaler and was followed in a short address by John E. Rhodes, secretary-manager of the Southern Pine Association.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Putman said that the purpose of the wholesaler was mainly a market finder. The manufacturer of lumber produced certain classes of lumber that he had to sell to those who wanted that kind and class of material. The wholesaler, in New York for instance, had twenty thousand mills, as it were, supplying him and his part was to find not specially a man wanting to buy this that or the other, but one who wished to buy any kind of lumber. The wholesaler was there to serve the manufacturer and Mr. Putman asked the question: "What holds back the manufacturer from making use of the wholesaler?" It was, he said, replying to his own question, just the old traditional animosity that doubtless started through some acts of lumber wholesalers at some time who had dealt unfairly. But times have now changed and certainly not all the morality is on the other side. The wholesaler has his share.

One of the important works of the American Wholesalers Lumber Association, said Mr. Putman, was to compel arbitration in case of disputes and another was to attempt to establish trade customs. As an illustration of the latter he told of the great losses that were being sustained by the lumber dealers through transactions with the railroads where large debts had to be carried for many months without the wholesaler receiving any interest on his money. He gave an instance in which a concern had carried a railroad account of $600,000 for nine months without a cent of interest. This he maintained was entirely wrong and should be changed. "I spoke of this condition recently" said Mr. Putman, to a high offical of the Illinois Central Railway and asked if he thought it was right He stid it was not justified, but added that as the lumbermen would submit the railroads were able to take advantage of the situation.

The railroads, the speaker said were constantly increasing their tariffs and riding the lumber business to death but except under pressure of concerted effort would not give them better treatment in the mere matter of paying their bills Another point the speaker made was against the reckless taking of orders. Upon almost any intimation that lumber was wanted the dealer was too ready to ship and then when there came a question of arbitrating a claim it was very difficult to establish that there had been any order given at all. He said that as a trade custom the written order and the written or wired acknowledgement before shipment made should be established and maintained.

"Why should the mill men be so prejudiced against the wholesaler that they often will maintain their own selling organization at a cost far and away higher than they could have their selling done through the wholesale dealer?" The prejudice against the wholesaler, Mr. Putman said, existed even within the United States government. He told of the case of the U.S. Forest Service that had devoted much work to studying out means of making use of short lengths or what might be called saw mill refuse. A line was drawn however by which these products should be sold to the consumer only and not to the middle man. Just prejudice. Mr. Putman said, however he had finally convinced the authorities of the error of this ruling and had had it changed.

Another instance was on the west coast where a Navy purchasing agent had refused to buy through a wholesaler and had had to pay several dollars a thousand more to a retailer who incidentally had purchased the lumber from the same mill the wholesaler had planned buying it from. The agent's explanation was a clause in the law that directed him to buy through a "regular" dealer. The transaction however cost the government an additional $8,000 or the lot just to keep the middle men out of the deal.

Speaking next of his present trip Mr. Putman said he was going about seeing the wholesalers and learning their wishes and troubles in advance of the coming October meeting of the association's board of directors. In general he believed that business had turned the corner and was picking up. The railroads were taking large quantities of siding and decking which sales would beyond a doubt tend to raise the price of flooring. He had seen the International Harvester people who were still down in the mouth but it was assured that they none the less would soon be back in the market. In the hardwood business he had heard of a considerable amount of burning of low grades and declared that a hundred million feet of No. 3 and No. 4 common would be burned in the south because it would not pay for its marketing.

The speaker next took up the wholesaler's view point on inspections. He declared that more and more the dealers, both wholesalers and retailers were resenting the fact that the manufacturers who made the goods were the men who organized the inspection service. In Ohio already there is a state law that stands in the way of the use of the Southern pine grading inspection and elsewhere there is resentment against the existing system. All parties feel that they should have a share in conducting the inspection bureau. The wholesaler, Mr. Putman thought, was in the nearest neutral position in such matters.

"Why should not a retailer receive at least a jobber's discount under the terms made direct to the retailer?" That question Mr. Putman put but said the prejudice was such that many seemed to think the wholesaler ought to pay not a little less but a little more because he had better facilities for subsequent sale. "We pay 90 per cent cash and carry accounts for long periods and yet we are asked to pay as much as the retailer.

The barquentine S.S. "Tolmie" left Vancouver recently with a cargo of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, which is being shipped by the H. R. MacMillan Co. to Japan.

The Careless Smoker

(Apologies to Kipling)

By Harris A. Reynolds, in "The Open Road"

A fool there was and his pipe he lit
(Even as you and I)
On a forest trail where the leaves were fit
To become ablaze from the smallest bit
Of spark—and the fool he furnished it
The day was windy and dry.

The forest was burned to its very roots,
Even beneath the ground,
With the flowers, the birds and the poor dumb brutes,
Old hoary oaks, and the tender shoots
Which might have made logs but for such galoots
Allowed to wander round.

The lumberjack has now passed on
His pay-day comes no more
And the screech-owls haunt the camp at dawn
Where the cook's tin pan woke the men of brawn,
But the mill is silent, the trees are gone,
The soil and the forest floor.

A deadly sight are those hills of rocks
Which once were beds of green
No hope for the human, no food for the flocks
The floods must be held by expensive locks
And the harbor is silted to the docks,
The ships no more are seen.

But the fool smokes on in the forest still,
Leaves camp-fires burning, too,
While the patient public pays the bill
And the nation's wealth is destroyed for nil;
If the law doesn't get him, Old Satan will
When his smoking days are through.

NEWS AND VIEWS ON THE MARKET

Ontario and the East

Conditions in the lumber line are showing improvement, and while there is no great change in the situation which has prevailed for some time, a much better feeling is existing, and it is firmly believed that the price readjustments, which have been such a disturbing element in the last few months, are now over, and values are becoming more stabilized. This assertion has, perhaps, been made on previous occasions, but recent incidents give assurance to the belief that the bottom has been reached in price recessions.

There is greater confidence existent, as is evidenced by the fact that several blocks of from 1,000,000 up to 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet in white pine and hemlock have changed hands within the past three weeks. Not only have the sales been made to Toronto wholesalers, but to Montreal, Ottawa and other firms, and while prices have been low, still the fact that contracts have been executed, is some justification for the assertion that things are on the mend.

Already hemlock, which has been "the goat" in price-cutting, is beginning to show signs of strength, and recent fires in mill yards wiping out large quantities of this lumber, has tended to lessen the stocks available. White pine is also a little firmer and, at least, half a dozen wholesale lumber merchants have entered the market during the past month and bought at about two-thirds of the figure that prevailed last year for box and better.

The weakest wood at the present time is, possibly, spruce. There are very few Ontario firms handling any quantity of this lumber during the present season, leaving it in the hands of Eastern dealers and manufacturers. The demand for all lumber is of the better grade, culls being lifeless.

In hardwoods some revival is shown, and there is quite a scarcity of firsts and seconds in the thicker grades; in fact, the offerings in birch, maple and other lines in the upper ends are limited and any sales that are being made are being taken on the basis of No. 2 common and better. More inquiries are being received, and buying is being carried on more freely by furniture factories, and implement concerns, the latter having resumed operations temporarily.

Lath are rather scarce and there has been a recent stiffening in price of a dollar or two on Nos. 1 and 2. B. C. red cedar shingles took a jump during the past few days of 25 to 40 a M. This was no doubt due to the shut-down of the mills in the West occasioned by a strike, but it is learned now that all the shingle plants have resumed, and whether the advance will hold remains to be seen. The closing was for about ten days as a result of the walk-out of the weavers and packers. It is understood that the proposed reduction of wages, against which the workers went on strike, has been abandoned, and that for a time, at least, the old schedule will prevail. In the meantime the demand for B. C. forest products in the East is fair.

Regarding logging operations, little need be said in this column. A complete review of what is being done by representative concerns in various parts of Eastern Canada will be found on another page of this issue of the "Canada Lumberman, and should prove very interesting to those who are giving consideration to lumber production for 1922.

Building operations do not show the increase which it was expected would develop with the fall months due to the lower prices of materials. In Toronto the total value of the permits issued during September was $1,865,000, while last year for the same month the total was $2,180,000. The total permits of 1921 up to October 1st equal $17,721,000, as against $19,966,000 for the first nine months of 1920.

Regarding mill work the manager of a leading plant in Toronto says: There is a decided improvement in the mill work industry during the past two months. Considerable building of medium class is in progress, creating a demand for sash, doors and interior trim. All work, however, has been thus far seriously contended for and prevailing prices have only a meagre, if any, margin. This is deplorable, in view of the fact that there is enough business available to keep all local plants moderately busy. There has been almost a frantic stampede to obtain business at any price, the natural result being that prices are forced to a very low level, and when we consider that the lumber and mill industry have already reduced prices far and away below any other branch of the building trade, one is led to wonder why the undue haste to sell at less than zero. The answer is only a few know what their products are costing; others are simply guesstimating instead of intelligently and scientifically estimating. With these conditions improved, and armed with a knowledge of our costs, we would be in shape to handle the tremendous volume of business that is even now showing indications of an early arrival. It cannot be said that the cost of lumber and finish is holding up building operations. We are now nearing pre-war prices. If vendors of other commodities which go to make up the finished building, together with labor, adopt the same attitude, as the lumber industry, the year 1922 will be without precedent.

Ottawa Business is Beginning to Pick Up

The continuance of optimism in certain cycles of the trade, that business was on the upward trend, together with actual signs supporting this belief, were the chief features of the Ottawa lumber market during the first two weeks of October.

To be quite frank about the matter, the price of lumber at Ottawa has been more or less a "football" topic for the last three or four years. Everybody blamed the price of lumber for trade depression. Many branches of the trade manfully stood the criticism and carried on, and to-day see a chance of better business ahead. As against this it is significant to hear some who, during the war years, made big profits out of shell box and other war contracts, going around preaching "blue ruin."

The first two weeks of October showed business at Ottawa beginning to pick up, with the fundamental factors underlying the market revealing increased activity. Building permits, property transfers, and a big volume of fall building, including the $100,000 new work of the L. R. Steel Corporation, tended to lend firmness to the market. Prospective construction amounted to several hundred thousand dollars, over fifty per cent. being work which had previously been considered would be left over till next spring.

The members of the industry generally agreed that a revival of building operations was what the trade needed for a bettering of prices and demand. "The more building that is attempted, no matter what it is, helps the market. Building has to have lumber and anything that impedes structural operations affects the market," was the comment of one well-known wholesaler, who had no room in his mind for a "blue ruin" programme.

A survey of the camp operations for this year bears signs that the trade in general has not sufficient confidence in itself. John R. Booth, Limited, for instance, decline to comment on the extent of their operations, and other companies pass the inquiry off with the refrain "about the same as last year." In many instances it is known that the bush activities of several Ottawa companies are not as large as last year.

Stocks, with the pickup in building, showed a slightly better movement and prices continued to hold firm. The demand from the United States did not show much change, but reports were that, if anything, building stocks showed a slight strengthening for the American market.

The labor situation, especially for the woods, was the best and most advantageous to the lumbering interests that it has been for the last five years. Investigation of the labor market shows the majority of companies are this year paying from $26 to $32 per month with board, for skilled woodsmen, which is in strong contrast with $65 to $70 paid for indifferent help one or two years ago. Camp supplies have also dropped noticeably.

Rail and water transportation remained good. Woodworking factories continued to operate, and several sawmills continued to keep sawing on part time. Lath and shingles showed a slight increase in activity owing to the many fall repairs and alterations which were being made.

An Improved Feeling in the St. John Market

"We seem to be nearer to solid base on lumber prices than for the past eighteen months. While this condition is not very profitable for the manufacturer, still it leads him to safety, and from now on with careful control of his business, he can begin again to build anew towards a profit for his goods which for months and yet to-day are selling below cost at tremendous losses," says the St. John, N.B., correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman."

Export business with Great Britain shows no improvement as yet, although ther are slight signs in the air which lead one to believe that by midwinter Great Britain will begin to purchase wood goods of broad average and good lengths, stocks which the Finns are not able to produce. Then, and then only, will a new price be set. 7 x 3 and up are sizes which are not very easy to find, and logs out of which they are produced are both scarce and expensive. Shippers here send scare heads into the manufacturers, telling them of the very heavy stocks on hand, but if the truth were known it is mostly 6 x 3 and under, and narrow scantlings and boards of two and one each.

American prices at Boston have also reached a solid foundation, and two dollars has been added to the price of random during the past two weeks, making 2 x 3 and 2 x 4 sell at $32.00 or better, Boston;

2 x 6, 2 x 7, the same. 2 x 8 is very scarce, being practically impossible to get, and $40.00 Boston is being asked and received.

Laths are firm at $9.00, St. John, with practically no stocks. Quite a few prospectors in lath from round wood are hovering around, but many, who are going to produce, will never see the producing stage, if there is a continued demand. Lath remain firm. Shingles are also improving, especially in demand, and shippers are not shading prices as they have been doing of late.

No mills are running at St. John, excepting Murray & Gregory, Limited, who are about piled up and must cease sawing in the very near future.

Taken all around, there certainly is an improved feeling in the lumber markets. Confidence is gradually being restored, stocks are slowly being absorbed, production is assuredly reduced, demand will, inevitably increase before long, then profitable prices must be the outcome, and this condition is not far away.

Not Stumpage Fees, But the Scale

The stumpage rate on Crown Land timber in New Brunswick, which has been injured by the spruce budworm or otherwise, has been reduced by the provincial government on spruce logs, during the cutting season of 1921-22, to $2.50 per M. feet, but on the growing timber there will be no reduction in the stumpage rate of $5.00.

In regard to the recent action of the provincial authorities at Fredericton and its probable effect in increasing logging operations during the coming season, the St. John correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" says:

As to the log cut for the coming winter, every manufacturer will do well to weigh carefully this item before rushing into the woods. At the moment, he declares, that there is not encouragement enough to warrant any cutting even though, the government have reduced the stumpage 50 per cent. of last year. This reduction applies largely to dead wood, which the provincial authorities want the manufacturer to take out of the bush. If he does he will certainly be up against it good and plenty with more refuse lumber than merchantable and lath wood about worthless.

The lumberman should wait until later before deciding any cutting. At the present time, if the government gave away the stumpage, there would not be a profit in this province. It is not the stumpage paid, but the scale which is "the moth." Logs fall short 15 to 20 per cent. with refuse included, and there seems to be no remedy, the government turning a deaf ear to all representations made by the manufacturers. If the authorities keep up this condition, they will eventually break the back of the lumberman as well as the manufacturer. The producer of logs cannot live without the manufacturer, who refuses to buy or cut logs any longer, under these conditions. One would not be surprised, however, to see, at least, 25 per cent. of last year's cut in the bush, if the money is at hand.

The Agitation for Lower Freight Rates

The following correspondence in regard to the application of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association of Ottawa to have the freight rates on Canadian railways reduced will be found of much interest and explains itself.

A. D. Cartwright, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Railway Commissioners,
Ottawa, Ont.

File No. 31214.2.

Application, Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Dear Sir,—

We are in receipt of a copy of the communication addressed to your Board under date of September 23rd by Mr. W. C. Chisholm, K.C., general solicitor, Grand Trunk Ry. System, Montreal, in reply to our application of August 30th, requesting that the rates on lumber between points in Canada be restored to the basis in effect prior to September 13th, 1920.

Mr. Chisholm's reply on behalf of the Grand Trunk Ry. System is based entirely on the majority judgment of the Board dated September 13th, 1921, which judgment was the result of a conference between the carriers and your Board on the subject of a change in the freight rates as now existing in Canada.

We do not feel that our application should be considered in the light of the judgment referred to above, inasmuch as the carriers themselves intimated that, "if any reductions are to be made, it should be on special commodities, which in their opinion would be of particular benefit in expediting commercial transactions in Canada."

If the carriers are sincere in their remarks, and we believe they are, surely lumber is one of the commodities they had in mind at that time. If so, our application should open the way to further negotiations with the carriers or give them an opportunity to get together, discuss the matter, and then submit their findings to your Board and through the Board to us.

Inasmuch as we have not yet received a reply to our application from either the Canadian Pacific or the Canadian National Railways, and should these carriers assume the same attitute towards this matter as the Grand Trunk Ry. System has, we feel that the case should be put down for a hearing at an early date and the railways called to show why an order in line with our application should not issue.

The Carriers should keep in mind the fact that at the time of the last general increase in freight rates this association, representing a very considerable portion of the lumber industry in Canada, believing that conditions at that time justified some increase in rates, declined to join in the general opposition thereto.

Yours very truly,
CANADIAN LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
R. L. Sargant,
Manager, Transportation.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

S.B. 21465-9-1.
Montreal, Sept. 23rd, 1921.

R. Richardson, Esq.,
Asst. Secretary, Board of Railway Commissioners,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

File No. 31214.2.

Application, Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Referring to your letter of the 20th instant, copy of the above application was sent to me whilst the question of a resolution of rates was pending before the Board. Our view has always been that there should be no general reduction in rates upon the grounds which are set forth in the application in question, and the judgment of the majority of the Board has confirmed that view. It would seem, therefore, unnecessary that any further answer in detail should be made to this application, for the present at any rate.

I am sending copy of this letter to Mr. Sargant, Manager of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. C. Chisholm.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Montreal, Sept. 27, 1921.

A. D. Cartwright, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Railway Commissioners,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—

File 31214.2. Application, Canadian Lumbermen's Association reduction in rates on lumber.

Referring to your letter of 20th instant.

The application in this matter was received by me during the discussing of the general question of reduction of rates before the Board, and would appear to be disposed of by the decision rendered in that connection.

However, I might point out that, in making a comparison of the results of this Company's operations for the first five months of 1921 as compared with the same period in 1920, the applicants have entirely ignored the fact that the rates, both passenger and freight, were higher during the first mentioned period than during the last mentioned.

The reference to conditions in the United States, and importation from that country to Canada, as compared with a similar period of last year, are not material to the issue when it is considered that the United States rates were increased to the same extent as those in Canada.

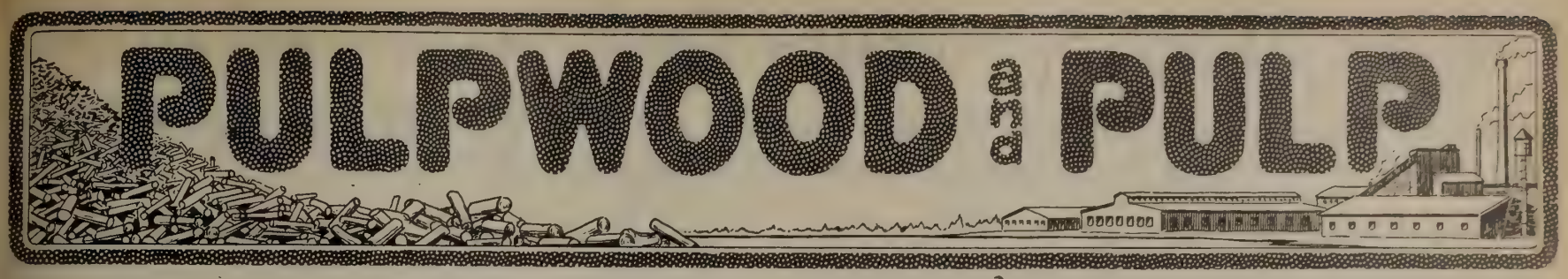
Under these circumstances I submit that this application should be dismissed.

I have sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Sargant.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. P. Flintoft,
Assistant General Solicitor.

Pacific Logging Congress in the South

The twelfth session of the Pacific Logging Congress will be held at San Francisco, California, October 26th to 29th. The Palace Hotel will be the headquarters of the loggers and their friends. George W. Johnson is president of the association and George M. Cornwall, secretary. One of the features of the convention will be a trip to the famous California Redwoods, where the logging and sawmill operations of the Union Lumber Co. at Fort Bragg, will be witnessed. The session promises to be the most interesting of any yet held. The programme is a comprehensive one and covers a broad range of logging engineering problems.



Pulpwood Case Settled Out of Court

The action entered by the Ontario Government against Walter H. Russell of Port Arthur for wrongful appropriation of pulpwood has been settled. The provincial Government will profit to the extent of $55,000. Russell is to pay $37,500 into court immediately, plus interest covering the period from the timber commission finding.

2,000 cords of pulpwood at Loon, valued at $24,000, are to be sold by public auction and the first $17,500 paid into the Government treasury. The defendant is to retain the balance and neither party is to be assessed court costs.

Civil action against the Russell Timber Company was instituted by the Ontario Government following an interim report of the Riddell-Latchford Timber Commission, in which Mr. Russell was accused of wrongfully securing 79,350 cords of pulpwood. The report said: "In order to secure certain valuable areas of pulpwood, Mr. Russell conceived and carried out a scheme for taking advantage of what he supposed to be the legal effect of the Mining Acts of the province." It was set forth that Mr. Russell had caused a number of persons closely connected with him, or in his employ, to take out mining licenses in the Thunder Bay district. According to the commission's finding, these licenses were taken out for the sole purpose of stripping the properties of their valuable pulpwood.

"It was never intended," state the commissioners, "that the slightest development should follow the alleged discoveries of mineral."

Again, Russell's operatives were said to have "trespassed for many years upon Government lands without shadow of right, and removed much pulpwood of great value."

Thinks Pulp Mills Should Cover Their Requirements

In regard to the pulpwood situation and market in Northern Ontario, A. L. Perkins & Co., of Powassan, Ont., say there is very little being produced so far this season. The peeling season of May, June and July of 1921 was probably the quietest on record and the production in woods practically nil. There being so little demand as yet there is no price set or offers made except for small quantities.

Personally, we size the situation up about as follows: The present fairly heavy stocks of high-priced wood held at the mills and at shipping points are not inexhaustible, and with the markets for the finished product rapidly becoming stabilized the demand will come probably earlier than expected or anticipated, and, when it does come, the mills will likely find country points extremely lean on wood and not prepared for even a reasonable demand as production has been cut to the bone. Mills would be well advised right now to anticipate their requirements for the next year and cover these requirements with responsible shippers.

Pulpwood to a very great extent is a product of the snow and frost months, without which it cannot be delivered across lakes, streams, swamps, etc., to the railways, and the mills who do not cover soon for their summer and fall requirements of 1922 will be sadly in error.

There is considerable wood at country points, 90 per cent. of which is under contract and is not for sale, and a reduction in freight rates will see a reasonable movement of this stock. The mills will use up all supplies now on hand and likely await a re-adjustment of railway rates which to a certain extent have a strangle hold on the commerce of Canada.

The rates must be and no doubt will be adjusted to a reasonable level, and this will prove a wonderful stimulant to the pulpwood industry, but while awaiting a readjustment of rates the mills should quietly cover their anticipated requirements for 1922 in the near future, or reckon to pay fairly fancy prices again for wagon-hauled wood in the summer and fall months of 1922.

With our pulpwood areas in close proximity to railways already depleted it is now necessary to go farther afield, which necessitates a longer haul to the railways each season, and this is a factor the mills should not overlook in determining the real value of wood on hand or to be purchased.

It was only the extraordinary prices prevailing in 1920 and 1921 that produced the quantity, and any serious reduction in prices offered this season would simply mean non-production for rail wood. With labor costs much lower and provisions lower, wood can be produced at a price about 35 to 40 per cent. lower than last season. As already pointed out, mills would, in our opinion, be well advised to enter the market now and arrange deliveries for their 1922 requirements.

Spanish River Paper Co. Hold Annual

George H. Mead of Dayton, Ohio, president of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, who presided at the annual meeting held recently in Toronto, presented an encouraging statement to the shareholders and said that the outlook for paper is considered good, much better than is generally supposed. All the old officers of the company were re-elected.

A by-law was passed, authorizing the company to purchase or acquire shares or other securities in any other corporation or corporations having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company, and to use the funds of the company for such purpose.

It has been rumored that the passing of such a by-law meant that the Spanish River Company intended branching out and taking in other paper companies, but this was denied by President Mead, who explained that such a measure as passed was necessary in the carrying on of the business of the Spanish River Company, in that certain driving companies, river companies and pulpwood companies be held in a small or large interest by the Spanish River Company.

One of the shareholders asked Mr. Mead if the object of the by-law was to buy some lame duck of a lumber company, bolster it up and thein bury it. Mr. Mead replied that the company had no such object in view and added that he was once in the lumber business himself, but, having been bitten by that animal, he thought he would never go into it again.

Judicious Cutting Will Eliminate Disease

Prof. J. H. Faull, head of the Department of Botany, University of Toronto, has been investigating the timber disease in the forests up north, and believe that a judicious cutting policy seems to be the only remedy. The activities of Dr. Faull have been directed chiefly against a certain white pine species, the malady affecting trees in a stand of several thousand acres about seventy miles north of North Bay in the Temagami forest reserve, where fourth-year students of the Department of Forestry are now working.

It is said that the disease is caused mainly by an adverse combilogical one. The blight affects the young needles of the pines, changing the tips to a reddish hue, and after a number of years the trees die. Owing to the nature of the disease, treatment is not possible, but, as stated, it can be combated by a judicious cutting policy.

Prof. Faull stated that forest diseases are not without their redeeming features in that such maladies are at present the only regulators of the forest. The well-known butt rot removes trees and rejuvenates virgin forests which lack the stimulus of irregular and judicious cutting. Prof. Faull added that this problem is not yet solved, however, and that information, such as the Department of Botany was collecting, would prove invaluable when real forestry comes to be practiced in Canada.

During the investigation, which was conducted by Prof. Faull, trees were marked with metal tags, on which a yearly log was kept, and temperature and other records made. Dr. Faull has been conducting a research between timber diseases and the succeeding succession of forest types, and has studied the order in which trees spring up nation of soils and climatic conditions, or, in other words, is a physio-on stands devastated by fire or parasites. A wealth of data on this important topic has been collected and will shortly be published.

The McFarlane Mfg. Co. have been granted a charter to carry on the business of woodenware manufacturers and dealers in timber, lumber and woodenware. The capital stock is $100,000, and the headquarters are in Toronto.

Making Many Specialties From Hardwood Billets

How Live Industry in St. Mary's Produces Handles and Hockey Sticks From Hickory, Maple and Rock Elm—Process in Turning Out Odd-Shapes.

In every particular line of manufacturing enterprise it is worth that tells, and the house that has the goods, and the company that makes them are the ones who are always sure of an extensive market. This is strikingly illustrated in the St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co., Limited, one of the important industries of St. Mary's, Ont. This industry was established in the year 1908. The plant is located on James Street and has C. P. R. and G. T. R. alongside, and comprises substantial stone buildings, and equipped for the manufacture of high-grade wood specialties, such as ice and field hockey sticks, ball bats, Indian clubs, etc. A special department is equipped for the manufacture of high-grade pick, axe, sledge and small hammer handles, the quality of which, the makers declare, is unsurpassed in Canada.

Goods for Both Sport and Work

Canadians are a working people, although they dearly love athletics. Hockey is the great winter pastime and baseball the premier summer sport, but the axe, pick and sledge still hold sway over the hockey stick and the ball bat. These instruments furnish as vigorous exercise as "shinny on the ice" or "circuiting the diamond," and also play a larger part in the development of the country, the exploitation of its unrivalled resources and the prosecution of its vast undertakings.

The casual reader may wonder what these observations have to do with the woodworking industry. Simply this, that while the plant of the St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co., Limited, has a capacity of 20,000 dozen hockey sticks a year, in the department of more utilitarian agencies of civilization and national expansion, such as axe, pick, sledge and hammer handles, the industry has facilities for double this output. This may be interpreted that Canadians are still toilers, much as they love recreation and diversion.

The factory of the St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co. is modern in every respect, and, notwithstanding the present depression, is running in all departments, although, of course, not as fully as last year, when no less than twelve carloads of hockey sticks were shipped to all parts of the Dominion and many states of the Union, particularly in the North.

The head of the concernu to-day is N. M. Currie, through whose initiative and energy the industry has largely been built up to its present proportions. Mr. Currie is the inventor of several time and labor-saving machines, which have greatly increased production and reduced overhead expenses.

Speed and Accuracy in Production

"This is the age of invention," he declared. "Hand methods are too slow and costly. We now have the largest factory in Canada for the manufacture of hockey sticks, and we believe that our equipment is unsurpassed."

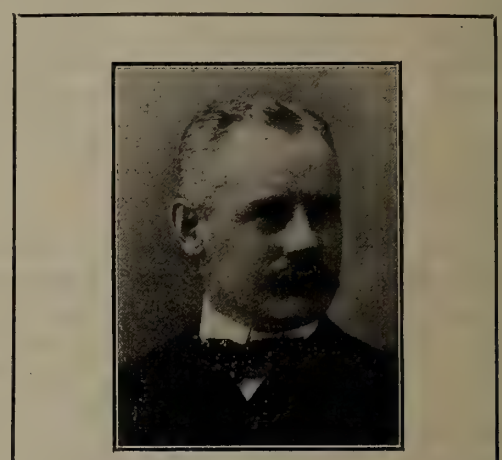
The trade mark of the firm, with crossed hockey sticks as a background and surmounted by a shield on which are the words "Quality and Service," is well known, and the slogan is "That which is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." The company make a specialty of manufacturing hardwood handles and hockey sticks from the raw material as it grows in the forest to the finished article. They firmly believe in proper seasoning, standard patterns, good workmanship and proper grading. Previous to taking up his residence in St. Mary's, Mr. Currie spent several years in South America, where he was engaged in electrical engineering work. He has made a close study of machinery all his life, and is a gentleman who would much rather talk of the manufacture of his goods than relate any facts concerning his own career, for he thoroughly believes in the quality and merit of his output.

The hockey sticks made by the firm are manufactured chiefly of rock elm, which grows in scattered stands throughout the district surrounding St. Mary's. The pick, axe and sledge handles are turned out of hickory, maple and white ash, while all smaller handles are made of hickory. The rock elm is brought to the company's sawmill on flat cars or hauled in by farmers during the winter months. Many portable and small sawmills cut exclusively for the firm, who have been able to obtain enough rock elm to meet all their demands. Sawing the logs is generally begun in February or early March in the company's own mill, and they are cut up on the circular saw to widths of three and a quarter inches. It is found that during the early, cool spring months the wood seasons much better and more rapidly than when the hot weather arrives. The time required for proper seasoning is from four to five months.

How Hockey Sticks Are Turned Out

The logs, which run from 20 to 24 inches in diameter, are piled on tram cars, which are drawn by a cable up to the saw carriage. After being adjusted on the carriage, which is hand-set and operated by a cable release, the logs are sawn in the thicknesses desired. The standard widths, as well as the slabs, travel over live rolls back to a butting saw, where the material is cut to length and placed on an elevator, which carries it to a track connecting the sawmill with the factory.

The material is cut into billets or blanks and piled to season for three or four months. The next process in production is reducing the billets to proper size for operation through the bending machines. Before being bent they are put into a stream retort at thirty-five pounds pressure and left there for about half an hour. Next the billets are placed in either single or double bending machines, a zinc shoe being affixed at one end of the billet, which is bent to form the blade required for hockey sticks. This process is most interesting, and to see the rock elm curling up at one end or both without breaking, by means of steam pressure, affords some idea of the strength and fibre of this hardy forest product.



N. M. Currie, St. Mary's, Ont.
Man. Dir., St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co.

The wood is next seasoned until quite dry and then the bent billets are run through automatic ripping machines, which cut the strips to the required thickness and tapers them. After this they are marked out to the various forms desired. The stock then goes through a band saw and is cut to the various shapes described by the forms. The old system of employing drum sanders for finishing has been abandoned and new, improved, automatic machines for doing this work at much saving of time and expense have been substituted. These special machines also improve the shape of the handles by keeping them straight. The automatic machines first properly bevel the blades and next the finishing and sanding, all in one operation. They are so simple in construction and easy of manipulation that two boys can do the work which it formerly required several men to execute.

Hockey sticks are turned out in eight different grades, including those of the short shape handle used for playing field hockey. The process of grading is carried out by means of a rack with sections corresponding to each of the qualities. The sticks are then taken to the labeling room, when they are tied up in bundles, six sticks to a bundle, and are subsequently crated in standard crates, six dozen handles to each crate.

A quantity of material not suitable for making hockey sticks or large enough for the general lines of the company, including slabs of rock elm and maple, are cut to the length necessary for making axe and pick handles. This material is run through the billeting machines

and the portions large enough for converting into handles, are cut to the proper dimension. The offal is used for fuel for the boilers of the company.

The imported and domestic hickory for the regulation handles is cut to dimensions in the various mills from which it is obtained, and the product shipped in in car lots and stored in proper rooms until it is worked up into the finished article. When used this stock is elevated by conveyors to the second storey of the factory, where the machinery for turning out all straight handles is located. There is another conveyor for irregular shaped handle stock, which is run into the storeroom by gravity carriers, where it is piled until needed.

The first process in making straight handles is in putting the stock through a double equalizing machine which cuts it into uniform length, after which it passes through either one of two large lathes, which have been set for any of the lines made in pick, sledge or small handles. The blanks then drop through a chute to the ground floor and are placed on trucks and taken to the sanding belts and passed through the different grades of coarse and find sanding until they are in a condition to be waxed, after which they are put on trucks and elevated to the second floor, where they are labeled and crated.

The irregular stock, such as axe handles, is stored in a different section from the straight stock. The billets are marked out to the several desired shapes by means of forms of special design. The irregular shapes are next cut out on band saws, after which they are passed through automatic lathes and finishing machines in much the same way that the regular straight lines are produced.

Power for the company's sawmill is furnished by a 100 h.p. engine, while the motive equipment of the woodworking plant consists of a 75 h.p. steam engine and two motors of 20 h.p. each.

The management of this important industry is in the hands of a thoroughly practical man of long experience, familiar with every detail of the business, who is prominent in the industrial field, and it is due to integrity and business foresight that this plant has assumed such important proportions and made the name of the St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co., a prominent one in the sporting world of athletics and industry, thus materially contributing to the reputation and wealth of St. Mary's as a manufacturing centre.

Getting Maximum Efficiency From Motor Truck

By H. D. Arbuckle, Unadilla, N. Y.

I venture to say that the majority of you have gotten to the point where you believe that the automobile truck is no longer an experiment, but a very necessary part of your equipment, and not a few of you have found that the expense of maintaining such a service is rather expensive. Therefore, it is my purpose to see how we can make the truck more efficient.

First, I am going to take up the subject of equipment. It is a well-known fact to all of us that we cannot fight 1921 competition with 1915 equipment. Therefore, I believe that the first item we should consider is the trucks that we are using. If you have a truck in your service that has formerly cost you $1.50 per hour to run and the net profit on that truck per week has been $60.00, or $10.00 per day, and after hard use and hard wear it has gotten to the point where it is costing you $3.00 per hour to run it, you must do one of two things—kill your truck service delivery by overcharging, or charge the loss off from your retail profits. I claim that this is where the truck crosses the line and you might better give it away than run it another day.

Now in replacing this equipment let us consider the chief things to be taken into consideration. Every truck has a speed at which it should be run for the good of the truck, therefore, if you buy a new truck to-day that should not be run over fifteen miles per hour and you make a charge of $2.50 per hour for delivery, and it takes two hours to make the trip, your delivery charge on that particular bill of goods is $5.00. On the other hand, if you buy a truck that is capable of carrying two tons or more forty miles per hour, but is running at its best when it is traveling from thirty to thirty-five miles per hour, and you deliver the same bill of goods that same distance, your delivery charge is $2.50, or just half.

The truck manufacturers to-day fully realize that speed is one of the essential things for the success of their industry, and a great many of them have trucks on the market that are capable of doing the above trick without injuring the truck.

Truck Equipment

The next important feature which I want to mention in connection with truck efficiency is the equipment of your truck which, I believe, is as important, if not more so, than the speed, and that is to have same equipped with efficient lumber rollers and maintain either loading wagons or horses equipped with rollers for loading your trucks at the yard.

For instance, if it takes one-half hour to load your truck and one-half hour to unload it, this, at the rate of $2.50 per hour, has cost your customer $2.50, or $1.25 to load and $1.25 to unload. If this is assembled on a loading wagon and the truck backed up to the loading wagon and the load transferred the operation should not take over five minutes; and by means of these rollers at destination the entire load should be unloaded in not to exceed three minutes, or a total time as far as your truck is concerned, of eight minutes, or a total time, as far as your truck is concerned, of eight minutes instead of sixty, and a saving in dollars and cents of $2.17 minus, of course, what it cost you to assemble the load in your yard which, I believe you will all agree, can be done cheaper with horses than having a truck stand around.

Or, finally, using figures that are easy to compute, a load that would require one-half hour to load loaded on a truck capable of running fifteen miles per hour for a distance of fifteen miles and one-half hour to unload, charged at the rate of $2.50 per hour, would amount to $7.50. Or going back to the speed problem, use a truck that will run thirty miles an hour for the same distance, or fifteen miles, allow five minutes to load and three to unload, your delivery charge in the first instance would be $7.50, and in the latter instance would be $2.83, or a saving of $3.67 to your customer.

Maintenance

Now I want to mention another very important feature that has a great bearing on truck efficiency, and that is maintenance.

From my personal observation the secrets of reducing the cost of maintenance are three in number. First, a good truck driver; second, a good driver for your truck, and third, a good truck for your driver.

And now we want to know how we ae going to get a good driver and my suggestion is to first secure a man with some mechanical ability who is not afraid to work, providing you can find such men in your community, put him on your truck and make him a partner in that particular branch of your business. And, of course, the first thing that is necessary now for you to know and the thing that has been pumped into the members of this association for the last three years, is to know your costs, which is absolutely essential in this case, and in order that I may best explain how we derive at the cost I have taken the figures from one of our trucks, which is worked out on an hourly basis.

The first item is garage and miscellaneous, 77c per hour; depreciation, 31c per hour; driver, 48c per hour; total cost per hour, $1.56.

Using the above figure, $1.56 per hour, for each hour the truck is worked and crediting the truck $2.50 per hour, the difference would be the net profit, and we give our driver 20% of the net profit as a bonus in connection with his daily wage. This plan has worked out well for us and well for the drivers. Their bonus some weeks being two-thirds as much as their wages, which has a tendency to keep them interested in always having their truck ready for use during working hours and keeping the garage bills down as low as possible.

In conclusion, we have shown that truck efficiency can best be accomplished first, by not keeping trucks in your service that the upkeep is twice what it should be; second, by speeding up your trucks and making your delivery in one-half the time that you now do; third, equipping your trucks with suitable loading and unloading devices and using loading wagons, thus reducing the cost of handling, and fourth, by maintenance, which depends largely on the driver, and can be overcome by adopting the bonus system.

For those of you who have not already adopted the above methods in your truck service I believe that you can reduce your present delivery charges from 40 to 50 per cent.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Pulpwood Wanted

WE ARE in the market to buy limited quantity of rough and peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood for immediate and future delivery. Log Export and Import Company, 241 Beaver Hall, Montreal. 17-20

Spruce Lath Wanted

I am in the market for 4-ft. spruce lath. John F. Burke, 1130 Aeolian Bldg., 33 W. 42nd St., New York. 16tf

Want to Purchase

100 M. ft. each 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quality White Pine deals, 3 in. x 11 in. x 10 to 16 ft., strong 16 ft. Give full information when quoting. Box 668, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

Want to Buy

WHITE PINE deals—
1st quality, 3 in. x 11 in. x 10 ft. to 16 ft.
2nd quality, 3 in. x 11 in. x 10 ft. to 16 ft.
3rd quality, 3 in. x 11 in. x 10 ft. to 16 ft.
All to be in shipping condition. Box 667, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

Wanted

500,000 ft. of Mill Run Hemlock, immediate delivery. Also one million ft. for delivery winter months. Also a block of White Pine, Jack Pine or Spruce lath. Box 685, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

Cordwood Wanted

WE ARE open to buy cordwood in any quantity. Please state quantity and prices in first letter. Dominion Timber and Tie Corporation, 95 King St. E., Toronto. 20-21

Lath Wanted

WE WISH to purchase 10 cars each of 4 ft. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 White Pine Lath. Also 5 cars each of 4 ft. No. 1 or Mill Run Hemlock Lath. All Lath to be ⅜ x 1½ in. Send list of Lath on hand. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 508-9 Lincoln Building, Detroit, Michigan. 20-23

Cash Paid

No. 1 COMMON and Better Canadian Hardwoods. Apply Plunkett-Webster Lumber Co., 33 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 20-21

Hemlock Wanted

BLOCK of Hemlock at once. Write The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited, 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. 20

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Transit for Loading

Car No. 142726—1 x 6-8-10-12″ No. 1 Common rough Cedar.

Car No. 142234—Half 5X, Half 3X, Cedar Shingles.

1 car loaded 15th, 1 x 6″ and up No. 1 Common Cedar, D.I.S.

2 cars loading—1½″ x 4′ No. 1 White Pine Lath.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited, 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. 20

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

1 car Soft Elm, 1 inch.
2 cars Maple, Beech and Birch, 1 inch.
3 cars Black Ash, 1 inch.
15 cars Slabwood and Edgings, 4 ft.
10 cars Saw Dust.
CARD BROS., Mountain Grove, Ont. 19-20

For Sale

40,000 ft. 4 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft. to 12 ft. Second-hand Pine.

90,000 ft. ½ in. x 5 in. to 7 in., random lengths, clear birch, D 2 S.

Will make attractive price to clear.

The Canadian National Carbon Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. 18-21

For Sale

50 M. ft. 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M. ft. 10/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
20 M. ft. 14/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M. ft. 6/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Hard Beech.
15 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm.
30 M. ft. 4/4 Log Run Basswood.
For further particulars apply to Box 639, Canada Lumberman. 15

7 carloads Hardwood Sawdust. D. H. Gillies & Son, London, Ont. 18

STANDARD telephone poles. P. O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 18-19

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

SMALL Sash Sticker wanted. Top and bottom head, 3 rolls. D. J. McEachren & Son, Alvinston, Ont. 20-21

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

WATEROUS Big Champion Edger for six saws. For further information apply The Conger Lumber Co., Ltd., Parry Sound, Ont. 18-tf

Engines and Boilers For Sale

1—No. 3 Jewell engine, 10 h.p.
1—Leonard Clipper engine, 60 h.p.
1—Leonard 8″ x 10″ Ball Automatic engine.
1—McEwen Automatic engine, 11″ x 10″, R.H.
1—60″ x 14″ horizontal return tubular boiler. 42-4″ flues, full C.I. front, with 50 ft. of new stack.
2—Horizontal Erie return tubular boilers (64″ x 16′, 54-4″ flues), with extended shell and half front, with breeching and smoke stack complete.

The above are in good condition and can be inspected at any time. Apply to Box 630, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20TF

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO., Montreal.
19tf

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40″ sash, 15″ stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO., Pembroke, Ont.
1t.f.

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED salesman wishes position in live retail yard. Good references, young, active and industrious, willing to go anywhere. Box 686, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

WANTED—Why not place your requisitions for Pacific Coast requirements in the hands of an experienced buyer on a commission basis? Several years' experience in supplying Coast stocks to all Eastern markets. Have best possible connections with reliable mills only. Would consider exclusive arrangement if sufficient volume offered. Highest references, Eastern and Western, furnished. Reply in first instance to P.O. Box 1265, Vancouver, B.C. 19-20

MARRIED MAN, 36 years of age, at present engaged, desires position of trust with mill company; at present has charge of lumber company's retail store and post office, accounts and buying. Have had 7 years' experience machine shop and drafting, and 5 years postmaster. Not afraid to put on the overalls, and a 7 o'clock man. Excellent references. Box 684, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-22

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, twenty-two, desires position with Woodworking, Lumber, Fibre or Pulp Concern. Five years' thorough experience woodworking and lumber offices, various departments in orders, sales, costs, bookkeeping, correspondence and typewriting. Excellent references. Box 679, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

YOUNG married Scotchman wishes position as bookkeeper and stenographer between now and early spring in lumber company's office. Sixteen years' office experience, half of which time in lumber company"s office. Salary $100-$125, and removal expenses allowance. Small town in Ontario preferred. Apply Box 687, Canada Lumberman, Torlnto. 20-21

LUMBER SALESMAN covering Eastern Ontario, fifteen years' experience, open for immediate engagement; good connections, reasonable salary. Box 675, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

MARRIED man, 29 years of age, twelve years' experience bookkeeping and general office routine, wishes position with lumber or pulp and paper company as accountant-bookkeeper. Can furnish best of references. Box 674, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

RETURNED MAN, 26, married, seeks permanent position in planing mill. Capable of taking full charge of shipping, lumber inspection and sales. A1 man on production and a fair draftsman. Box 670, Canada

Business Chances

For Sale

MODERN sawmill plant including piling grounds. Also approximately 180 square miles of pine timber licenses, with all necessary milling, logging and driving outfit. Timber well watered. No driving tolls and no large lake towing. All situated Northern Ontario. For further particulars apply to Box No. 683, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Wanted

TO SELL, timber lands, modern band mill with good piling yard on railway; residence, camps and camp equipment, office, also enough timber available to keep mill runnng many seasons; or would consider a good, active partner. This is a good opportunity. For particulars apply to W. H. Cook, Orillia, Ontario. 20

Business Chance

SAWMILL, complete, going concern, first-class Fir and Cedar Timber right adjoining mill; cheap logging, low stumpage and royalty. To close an estate, exceptional opportunity at $25,000. H. Lloyd-Young, 1012 Broad St., Victoria, B.C. 20

Sale of Timber

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1921, for the right to cut timber in the Townships of Regan and Jack, in the district of Sudbury.

For further information, etc., apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. G. C. Hurdman, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, September 16th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 20-21

Sale of Timber

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1921, for the right to cut timber on Township 2B, Mississaga Forest Reserve, in the district of Algoma.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. G. C. Hurdman, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, August 22nd, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 20-21

SALE OF RED AND WHITE PINE TIMBER

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1921, for the right to cut the Red and White Pine timber on the Township of MacBeth, the east half of Afton Township, and west part of Sheppard Township.

Further information, etc., may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to the Crown Timber Agents at North Bay and Sudbury.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, September 14th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 20-21

The Experiences of a Lumberman

An "Old Scaler" from Huntsville writes as follows:

In the first place, the Ontario Government gives orders to the scaler to scale all merchantable lumber that is in the log. It doesn't define what is merchantable lumber, whether it means mill culls or not. Sometimes it is very hard to tell when looking at the end of a log (which is all one sees when looking at a skidway) whether that log will cut out mill culls or dead culls. The culler's instructions are to give the lumberman the benefit of the doubt, so if the scaler lets his doubt go too much for the lumbering firm, and makes too much percentage of dead culls, then when those logs go to the mill and are cut into lumber, they might very easily cut out all mill culls and be measured at the mill as merchantable lumber. That means that there would be a large percentage over the log scale. No scaler has an X-ray so that he can tell exactly what kind of lumber is in the centre by simply looking at the end of the log. There are also other ways in which the mill cut will overrun the log scale. For example, I have measured small logs myself, giving face measurement with no reductions. The measurement of the lumber from these same logs, cut by a circular saw, gave me an overrun on the log scale of 37 per cent. If the timber is small the lumber scale at the mill will be much greater than the log scale. I think that all logs up to 12 inches in diameter should be measured at the butt end of the log instead of at the top as at present, and then there would still be a large overrun.

I notice that the government allows the lumbermen, if they leave any logs in the bush which are not and they do not have to pay for drawn in the winter of that year, them until they are drawn. They are then rescaled and the scaler's orders are to deduct the sap off the log on the rescale. This reduces the scale of the log from 2 to 3 inches, although the log is practically as good as ever. Just look at the difference, say, on a log 12 inches in diameter, 16 feet long. Doyle's rule give 64 feet in the log. The scaler takes the sap off, which is no less than 2 inches. For this same log now called 10 inches in diameter the rule gives only 36 feet, which gives a difference of 28 feet in the log. It would take 15½ of the former to the M. feet, and when the reduction of 2 inches is made it will take 28 logs to the thousand. Now, when these logs are cut into lumber, with the overrun the rule gives for small logs and the reduction for logs left in the bush, the overrun will be over 75 per cent., and the scaler, no matter how honest he be, will get the same for not scaling the logs properly. I think that the system is wrong and the government should alter it right away.

Another thing I would suggest that every scaler should get enough salary to pay his board, so that he would be independent of the lumber firm. The lumber firms cannot board these men all winter for nothing. They don't charge them anything for board, and the government, I suppose, knows it. It is on the same principle when an M.P. is elected, all railroads send him a pass. What is it for? I will leave that to the reader. Another thing I would suggest to the government to do is to appoint two competent men to visit every camp which is taking out government timber. These should look over the operations and examine the log book, also the scaler's average of logs. If they understand their job, they will soon see if there is anything. wrong. These men must be licensed scalers so that they can make a test scale if they suspect anything wrong in the scale. Scalers and foremen will be more particular if they know that they are going to be checked up.

Warning on Commission Orders

"The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association has had its attention called to several instances where members have accepted orders from commission men who claim to have orders from their customers. The stock was refused on arrival and after investigation it developed that the commission man had neither a clear understanding with his customer, nor what was more important, a signed order. It has been customary for some shippers, who have established relations with commission men, to make shipments without determining for themselves whether the commission man in turn had a formal order for his customer. In some instances the commission man simply relied upon a telephone conversation and his acknowledgement of order to his customer, and the shippers in turn relied upon the representation of the commission man that he had an order. There was no contract between the customer and the shipper, and as the commission man was financially irresponsible, the shippers suffered a loss.

"Secretary Schupner states that, as a rule, commission men are careful to obtain signed orders from their customers sufficient to form a contract, but when business is handled on a commission basis, it is most important and necessary that members satisfy themselves, not only regarding the credit and standing of the customer to whom the shipment is to be billed, but to also have a clear understanding direct from the customer regarding details of the order, method of settlement, etc."

Forest fires benefit No one and they rob the workingman, the merchant, the farmer, and indirectly every citizen. Forest fires are fought not only in the bush, but in towns and cities. When Canadians of town and farm and forest are all determined to stop forest fires, then our forests will be freed from the ravages of this fiend.

The Prince Rupert Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., is offering $1,500,000 seven per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds to erect a 40-ton sulphite plant at Prince Rupert. The company proposes to sell other bonds at a later date for a news print paper factory. The directors are John Emerson, J. A. Ward, George W. Fay, Norman R. Whittall, Bruce M. Farris, E. H. Moore, T. H. Watson and John J. Sutherland. Mr. Emerson and Mr. Bell are connected with the Prince Rupert Lumber Co., and others of the directors are Eastern pulp and paper mill men.

Our Service Department

Has been created solely for your convenience, and will gladly furnish any service that will assist you in building a larger and more profitable business. MacLean Building Reports will give you comprehensive, reliable, and, above all, advance information regarding

Building and Engineering

Contracts. All the news of contemplated projects in time to enter your bid. Don't lose any sale because you did not know of it. Get the data through MacLean Reports and concentrate on the best prospects.

Our plans for approach and follow-up will undoubtedly interest you.

Write for full information.

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TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

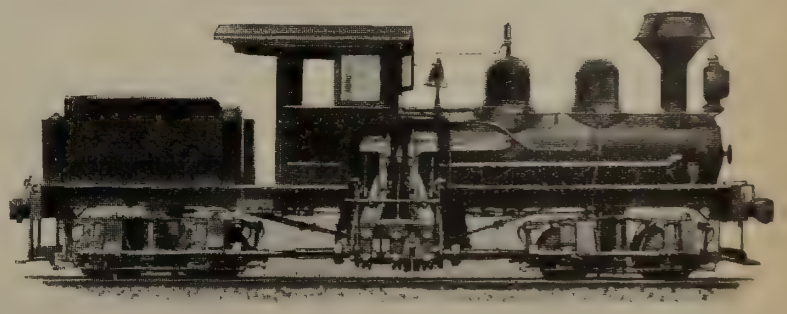
NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.



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We have for sale a 28 TON LIMA GEARED LOGGING LOCOMOTIVE
Standard Guage. Good Used Condition
Write, Wire or Phone us for Photographs, Specifications and Price.
THE A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED
64 Front Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Quebec Reports More Favorably on Export Trade

The timber and sawn timber trade has taken a turn for the better. Quebec firms are now receiving inquiries from the United Kingdom that leads the trade to believe that the bottom of the slump has been reached, and prospects reveal an re-awakening of the market, though Quebec timber merchants do not anticipate any real activities until next spring.

In the beginning of September the Quebec firms were approached by the British Government and asked to give prices for wood needed, in addition to the two cargoes that had been ordered by the British Admiralty, from the Quebec firm of Dobell, Beckett & Co. Later it developed that the Government procured all the wood required from the lumber interests in England. However, the appearance of a reaction in the United Kingdom market have assumed a brighter color, and, judging from the information received by the British correspondents connected with the Quebec firms, the leading merchants and exporters in Quebec say they have every reason to believe that the year 1922 will usher in better things in the export trade to the United Kingdom.

Trade conditions with the United States market have appreciably improved and the subsidiary firm established by Mr. Gerard Power, president of W. & J. Sharples, Regd., in New York City, is meeting with success. Though only three months established, this subsidiary firm in New York is shipping carloads of lumber to various centres of the United States and the business growing every week.

The steamer "Mendip Hill" is now on her way to the port of Quebec to load a full cargo of white pine timber and spruce deals, which have been sold by the Quebec export firms to the British Government, for delivery at the British ports of Devonport, Portsmouth and Chatham. This was an unexpected order, and in view of the fact that navigation on the St. Lawrence from the port of Quebec does not officially close until November 25, and that ships navigate until December 15, it will not occasion a surprise if further orders are received from the United Kingdom for shipment before the end of the season. Quebec merchants are, however, not building up any hopes upon this contingency. They have been in touch with their correspondents and have been watching conditions very closely, and have come to the conclusion to await for market improvements in the coming year.

It is pleasing to note that the local market is improving, due to a wake-up in the interest of construction, and the city yards that have been heavily stocked with lumber are beginning to dispose of the high priced product. There are quite a number of new dwellings being erected, and in addition there is a probability of one hundred and fifty houses being constructed in the suburbs of Limoilou, and a further number in Montcalm ward, with the aid of government housing advances.

As already pointed out, Quebec City is in need of fifteen hundred new houses to accommodate the demand of an increasing population, and if hardware, cement and other materials come down in price on a level with the reduced prices of lumber, a veritable building boom would result in Quebec City and its district.

The pulpwood situation does not give any evidence for improvement. The invasion of German paper into the United States and sold for $40 per ton delivered, has had a demoralizing effect on the Quebec pulpwood trade, and its export to American paper mills. There is no demand whatever for this commodity, and many thousands of cords are to be seen along the lines of the various railways. Small dealers who have received advances from the banks have been forced to sacrifice their stock to meet their payments, and big and solvent firms, who are able to hold on to their production, are liquidating their holdings, with the effect that the price of pulpwood has greatly depreciated. Wood that cost over $30 delivered at the American mills two years ago can be obtained and delivered for $21 per cord, with no buyers.

A representative of an American paper mill, who came on a business trip to Quebec a few days ago, made the statement that the invasion of German paper into the United States was having a demoralizing effect upon the American paper mills. He said the German importation was inferior to the American manufacture and could not as newsprint be used in the large presses of the leading United States newspaper offices, but was being utilized in the offices with small presses and cheap publications. Nevertheless, the import was a menace to the American paper industry and relief was now being sought from the government which had been asked to put on a tariff against the invasion of foreign paper for the protection of American industry, a contingent that must be taken care of immediately.

Conditions in Montreal Show Little Change

Conditions in Montreal are not satisfactory. In addition to business being generally dull, prices show no inclination to improve—if we may accept the opinion of some wholesalers, the tendency is towards a lower basis. On the other hand, there are reports that in some directions trade is picking up a little, and the view is taken that there will be a decided brightening up in the spring, depending in a measure as to a revival in general commerce.

Reports received in Montreal with regards to the camp situation are to the effect that, in all probability, fewer camps will be put in. One firm will operate only two instead of six last year, and advices from the St. Maurice Valley are that bush operations will be on a considerably reduced scale than in 1920. It is also stated that many of the smaller mills will curtail their cutting. Against this a Montreal company, which did not operate last year, will put in a camp this winter, and a manufacturer in the Abitibi region states that he will cut four times as many logs as in 1920. The reason for this is that he estimates he can manufacture at a cost of $12.50 per thousand as against $25 per thousand last year. Expenses of production will be appreciably diminished, and this in conjunction with the lower stumpage rates may promote cuttings, although the general opinion is that the cut will not be as large as last year.

Notwithstanding lower prices of building material, construction has not gone ahead as was expected. Efforts are being made to increase the number of houses, notably through building societies. Municipal activities have proved of no avail, and we must look to private enterprise to supply the deficiency. For the month of September building permits totalled $2,119,073, as against $1,350,740 in the corresponding month last year.

Firms manufacturing interior trim report that they are fairly busy.

The present export season will be the worst in the history of the port. For a number of years the tendency has been for shipments to diminish, but the port always made a respectable showing. This year, however, there has been practically nothing sent, owing to the almost complete absence of demand on the other side. The latest mail advices are a little more optimistic, but there is nothing in them to warrant any large shipments during the remainder of the reason. Firms who ordinarily export millions of feet have this year sent only a few thousand feet. The present steamship rate is 100s. per 1,000 feet.

Believes Timber Trade is Brightening

Capt. John Burstall, of the firm of John Burstall & Co., Quebec, recently returned from England, and in a short interview said that, while business was still dull in the United Kingdom, he looked for improvement in the future. He said that the timber and deal trade seemed to be brightening, but he did not anticipate any effective results until the spring of 1922.

Sir Charles Sykes, M.P. for Huddleston, and a large owner of cloth mills in Scotland, who arrived on the same steamer with Capt. Burstall, said he was inclined to believe that the bottom of industrial difficulties had been reached in England, and from now on things would get better by adjustments, but he did not think that an appreciable improvement would come about until next year.

Sir Charles Sykes, who is known in England and Scotland as an astute business man, discussing the economic situation in Europe generally, said the United Kingdom enjoyed the best position, and no doubt would soon recover her equilibrium. "But," said Sir Charles, "there is no use in disguising the fact that the adjustment of the European world entirely depends on Central Europe. Society was lead to believe that the war would result in a less selfish feeling, and more broad-minded intercourse among the nations and people of the world, but the very contrary is the case. The nations of the world and the people have even become more selfish and materialistic, which has prevented a return to normal conditions as quickly as we would wish.

"Therefore, we must start in at once to visualize conditions as they are, and the very first thing we must turn our attention to is the situation in Central Europe, and help to strengthen and regain a business confidence there with credits and every possible assistance, and until this is due, the world cannot expect to recover as rapidly as it would wish, and the rate of exchange to improve.

"In the meantime financial experts who have their telescope focussed on the horizon of the economic conditions of the world, say that the end of the year 1921 will soon come and have passed into history,

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

and are hoping for sweeping adjustments at the beginning of 1922. They say that deflation has become very much of an actuality, and so far as Canada's domestic situation is concerned, Canadians have a fair start to enable them to stabilize their activities in business life. It is generally conceded that industrial depression has spent its force, and that the ebb tide will be followed by a gradual turn, is their belief.

"Close observers of the situation become increasingly cautious in attempting to stipulate any definite time when a revival will set in, and it is felt that any improvement in the last two months of this year will be mild. Nevertheless there are cheerful signs on the horizon, as the index numbers of average commodity prices indicate. Among the commodities, the decline in wholesale prices slowed down some time ago, and it is indicated that Canada is not threatened with further drastic general declines. There, however, remains a great deal of unevenness in price levels, and there are many articles that are still in the stages of deflation.

"There is still a large supply of goods of former production to be worked off on the markets, and domestic buyers on the whole are still pursuing a policy of curtailment in their purchasing in the hope that prices will recede to their pre-war level. This is due in a large measure to the fact that retail prices continue reluctantly to adjust themselves to the reduced wholesale prices.

"It is not safe to base business hopes on a foundation as to the nearness of prices in the present to those of days before the war. It is said that prices were normal then, and yet as a matter of fact this was not so, for there is no such thing as normalcy in prices. Prices have always fluctuated and always will, as they are governed by changing conditions in production, distribution and credit."

Cleveland Will Hold Building Exposition

Cleveland, Ohio, has one of the livest aggregations of builders and building material men of any city in the country. Nearly six years ago they inaugurated the strictly building material show, which has since been copied in a dozen or more cities. Now they are planning what will perhaps be one of the largest shows of this sort ever staged in America. It is the American Building Exposition, to be the first attraction in the new $5,000,000 municipal auditorium, January 4th to 14th, inclusive. The object is to stimulate interest for next year.

And this is the way they are stepping to it. The Cleveland Board of Lumber Dealers are taking the entire stage of the convention hall floor at a space cost of approximately $10,000, and will put on a mammoth community lumber exhibit.

On this floor, which has a ceiling height of 60 feet, will be some six or eight cottages and bungalows, completed exteriorally in frame, brick and stucco. The interiors will be only partially finished to show the application of different laths and plasters, and the space within will be utilized for the display of various materials and buildings specialties. Exhibits of marble, granite, sand and limestone will be provided upon a correspondingly elaborate scale.

The main exhibition floor, specially fitted for exhibition purposes, will house all the interior material, decoration, finishing and furnishing exhibits, together with the contractors and other machinery displays. Sponsoring the exposition is the Builders' Exchange of Cleveland. This organization, by the way, has the largest membership of any body of its kind in America.

Wood Preserver's Association Formed

With headquarters at 1146 Otis building, Chicago, the Service Bureau of the American Wood Preservers' Association have adopted the slogan, "Wood is good, but treated wood is better."

The object of the association is to make the Service Bureau a direct benefit to lumbermen, engineers and everyone interested in the conservation of forest resources.

The object of the bureau is to promote the use of wood treated to forest decay, marine borers and insect attack. It will answer questions regarding the treatment of wood, and the uses of treated timber.

Will give information to show where treated wood can be used economically where substitutes are being considered.

Will furnish reliable information on the durability of treated and untreated wood.

Will furnish data to show where treated material has proved satisfactory.

Will give information on the causes and remedies for the deterioration of wooden structures.

Will arrange for attendance and addresses at universities and meetings of various organizations interested in the use of timber to discuss the value of the preservative treatment of wood to the advantage of the public and to the industry.

Will disseminate information on the preservative treatment of wood and the preservers of it with the developments and possibilities in the wood preservation industry.

November Will be Perfect Package Month

All trades and industries have been asked to co-operate in the steamship lines and express companies in Canada and United States in November, which has been designated as "Perfect Package Month."

The purpose of the movement is to stimulate further public interest in good packing of shipments and to enable the carriers to improve the transportation service of the country. During November an examination of all shipments sent by freight or express, will be conducted, to obtain information as to the best shipping methods carried on by the various trades and industries.

In every city and town the railroad and express people will form campaign committees, to co-operate with local shippers' associations, in carrying out the plans announced for "Perfect Package Month." "Exception reports" will be made out for all faulty shipments discovered and these reports will be sent to the shippers' association for tabulation, to ascertain how high a percentage for "Perfect Packages" the shippers of that city have attained.

Western Plant is Extending Facilities

Several improvements have been carried out during the past months in the plant of Thurston-Flavelle, Limited, at Port Moody, B.C. Among them is a large smokestack, 125 feet high by six feet two inches in diameter inside at top. The outside diameter at the bottom of the stack is twelve feet four inches. This stack was erected for the company by H. S. Calder of New Westminster, B.C. It is built of small concrete blocks reinforced with ¼-inch square iron bands at every tier, and is lined with brick.

The company is also installing two new 72 in. x 18 ft. boilers, which will increase its power plant to five 72 in. x 18 ft. and one 72 in. x 16 ft. boilers. It also recently completed a refuse burner 40 ft. x 90 ft. high, built of steel and brick lined, but with no grates. A new 40 in. x 14 in. Wikes gang is being installed in the sawmill. Also in the last few months a new 300 horsepower engine replaced one that was destroyed in a runaway. The sawmill and dry kilns were equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. The company has plans for further increasing its capacity and efficiency by the addition of a small carriage band resaw and other improvements in the handling and cutting of lumber. In addition to the cedar siding and lumber plant, the company operates two shingle mills, and the same interests are the principal owners in a fir sawmill and box factory plant, which also includes a shingle mill.

Mr. Pattullo in B. C. Timber Assets

Speaking before the Rotary Club in Montreal, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, who recently returned from an extended business trip to Europe, in referring to the timber resources of the Coast, said that they remained practically untouched, and yet the output of the industry last year exceeded 92 millions of dollars. The agricultural industry in the province ranked second with a valuation for 65 millions. "But these are yet in their infancy," he continued, "and when our province has a population equal to the present population of the Dominion, we will only be in a position to really start scratching its resources.

Covering Over-runs and Trespassing

As a result of the investigation of the Timber Commission of Ontario into the operation, and returns from the various lumber and pulpwood companies, there has been paid into the provincial treasury of Ontario during the past few months $124,111. The sums paid by the various concerns are to cover over-runs and trespassing on limits other than those held by the persons in question. The amounts are: C. E. Farlinger, $13,030; James Horrigan, $14,104; S. L. Lambert, $4,218; Marshay Lumber Co., $37,759; Russell Lumber Co., $55,000. The trespassing consisted in cutting timber outside of limits for which permits were given.

The Shevlin-Clarke Co. of Fort Frances, against whom action was entered by the province, have recently issued a statement of interest which is to the effect that in order to provide against unemployment in the Rainy River District during the coming winter an arrangement has been made with the Ontario Government by which the Crown has agreed to grant an extension of five years from April 30th, 1921, for the cutting of timber on certain berths, and has recognized the company's title to all timber limits, observing, however, the Crown's right to prosecute its claims for damages in the pending action, and on this arrangement the company will cut on its limits this winter.

The company has agreed with the Crown to pay whatever price the court may determine to be the fair value as at August 30th, 1919, for timber cut or to be cut on berths 45 and 49. If the court finds the contract valid, it will be carried out by the parties according to its terms.

FIRE BRICK
AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel," "St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:
RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, Ltd., Head Office, AMHERST, N.S.
Branches at Sydney and New Glasgow, N. S.

A Penny Saved A Penny Gained

SOUND business principles demand greater attention to economies at this particular time.

Many firms pay higher insurance premiums than they need to. Our engineering experts work out and recommend changes to make yours a "better risk."

The result is lower rates—often much lower.

The saving we have effected in this way for many clients will perhaps surprise you.

Every department is in charge of an expert.

Pamphlet "D" explains our method. Write for it.

IRISH & MAULSON
LIMITED
Insurance Brokers

TORONTO MONTREAL

4T

Western White Pine
California White Pine
California Sugar Pine
and Arizona Soft Pine

Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

ASK
LOUIS WUICHET Inc.
Room 712 Railway Exchange
Chicago, Illinois

Western White Pine
Western Yellow Larch

Our stocks are Complete

Boards, Shiplap, Dimension, Casing, Base, Flooring, Siding

We Can Meet Your Requirements

For Commons inquire at Mills.
For Shop —
Louis Wuichet Inc.,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

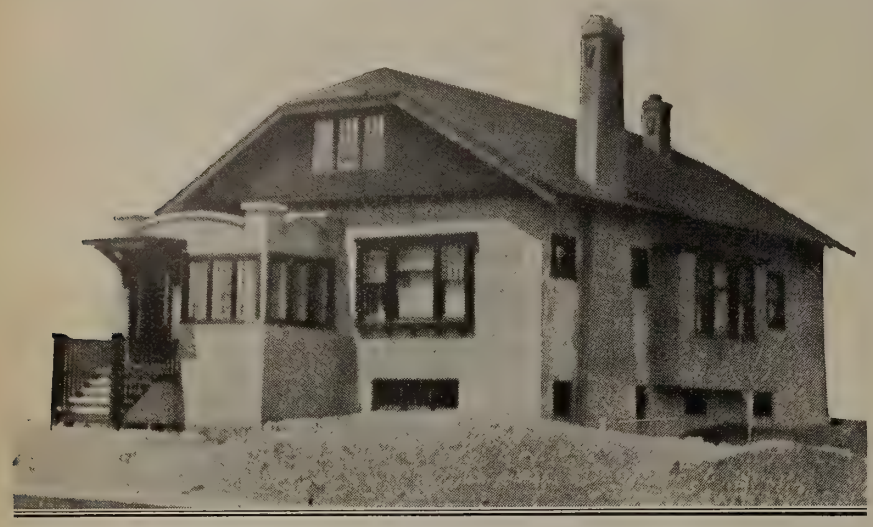
The
Otis Staples Lumber Co.
LIMITED
Wycliffe, B.C.

Stimulating the Home Building "Bug"

D. Silvester, of Calgary, Alta., is an ardent advocate of "Build Now" campaign and strongly believes in cultivating the home-loving and home-building instinct. He believes many of the barriers which loom up in the mind of the average person can be easily removed by superior salesmanship and sound arguments.

Mr. Silvester is of the opinion that the great majority of people do not have to be "sold" on the idea of owning or building a home. That much is taken for granted, but what has to be brushed aside are the objections that are raised or the fears that haunt the average individual when undertaking something on a little larger scale than he has been in the habit of coming in contact with.

Mr. Silvester says in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the person living in a rented house is looking forward to the day when he will be his own landlord. Such persons have a mental picture of



Constructive Salesmanship Built this Cottage.

just the kind of dwelling they would like to occupy, how they would have it fitted up, what conveniences it would possess, where they would like to have it located, the style of architecture they prefer, etc., even down to the details of how it would be painted and decorated.

Mr. Silvester says that once convince the average man that he can afford to build and you can start in and figure up the bill of materials, but the biggest problem that the dealer has to face is how to translate a desire into definite action. He tells of an incident of how a young man was finally induced to construct a cosy and comfortable cottage. This fellow called at the office frequently and enquired if he thought the price of lumber had reached the bottom, etc., and then indulged in a comparison of the prevailing quotations along with those of brick, hollow tile, cement, etc., and their respective merits as a wall material. He would argue over and bring up points as to their warmth, fireproof qualities, durability, etc.

In relating the story, Mr. Silvester said that this finally got on his nerves, and he invited the chap to his office to have a "long talk." The fellow had a good position, but claimed that, owing to rents being so high, he could not live on less money than he was earning, and did not see his way clear to build for the present.

"As soon as he spoke of rent," added Mr. Silvester, "I had him cornered, for as long as his wages had not been reduced, he could pay for his home by saving the money he paid out in rent, and with the lower cost of necessities, he would actually be money ahead in erecting a home. We had a discussion as to the way lumber and building materials had declined, and finally he decided to go ahead.

"The result is that to-day this man has a bungalow, as shown by the illustration in this article. It is a good little house, finished in stucco, heated by a furnace, and is being paid for at the rate of 10 per cent. down and monthly instalments on the balance at the rate of 1 per cent. per month interest, with the privilege of paying the whole or any part of the principal sum at any time.

"I am thoroughly convinced," concluded Mr. Silvester, "that once a man is sufficiently interested to make inquiries, it is only a case of finding the weak spot to land his business."

Western Lumbermen Start Big Selling Campaign

The Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, whose headquarters are in Winnipeg, have adopted a unique selling plan which is intended to stimulate building in various lines. The effort is co-operative and the cumulative effect should be far-reaching in its result.

The proposition in brief is that the advertising of all lumber dealers shall be consolidated by pooling a small percentage of the advertising appropriation of each year for the next six months. A fund will thus be accumulated and devoted exclusively to a wide publicity campaign in the interests of creating a demand for building of all kinds. It is planned to spend $25,000 in this important work. Each member of the W. R. L. D. A. will be assessed a proportion amount of the estimated sum required.

The directors have carefully considered the plan, which has been warmly endorsed, and the proposition will not interfere with any special advertising done by a dealer for his own business.

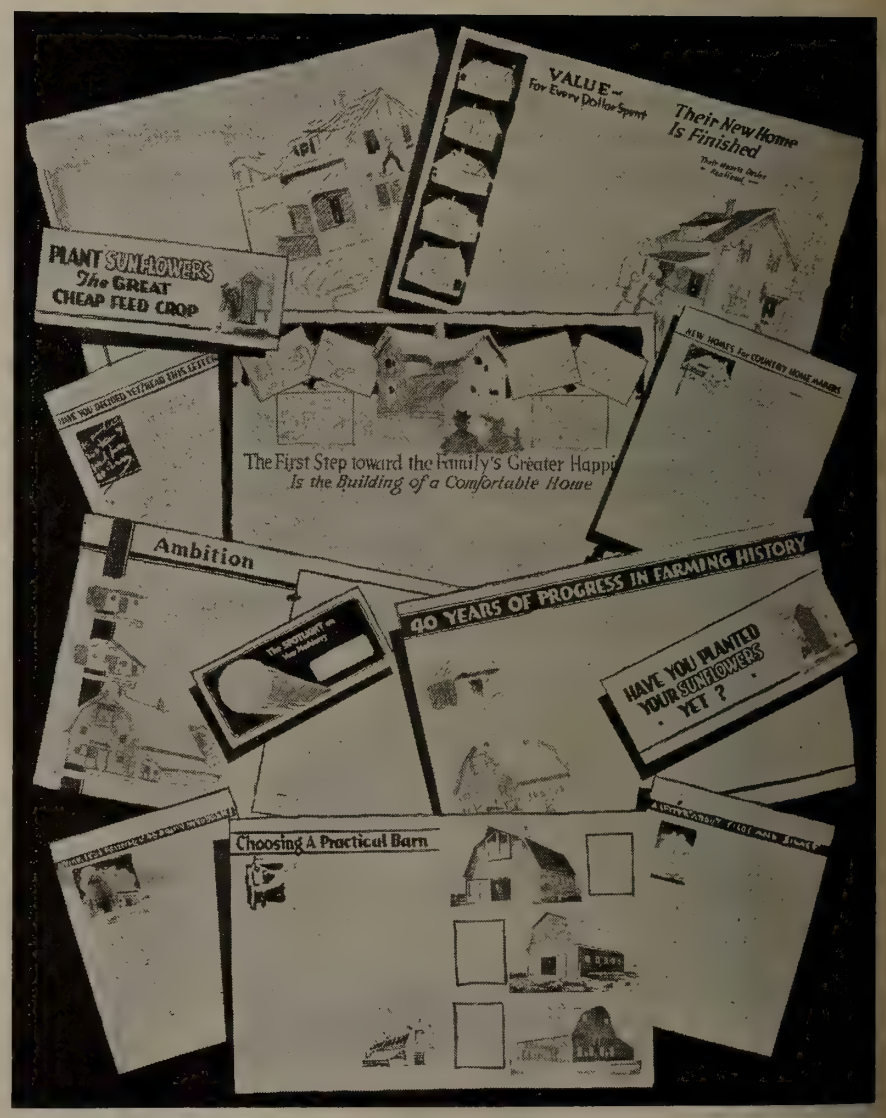
A preliminary announcement has already been sent out. This is composed of a poster showing several of the attractive direct mail pieces which are part of the campaign and also a four-page folder telling the what, how, when, where and why of the $25,000 co-operative advertising campaign. A schedule of the publicity is implement shed month, home building months, barn building month, silo month, etc.

Some of the main points of the campaign are that for $20.00 each dealer shares in this intensive, well-planned arrangement, which will last six months, and, as stated, $25,000 will be expended in creating a desire for building. The entire mailing list of every member will be circularized at frequent intervals, with descriptive advertising matter of the buildings the prospector is most interested in. No firm names will appear in newspaper or direct advertising, and this will give everyone an equal opportunity to benefit by the campaign.

Newspaper stories of interest and news value will also be inserted in all the local papers, each article centring on the particular subject scheduled for the week or month in which the write-up will appear.

The announcement says, "though primarily intended for the retail trade, yet it will have a very considerable bearing upon every branch of the lumber industry, because each time the retailer sells a bill of material, both wholesaler and mill man are directly benefited.

$25,000 for $20



Co-Operative Business Six Months' Campaign

Specimens of Direct Mail Advertising to be sent to Prospects.

LUMBERMEN

GET in touch with us when in need of camp supplies. We feel sure that we can interest you and give satisfaction in every demand you may make on us for grocery requirements. Dozens of satisfied lumbermen customers attest our ability to handle properly any business with which we are favored.

Give us an enquiry

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

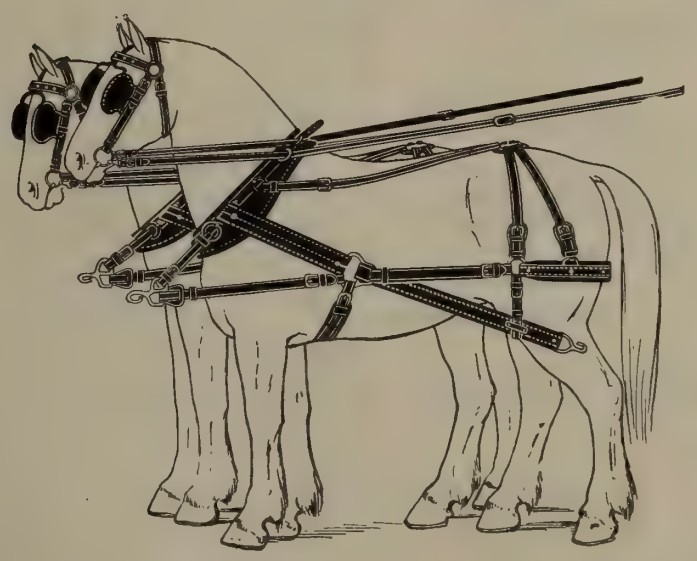
WHOLESALE GROCERS

CHURCH ST. AND ESPLANADE TORONTO

Alligator Brand Harness

Gives the most satisfactory service and is the best that money can buy

This harness is made with particular care and with the very best materials. It is warranted absolutely unsurpassed in quality, appearance and finish. It gives our customers the maxium satisfaction obtainable



When you buy Alligator harness you are assured of getting not only the best-looking harness, but the best in quality of manufacture. Our Service Department can supply you at any time with various parts of harness from bridle to the crupper dock.

Let us send you further information

52 Crown Street, QUEBEC.

Lamontagne Limited.

110 Princess Street WINNIPEG

338 Notre Dame St. W., MONTREAL

The EAGLE LUMBER CO. Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER
SANS-DIEU-RIEN
MONTREAL • Canada

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS
First Class Planing Mill Equipment
SHIPMENTS—C.P R. and CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. LIMITED
Head Office: 90 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
Mills at Mont Laurier, Que.; Hebert, Que.; Ste. Marguerite, Que.; and Nottaway, Que. Dressing mill at St. Jerome, Que.

Northern Office: MIDLAND, ONT.
Southern Office: HATTIESBURG, MISS
Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers and Dealer
White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath
Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Everything in Spruce
ROUGH OR DRESSED
1x3 — 10/16
1x4 — 10/16
1x5 — 10/16
1x6 — 10/16
WHITE PINE LATH
2x4 — 10/16
2x6 — 10/16
2x8 — 10/16
2x10 — 10/16
SPRUCE LATH
Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
MONTREAL
Board of Trade Building
TORONTO: 320 Roncesvalles Ave.
C. W. McCabe, Ont. Representative
Phone Junc. 1598W

SPECIALS
We offer:
2 cars 5/8x4″ & up mill run Spruce
2 cars 5/8x4″ & up mill run Hemlock
2 cars 2x8, 9, 10″ 10/16′ 5th & better Spruce
2 cars each 1″ No. 1, 2, & 3 common Birch
2 cars each 1¼ and 1½″ No. 1. common & better Birch
2 cars 2″ No. 1 common & better Birch
at prices well within the market. We solicit your enquiries for above. We have other stocks in SPRUCE and BIRCH.
GOOD STOCKS PROMPT SHIPMENTS SATISFACTION
C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
Offices—McGill Building, MONTREAL, Que.

EDGINGS

J. A. Rowland of the Sprague-Rowland Lumber Co., Winnipeg, was in Toronto lately calling upon the trade.

S. Bick of the Bennett Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, is on a visit to England. Mr. J. Bennett, the president, has been in England for several months.

J. M. Donovan, who for many years has been engaged in the lumber line, has joined the selling staff of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Excelsior Life building, Toronto, and has entered upon his new duties.

The Hunting-Merritt Co. of Marpole, B.C., whose shingle plant was recently destroyed by fire, intend rebuilding at an early date. The new plant will be electrically driven.

The Metabetchouan Pulp Co. are erecting at Metabetchouan, Lac St. Jean County, Que., a new sulphite mill, sawmill, boarding houses and sheds. The total expenditure will be $750,000.

A convention of all the heads of the Provincial Forestry Services in Canada will be held in Quebec this month with the object of forming a general association of forestry heads such as exists in the United States.

H. Peladeau of H. Peladeau, Limited, Montreal, is visiting London, England, in connection with the purchase by the company, several months ago, of a large block of British Government stock, which is now being disposed of to Canadian consumers.

A. E. Masuret, 18 Toronto St., who for the past year and a half has been Eastern sales representative for Tomlinson & Mitchell, specializing in coast stocks, is now engaged in the lumber business in his own behalf in Toronto.

Advocating the enclosure of fire hazard warnings in all cigarette and tobacco packages, the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs at their convention in Victoria, B.C., unanimously passed a resolution to that effect, which, incidentally, gives some enlightening facts regarding losses due to carelessness.

Interviewed recently regarding the pulpwood prospects for the coming season, a leading Montreal contractor said: "We can see no improvement in sight in the pulpwood business. As a matter of fact, we have been sitting still watching for the market to improve, but have not done anything yet so far."

Canada's fire losses were ten times as heavy per head as Great Britain's, and premium here cost five times as much as in the Old Land, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, told the members of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association at their closing luncheon in Ottawa. Fire losses in Canada last year were $30,000,000, or $3 per head.

The Dominion Government has postponed until January 1st, 1922, the coming into operation of the clause of the Customs Act, which makes it necessary for the country of origin to be stamped, printed or otherwise legibly shown on imported goods. Protests not only from importers, but traders from all over the country, have poured into Ottawa against the provision.

The Hyndman-Smith Co., Limited, of Montreal, with a capital stock of $25,000, has been granted a charter to carry on business in various lines, and among th to cut, saw and prepare for the market, timber, lumber, ties, shingles, piling, posts, etc. Among the incorporators of the company are David Wilson and Alex. W. Hyndman of the city of Sherbrooke, Que.

The woollen mill at Marmora, Ont., the property of the Pearce Co., lumber manufacturers, was destroyed by fire recently, together with the power house which generates power for the company's sawmill and other plants. The stables of the Pearce Company were also destroyed. The woollen mill had not been in operation for some time. There is reason to believe that the fire was of incendiary origin.

There has been granted to the Levis Lumber Co., with a capital stock of $100,000, and headquarters in Montreal, a Federal charter to carry on business as timber merchants and manufacturers, sawmill proprietors and timber growers, and to manufacture and deal in pulp, fibre, paper, etc. Among the incorporators of the company are James B. Knox, lumber merchant, of Montreal.

A provincial charter has been granted the Ottawa Stair Works, Limited, with a capital stock of $100,000, and headquarters in Ottawa, to manufacture and deal in lumber and woodwork of all kinds and to take over an apartment house on Somerset St., now being part of the estate of John McLaughlin, and also to acquire as a going concern the business now carried on by the Ottawa Stair Works.

During the recent heavy windstorm the St. Mary's River, four or five miles above the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, was filled with pulpwood,

the breaking of a boom releasing 40,000 cords. Five tugs were set to work salvaging the floating logs, thousands of which escaped down the river, through the locks and power canals, while other thousands strewed the shore for miles, four or five deep in some places.

The shingle mill of the Hunting-Merritt Company at Marpole, B.C., was recently damaged severely by fire. In the main cutting mill eleven machines and equipment, worth $5,000 each, were absolutely destroyed, as was the fil ing-room and its elaborate equipment. Five big cut-off saws were also burned.

There has been a rumor for some time that the Riordon Co., Limited, Montreal, had concluded negotiations for the sale of its cut of white pine from the Edwards, Limited, to a Liverpool firm for a sum in excess of $2,000,000. If such a deal has been consummated, it will mean that the company will have not only sufficient funds to meet the instalment due at the end of August, but will leave a considerable margin to be applied to particularly pressing debts.

For some time there has been a report that the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, intended taking over the plant of the Fort William Paper Co. at Fort William. The fact that several directors of the one are also directors of the other concern, has been adduced in support of the rumor. J. G. Gibson of Toronto, who is secretary for both companies, when questioned as to the veracity of the report, said he had not heard anything about such a scheme.

Fire broke out recently in the two-storey planing mill of Rankin & Sons, Dundas St. West and Sheridan Ave., Toronto. The mill was badly gutted and damage done to the extent of $20,000. The excelsior mill to the west was not damaged and the storehouse in the rear was saved. Johnson & Co., patternmakers, who occupied the second floor suffered heavily. Their machines and patterns were burned and their loss will be about $10,000.

All persons who lost their homes in the fire at Aylmer, Que., recently, will be enabled to rebuild at once, the Quebec Government having appropriated $400,000 as a building loan, drawing interest at 5 per cent., payable in twenty years. Loans are not to exceed $3,600, and this amount must not exceed 80 per cent. of the value of the house and land. Building will be rushed in order to house the people before winter sets in, many of them still being dependent on neighbors for shelter.

A provincial charter has been granted to the C. B. Williams Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $40,000, and headquarters in Toronto, to carry on the business of lumbering, sawing, planing and milling, and to manufacture lumber and woodenware. Among the incorporators of the company are Gordon Taylor, Thomas V. Gearing and Richard J. Hill, all of Toronto. The C. B. Williams Co. have been in business in Toronto for a number of years and have now become a limited liability organization.

James Laird, a prominent resident of Brampton, Ont., died recently in that town after a long illness. He was sixty-eight years of age, and with his two brothers conducted for some years a carpentering business at Norval. About thirty years ago he moved to Brampton and started the planing mill now operated by W. B. McCullough. He is survived by his three sons and one daughter. Mr. Laird was recognized as one of Brampton's best bowlers and built the first closed skating rink in that town.

Hon. H. H. Stevens of Vancouver, who was recently appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce, has promised that his department will do all in its power to back up the efforts of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association to have the Australian British Preference Tariff on newsprint paper extended to the Dominion. Mr. Stevens, since taking office, has opened up fresh negotiations with the Australian Government on behalf of improved trade conditions between the two countries, and has instructed the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne to take whatever steps may be necessary to hasten the matter.

The Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway will be extended by the provincial government from Cochrane, its present terminus, north to a point on the Abitibi River, known as Tin Can Carriage, which is an old base of the Hudson Bay Trading Co., a distance of seventy miles. The projection will tap a country rich in pulpwood, and at Tin Can Portage it will be possible to develop several thousand electric horsepower. The extension of the road will cost three and a half million dollars, and work will be proceeded with at once. The ultimate objective of the railway is tide water on James Bay.

The Angus-Keefer Lumber Co. of Belleville, which was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $50,000, have taken over the plant formerly owned and operated by the Thompson Furniture Co., Limited. The company are running a retail lumber yard and general woodworking factory, but do not contemplate manufacturing furniture until some time next year. The company have sufficient work in hand to employ fifty men the biggest part of the coming winter. The plant of the company is located at 111 Station St., Belleville. J. E. Angus is the president and manager of the new concern, and N. Keefer, secretary-treasurer.

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE - RED PINE
HEMLOCK - LATH

Boxes and Box Shooks
Careful attention given all mill work.

TORONTO OFFICE
10 Parliament St.
F. H. HORNING
M 2170

G. M. STRONG Office: 211 McGill St.. Montrea
Saw Mills at: Cambria, P.Q

WHOLESALE LUMBER

We Hold Complete Stocks of

Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood
Birch, Etc.
Rough or Dressed
Also **Lath**

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

"SUPERIOR" LATH MACHINE
With Bolter on Same Frame

Capacity 4000 lath per hour using two saws
Room for a third.
Suitable for small operations

PRICE $220 f.o.b. cars, Fredericton, without saws

The Smith Foundry Company, Ltd.
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster
in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant

Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

Write for information.

We manufacture and install systems complete.

Toronto Blower Company
156 Duke St., Toronto

If you need any of the following you can buy it at bargain prices

SITKA SPRUCE—In thicknesses of 4", 3", 2", 1", 1¼" and 1½".
HARDWOODS—Beech, Birch and Maple, 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2".
HARDWOOD FLOORING—In Beech, Birch and Maple. Grades—Clear, No. 1 and factory thicknesses, 13/16" and ⅜"; widths, 1¾", 2", 2¼", 3¼".
MOULDINGS—Soft and Hardwood.
VENEERS—Oak, Birch, Gum.

We are forced to close out these stocks quickly, and we advise you to come up to Midland and give them your personal inspection. You can make a profitable trip out of it.

MIDLAND WOODWORKERS LTD.

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

BOILERS

Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers

No. in Stock	Diameter	Length	No. Tubes	Diam. Tubes	Working Steam Pressure
2	72 in.	20 ft.	72	4 in.	105 lbs.
3	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	140 lbs.
3	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	120 lbs.
3	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	115 lbs.
1	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	105 lbs.
3	72 in.	16 ft.	90	3½ in.	80 lbs.
1	72 in.	14 ft.	86	3½ in.	100 lbs.
1	66 in.	14 ft.	64	3½ in.	70 lbs.
1	60 in.	18 ft.	78	3 in.	100 lbs.
3	60 in.	16 ft.	44	4 in.	125 lbs.
1	60 in.	16 ft.	58	3½ in.	120 lbs.
1	60 in.	14 ft.	64	3½ in.	100 lbs.
1	60 in.	14 ft.	62	3½ in.	80 lbs.
1	60 in.	12 ft.	74	3 in.	80 lbs.
1	54 in.	12 ft.	64	3½ in.	80 lbs.
1	48 in.	14 ft.	39	3½ in.	100 lbs.
1	34 in.	8 ft.	30	2½ in.	100 lbs.

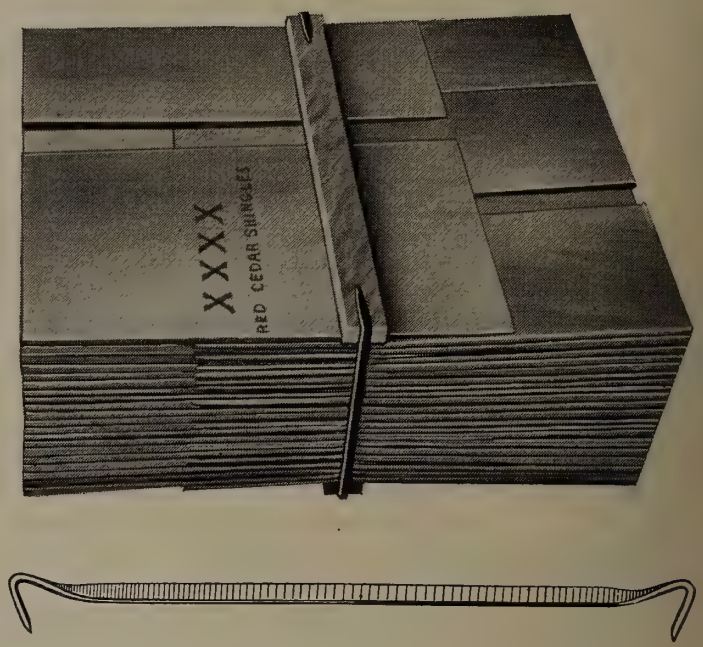
The above Boilers are in first-class condition and are in stock in our yards ready for immediate shipment, and are complete with fronts and all usual fittings.

Certificate of Steam Boiler Branch, Dept. of Labor, supplied with each boiler for allowable working pressure.

A. A. SCULLY, Limited

123 Bay St. - TORONTO

MacPherson Improved Shingle Bands



WHY WASTE TIME AND NAILS? THE MacPHERSON BAND SAVES YOU BOTH

The Following Reasons Should Convince You That You Are Losing Money By Not Using This Band:

It is the only Band on the market having in itself a complete fastener on each end without the use of nails.

It is simpler and more economical than the old Metallic Band or Twine which has long been in existence.

It is the only durable and effiicient Band on the market, and is far superior to the old-fashioned kind.

Packers find them more satisfactory on account of not having to notch the ends of the slats to hold the twine as they now do; neither does it require experience to make time in packing or Tying.

Your Packer can complete the entire fastenings on two bundles compared with one in the old way. The Bands are driven into the bottom slat, then placed into gauge or box; the shingles are put in place and your top slat laid on, the press brought down and the loose ends are driven in, making a perfect bundle.

We KNOW these Bands are GOOD because we make them, and we would like to have YOU know of their good qualities by actual experience.

Write for particulars and prices.

MADE IN CANADA
by

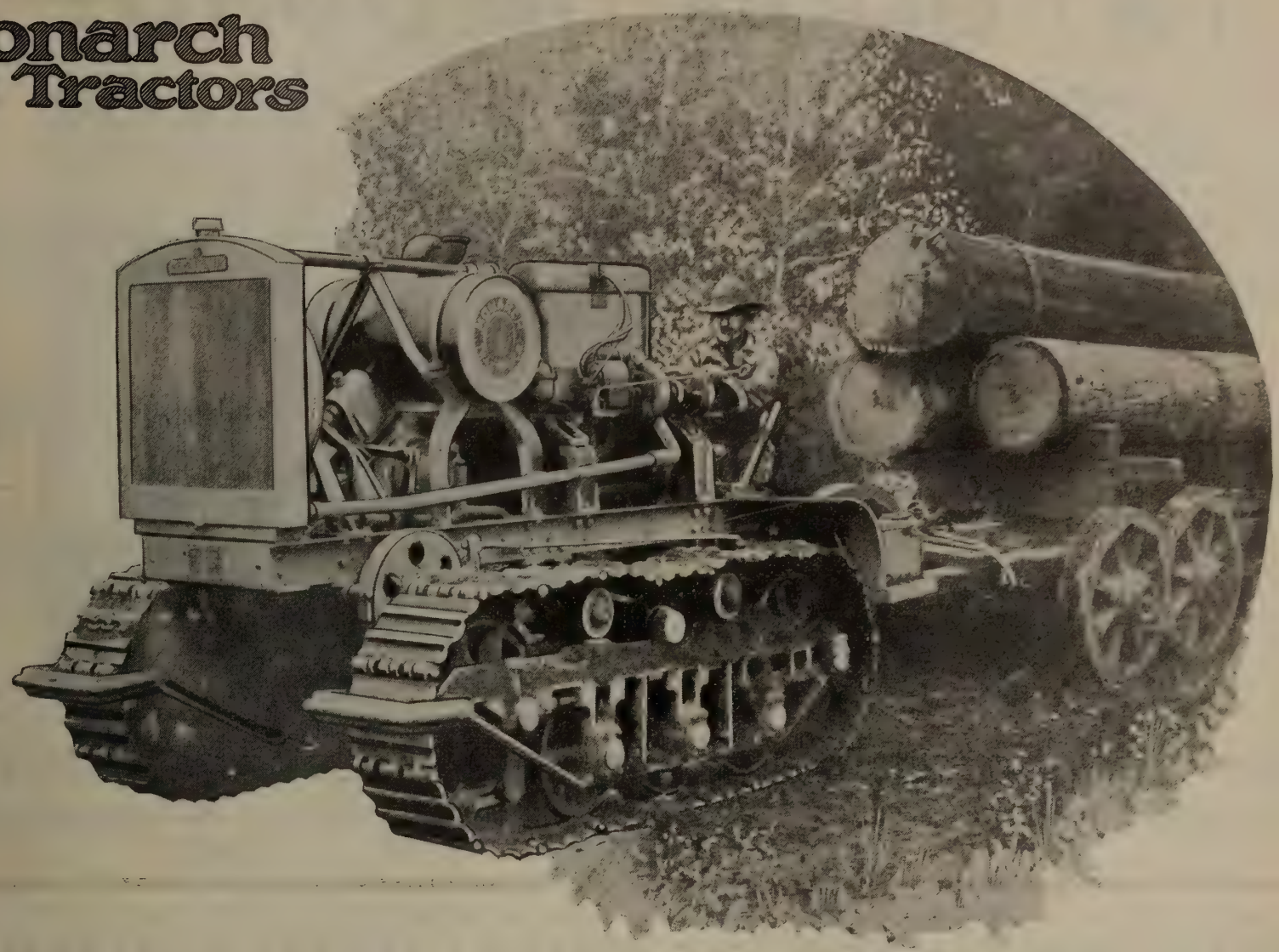
WIRES OF CANADA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE AND MILL
HAMILTON, ONT.

Eastern Sales Office
50-52 Craig St. W.
Montreal, Que.

Western Sales Office
213 Somerset Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Monarch Tractors



Dependable -- Economical and easy to operate

Absolute dependability makes the Monarch Tractor particularly suited to work in the lumber woods where expert mechanics and spare parts are usually many miles distant.

For instance, the manganese steel chain belt treads on which the Monarch "creeps" show so little wear that they are guaranteed unconditionally for the life of the tractor.

These chain treads -- like those used on the huge war tanks -- enable the Monarch to travel on any surface. It lays its own track as it goes.

It pulls heavy loads over deep snow and ice, through bogs or sandy ground, for it gets sure footing on any surface.

Ability to turn in its own length enables it to take the sharp curves in forest roads with ease.

It is easy to operate, and economical, too, for its fuel is coal oil.

In addition, the Monarch supplies winch power for snaking, and belt power for any purpose for which na engine may be required.

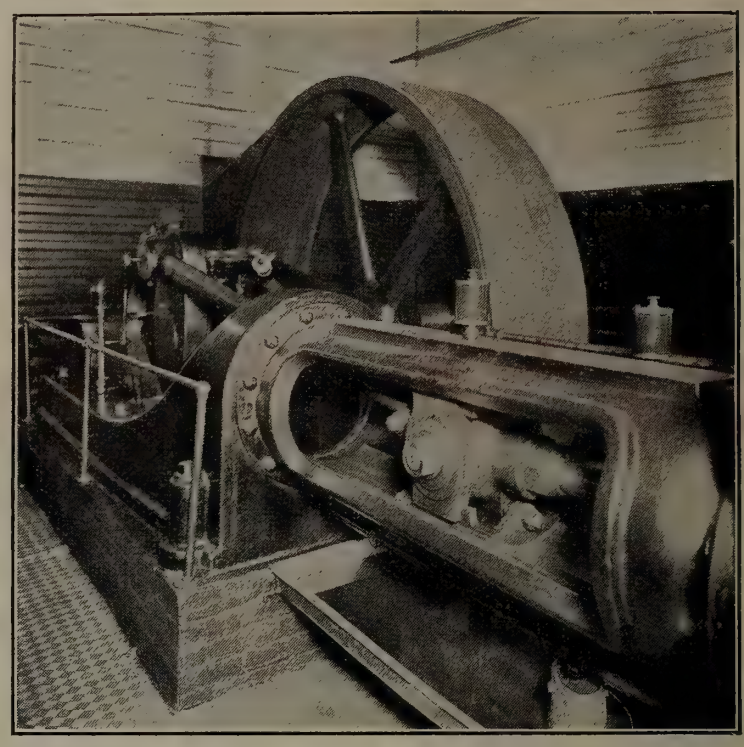
Write for Catalog to Dept. CL.2

Monarch Tractors, Limited -- Brantford, Ont.

A GOOD RECORD!

Three years of service on the main drive of a large saw mill and it hasn't stretched yet. Such service is characteristic of Condor Belt. You, too, can have the same kind of service by specifying "CONDOR" The Original, Red, Friction Surface Belt.

We didn't mention the Length of Service this belt is expected to give for the simple reason that, at present, it looks as if it would run from **NOW ON** !



Condor BELT

SPECIFICATIONS—CONDOR Red Friction Surface, Made Endless.
72 ft. long, 26 in. wide, 10 plies thick.
Distance between Shaft Centres, 24 ft. 8½ in.
Diameter Driving Pulley 120 in.
R.P.M. Driving Pulley 84.
Diameter Driven Pulley 48 in.
Horse Power 330.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

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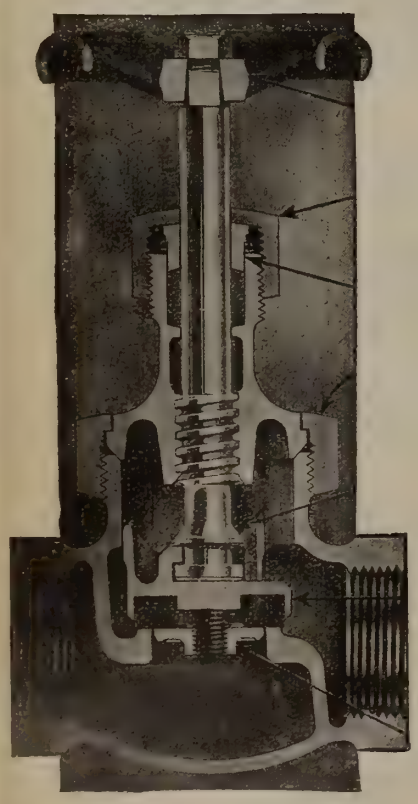
SEVEN FEATURES OF THE CRANE NUMBER 7

for use in plants where continuous service is required and where discs must be changed quickly without injury to the valve.



1—Easily removable malleable iron, non-heat wheel.
2—Malleable iron nut
3—Brass gland
4—Malleable iron nut
5—May be packed under pressure when valve is wide open
6—Removable disc holder for quick change.
7—Removable nut for changing disc

Made in sizes ¼-to 2-inch; for 150 pounds steam working pressure; discs for steam, air and water supplied as ordered. Body, Bonnet, Stem, Disc Holder, Gland, made of Brass.

Fully described in Circular No. 1 which will be sent upon request.

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Saw Mill Economy

IN these days when it is necessary to scrutinize the expenditure of every cent for saw mill supplies, you can bank on the quality of

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and rest assured that they will give you one hundred cents for every dollar that you put into them. They are the highest in quality, hence the lowest in price.

We are ready for your Saw and Machine Knife specifications. Address us at nearest point below.

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Canadian Factory, HAMILTON, Ontario

Branch carrying complete stock, VANCOUVER, B. C

A Kiln as Good as its Process

plus its Equipment
plus the Services of the Maker
plus the Organization back of it all

OUR PROCESS assures the control of the three fundamental factors — HEAT — HUMIDITY — CIRCULATION.

OUR EQUIPMENT is guaranteed complete, sturdy in construction, simple in its installation, economical to maintain.

OUR SERVICE is the broadest—engineers for layouts, building designs and operation; superintendent for erection and installation; experienced woodworkers for consultation and service during the life of your kiln.

OUR ORGANIZATION has been composed of woodworkers for thirty-five years, men who know wood and have handled it through the complete range of manufacturing operations.

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MICHIGAN

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Favorites Everywhere

Arrow Head Saws are entirely a Canadian product. Let us send you catalogue and price lists.

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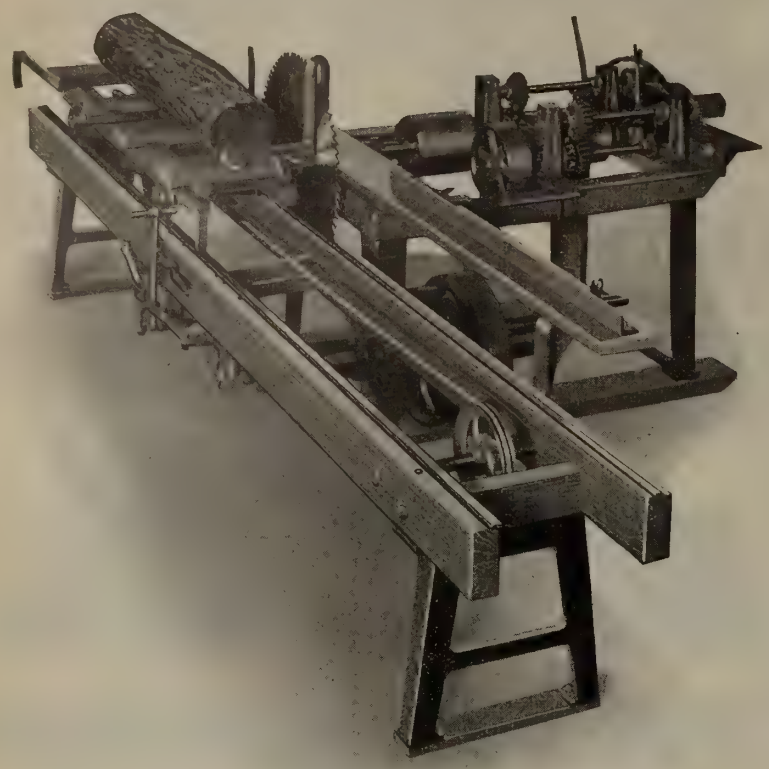
345 West Adelaide St. TORONTO

Manufactures Lath Direct from the Round Log



No. 2 Combined
Lath Mill and Bolter

Illustration shows our No. 2 Combined Lath Mill and Bolter—A machine for manufacturing lath direct from the round log. The bolter is automatic and the mandrel carries a 24 in. saw. It is a machine for every modern sawmill and does rapid, continuous and thorough work.

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The G. Walter Green Co., Ltd.

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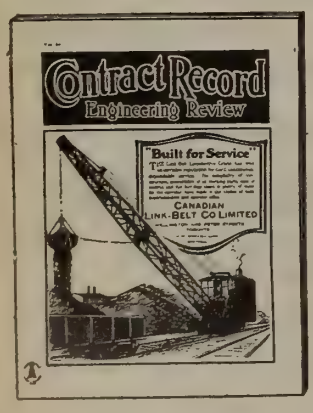

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Contract Record and Engineering Review

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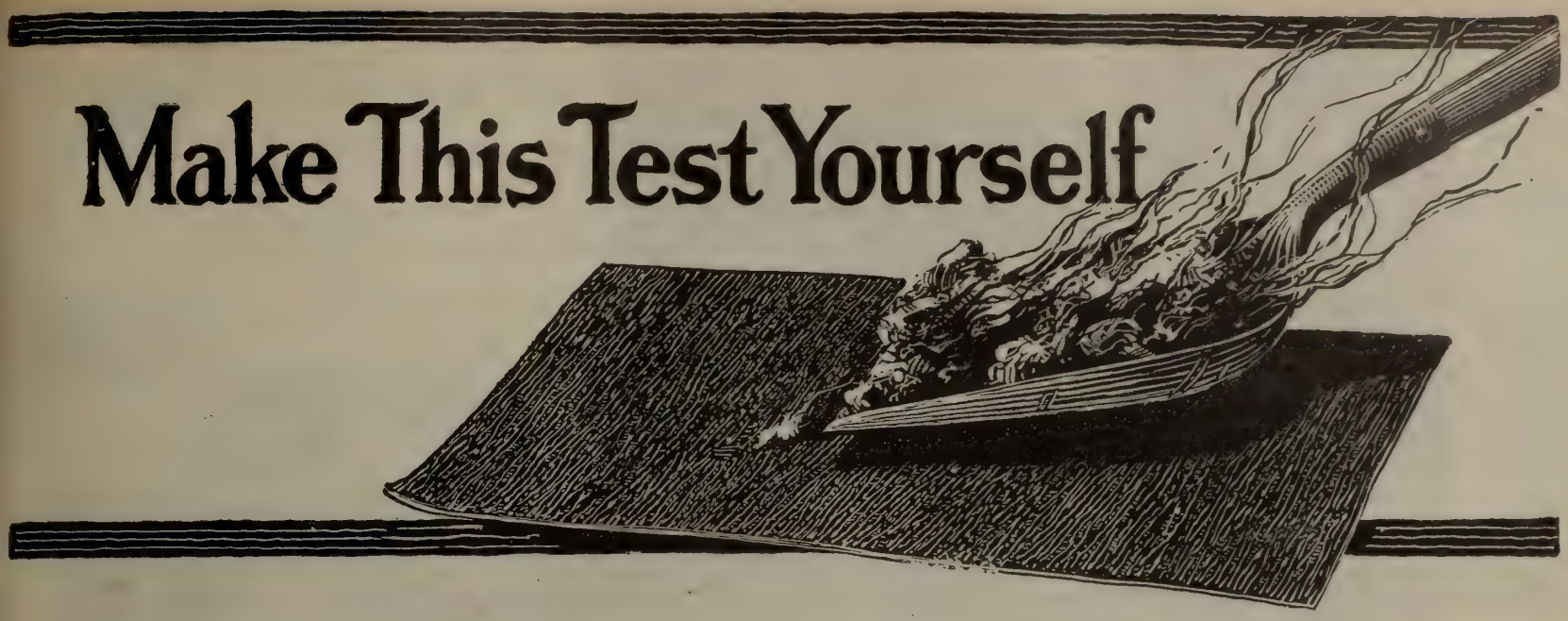

LAY a piece of Brantford Roofing (say 4 ft. square) flat on boards. Throw a shovelful of blazing coals on it. Watch the results—here is what will happen.

1 The **coating** immediately below the coals will melt (as the asphalt blend we use will melt at approximately 250° F.)—BUT the rest of the roofing will not ignite.

2 Gradually the asphalt **saturation** of the roofing will melt, leaving the felt base exposed to the heat—STILL the roofing will not ignite.

3 The **felt base** is now exposed to the heat and will char, or burn if the fire is hot enough, but the charred embers will not blow or carry fire —AND the roofing immediately surrounding the coals will not ignite.

4 When the fire has died out brush the burned-out embers gently aside and you will find that the wood below may have charred but it has not burned through.

Do you want anything more convincing that

Brantford Asphalt Roofing

is the material for your roof.

Here is what A. R. LePage, the well-known builder, of Toronto, says:—

"It might interest you to know that we put your Asphalt Slates to a very severe test on Saturday, June 4th, with the following results:

1 "Although the butts were burned off, they did not blow off the roof to carry fire, notwithstanding there was a very stiff wind blowing at the time.

2 "The Asphalt melted, and ran onto the ground, but did not carry any flame with it.

3 "Although the butts were entirely burned, the slates underneath were not burned, nor was the paper underneath even scorched.

"I may say that this test was made by putting two bags filled with shavings, and a lot of lumber on the roof, fastened in such a way that it could not be displaced until it was burned out in about forty minutes. Over all of this was poured two gallons of coal oil, which ran down through the fire onto the Slates of the roof.

"I feel quite sure that if these shingles are properly put on, according to the specifications supplied by your Company, that they will prove to be a good fire retardent."

See our dealer in your district.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada

Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg

132

Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.

Write for Catalogue L.

MATHEWS GRAVITY CARRIER COMPANY, LIMITED

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Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

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Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

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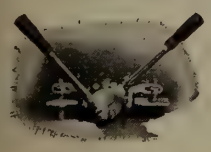

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Established 1854
Cleveland, Ohio

The real test of a Veneer dryer is to use it. If its use shows conclusively that it turns out the best veneer with a minimum of trouble and expense, the first cost is soon forgotten.

The illustration shows one of the two large Coe Veneer Dryers in the plant of the Wheeler Osgood Co., at Tacoma, Washington. They bought their first Coe in 1912. After extensive use of it (also other methods of drying) they bought their second Coe last year.

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We build all the machinery for a veneer mill.

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We build all the Machinery for a Veneer Plant

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Write us for one, and mention the lines in which you are most interested, and we will quote you our "dull times" prices on them. Write now.

THE NATIONAL FARMING MACHINERY LIMITED

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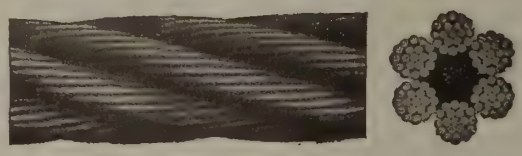
WIRE ROPE



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Weed the old machines out!

Instal Bertrand machines and then watch results. You'll wonder how you ever got along without them.

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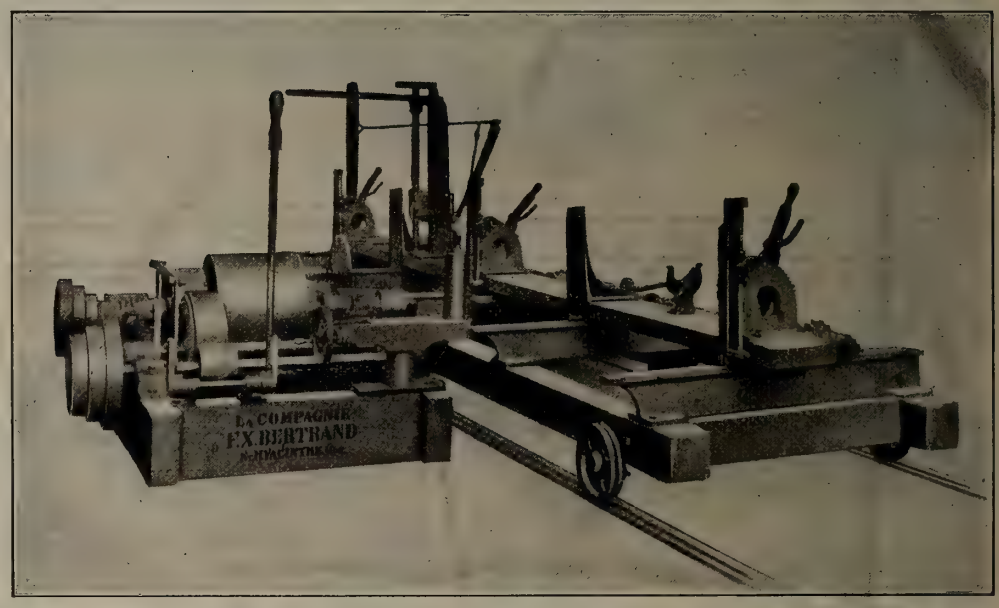

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is absolutely warranted to stop all dangerous sparks. It is scientifically designed and built to last. Tell us the diameter and height of your stack and we'll quote you on a suitably sized "THOMPSON."

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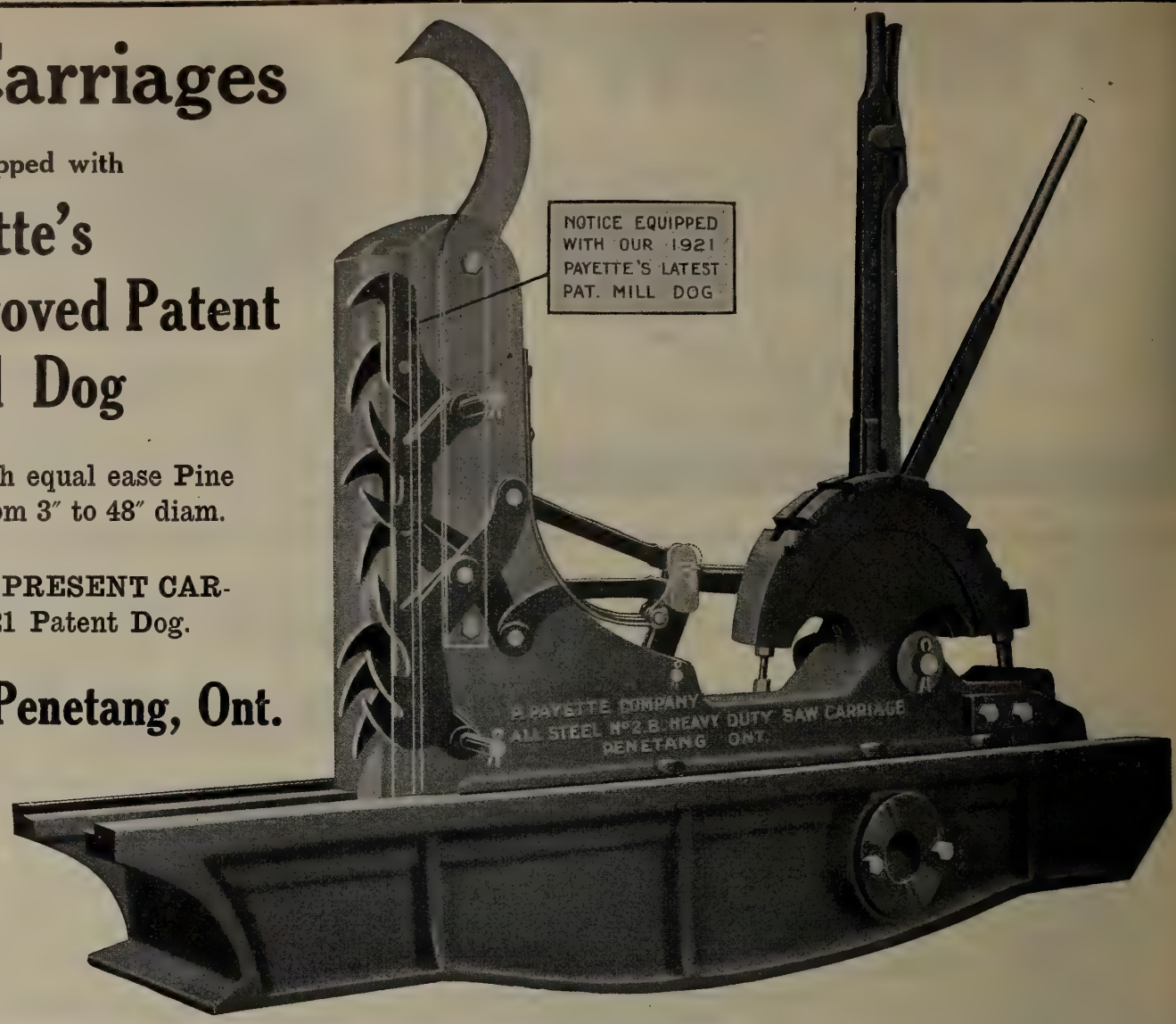
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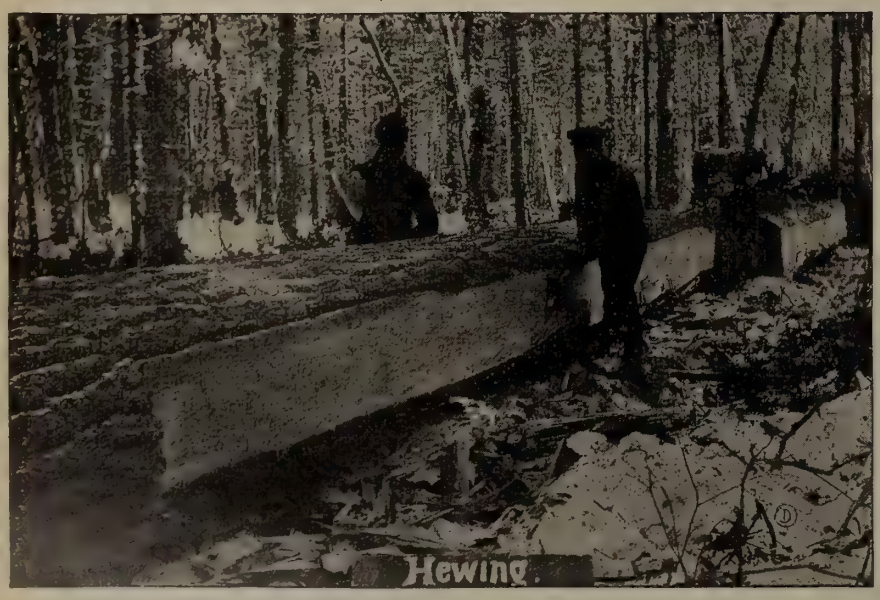

Ontario's timber production last year valued at $26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's total output.

Pine production,	905,442,000 ft. B.M.
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Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34 different kinds of wood, provide a ready market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries purchased within the Province.

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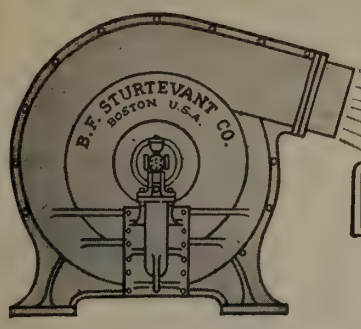

Sturtevant

REG U.S PAT OFF

PUTS AIR TO WORK

SECURITY

THE above illustration depicts the security of a STURTEVANT equipped mill.

A score of men quit work at the sound of the whistle. Immediately their minds turned towards recreation hours. Was there a burnt match dropped still glowing? Did someone forget to remove an oily rag? Does a forbidden cigarette, slipped hurriedly out of sight, still smoulder?

We do not know. But we are certain that the owner of the mill will retire to-night with a sense of the security of his plant from fire. The highly combustible dust and shavings offer no invitation to Fire Demons to make merry in this place. All the inflammable waste material has been quietly and efficiently borne away on the wings of the wind through the STURTEVANT system.

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Federal Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Co.
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McLennan Lumber Company
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Racicot Pulp & Lumber Co.
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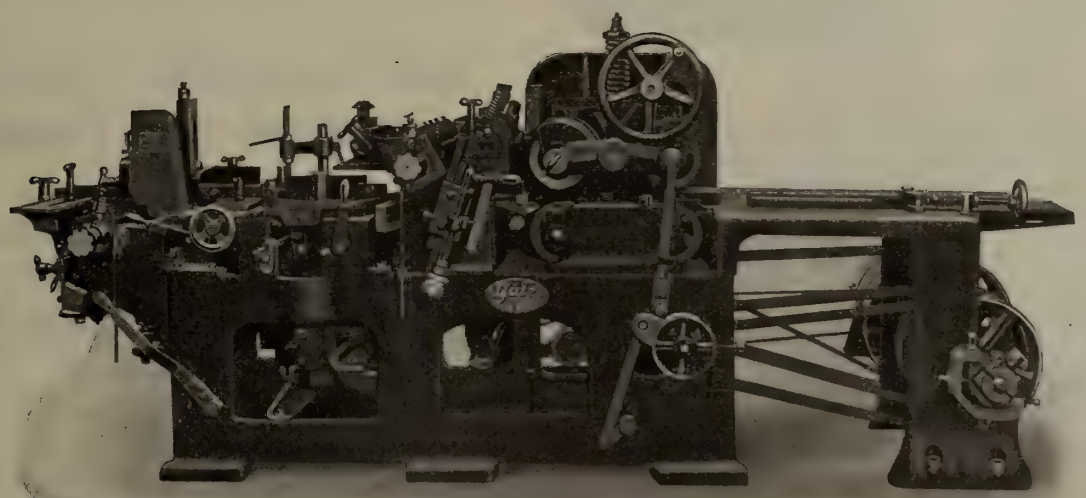

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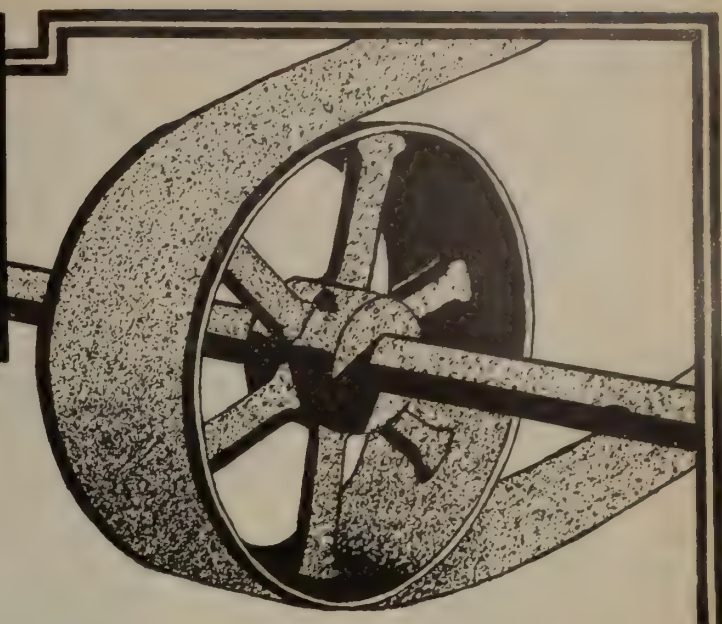

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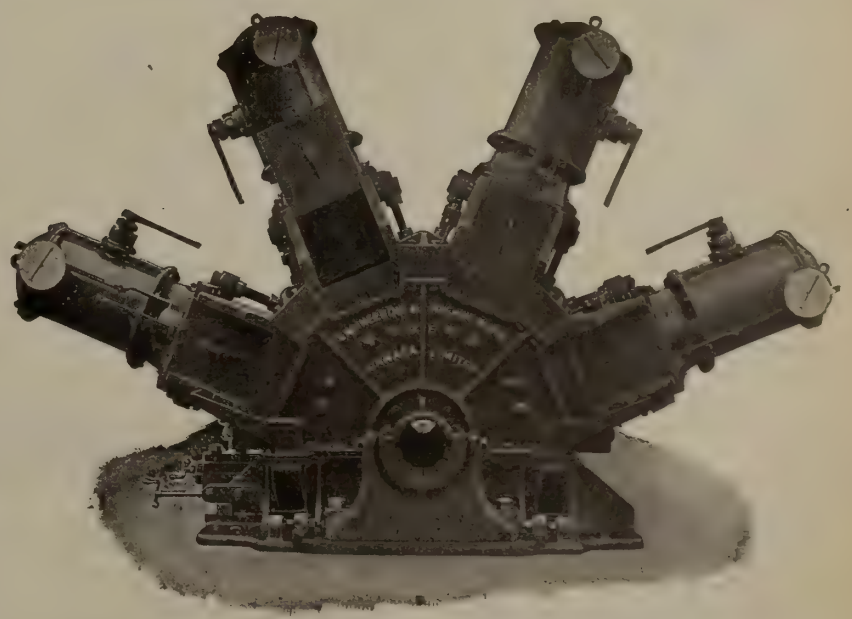

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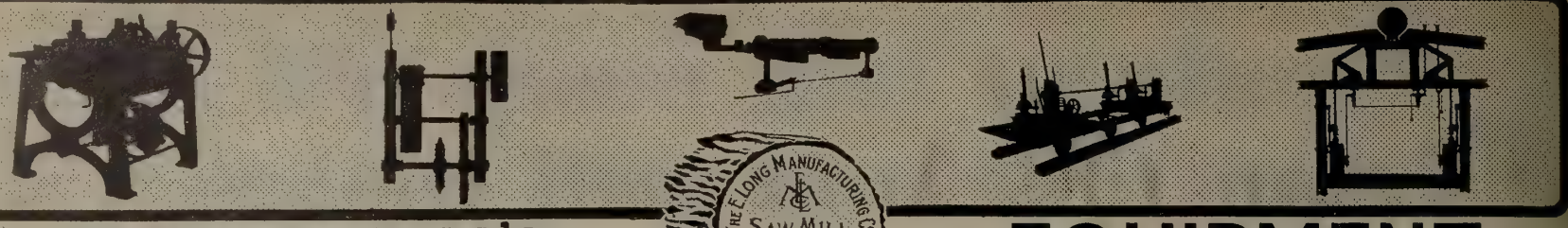

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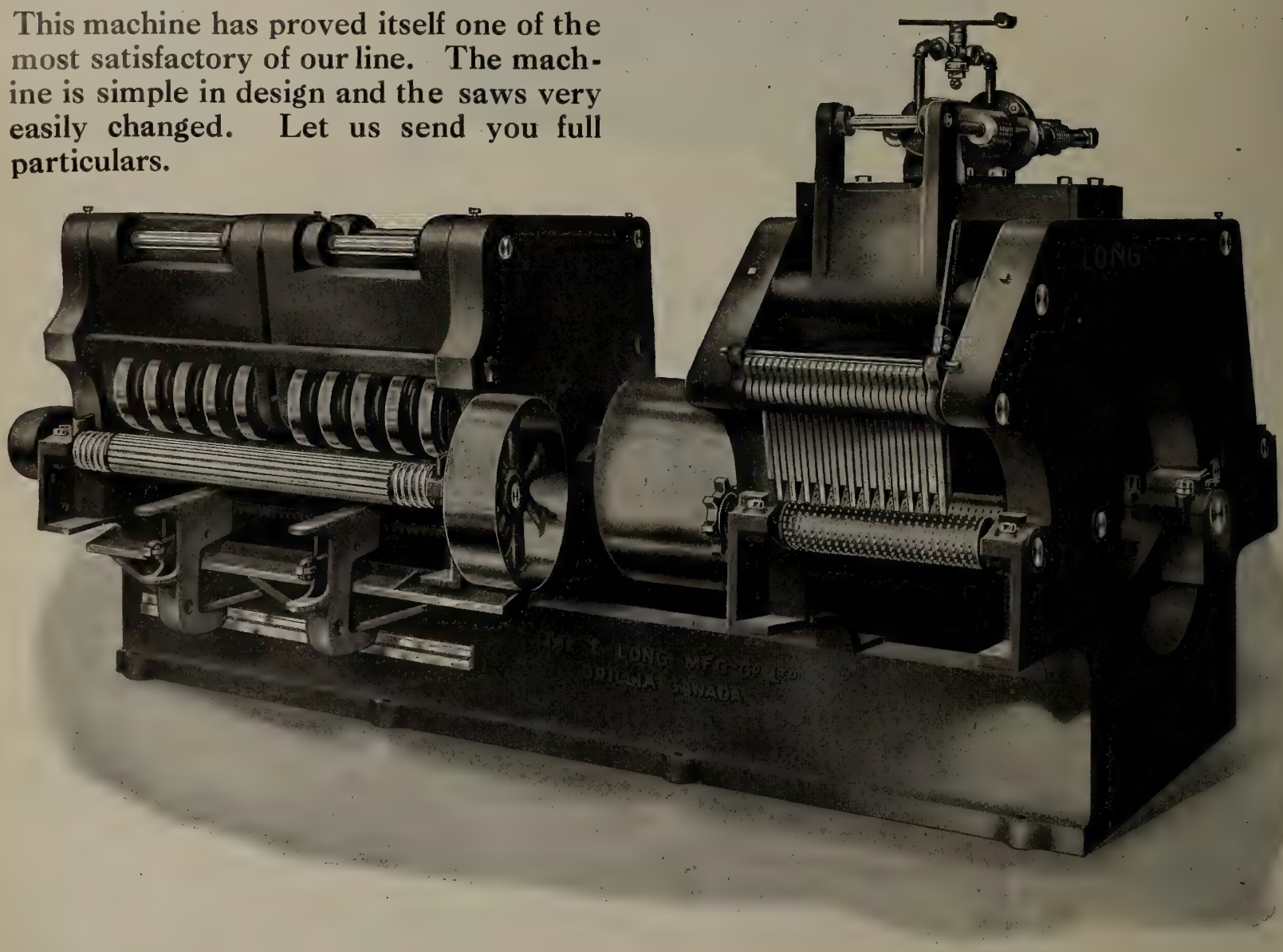

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A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Canada Ltd
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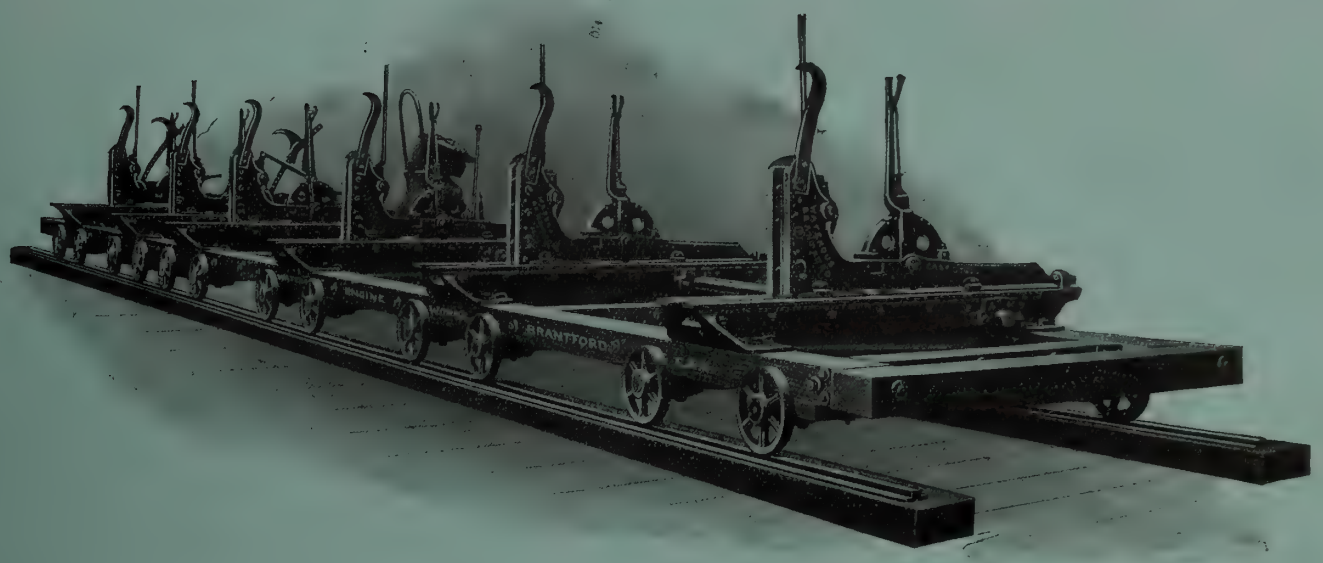
Steel Carriages



Doing the most work for the least money, is an achievement of **Waterous Carriages,** which never could have been attained by mere theory of construction. It is the result of over 30 years of study of Sawmill needs, and building Carriages that will meet them.

Over 450 in use in Canadian Mills

WINNIPEG, MAN. MOLSON'S BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER

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BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

MADE In CANADA

It's a Pink anyway, you take it, and it's the best Peavey made.

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

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The J. C. McLaren Belting Co. Limited

General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

Our 1921 Standardized Lumbermen's Power Pointer

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST

Rowing Pointers
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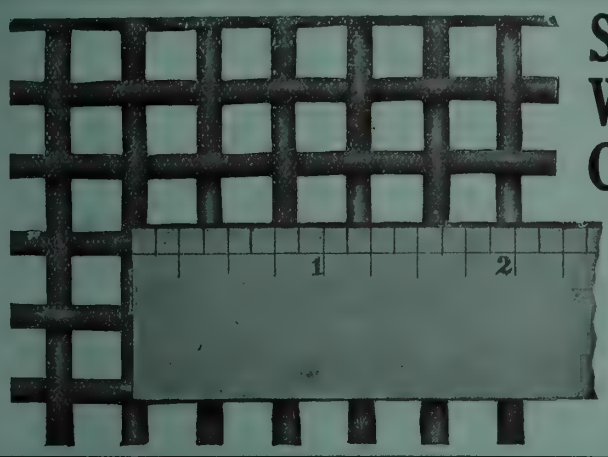
GIDLEY BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED - PENETANG, ONT.

Vol. 41 Toronto, November 1, 1921 No. 21

Canada Lumberman

founded 1908



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For Refuse Burners

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E. D. HARDY & CO.

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Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

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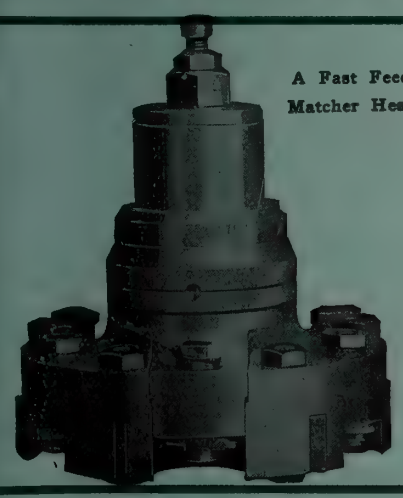

A Fast Feed Matcher Head

The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head

With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

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New RAILS Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

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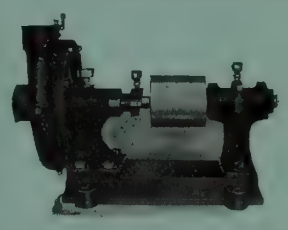

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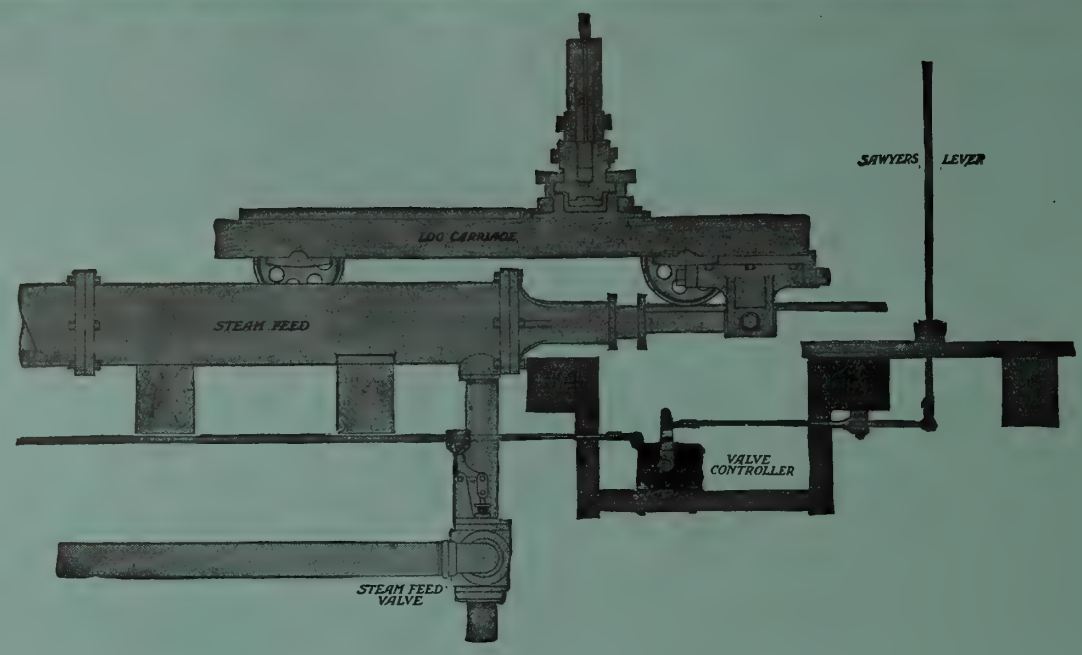
Because

Each one must make good the SERVICE reputation of this organization.

THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL Stocks also carried at Toronto and Winnipeg.



Prescott's Valve Controller

Patented June 8, 1915

The Machine You Have Been Waiting for.

To eliminate every trouble with your Steam Feed Valves install one of these machines.

Six Real Reasons for Doing So:

1—Gives the sawyer the easiest kind of control of valve.

2—Hand lever stays put, making them safe against any jerk or kick of valve.

3—Gives the sawyer every confidence in handling valve.

4—Will prevent accidents—is easier on the nerves and carriage runs steadier.

5—Water flowing into valves from foaming boilers does not fret the sawyer.

6—This relief from all troubles of which sawyers have complained enables them to give closer attention to the logs they are cutting and a better inspection of the lumber they produce.

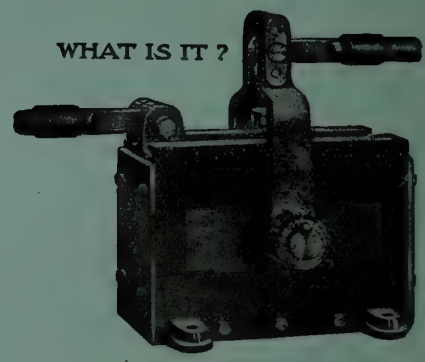
Read what one of the largest lumber companies on the north shore has to say about it.

We are sole Canadian manufacturers of these machines.

Pamphlets with full description and prices on application.

Let us quote you also on our new "Hamilton" Vertical Steam Feed Valves.

WHAT IS IT ?



PRESCOTT'S VALVE CONTROLLER

Waubaushene, Ont., Sept. 11, 1917.
Messrs. Wm. Hamilton Co.,
Peterborough, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your inquiry re Prescott Valve Controller, which you sent us last spring to try out: I beg to say that we installed this machine early in April, just previous to starting the mills, selecting the most difficult valve we have to handle, the steam having to travel **through nearly three hundred lineal feet of** pipe to reach this valve, and noting the fact that the pipes are well covered, there is necessarily considerable condensation, and every sawyer knows the annoyance caused by water passing through the valves which violently jars or jerks the lever, sometimes wrenching it from the hand and thereby inflicting serious damage to the machinery of the mill. And now after nearly five months of daily use, I am pleased to tell you that this device has put up all that is claimed for it. There is **not the slightest jar or vibration to be felt,** no matter where the lever is held. It is very easily attached and does not interfere in any way with the free movement of the lever, and the Sawyer, Mr. George Botting, also our Foreman, Mr. W. A. Gill, both speak of your controller in the most glowing terms. I can, therefore, congratulate you on securing an article that will fill many a long felt want.

Yours truly,
(Signed) D. B. Anderson,
Chief Engineer,
The Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Peterboro, Ontario

B.C. HEMLOCK

Dressed to Ontario Standard

This stock is being offered by us at prices which are much below the market.

Wire or 'phone us at once for prices, as stock is moving fast.

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—18
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2x6—12
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2x8—12
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2x10—12
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—20

2x12—12
—14
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—18

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For Direct Shipments from Pacific Coast and Quebec Mills our facilities are unsurpassed and seldom equalled.

At Vancouver, we carry complete stocks of
FIR, CEDAR, PINE

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We specialize at Quebec in mixed cars of Fir or Spruce and Fir and dressing in transit.

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P.O. Box 27, Lauzon, Que.
(opposite Quebec City.)

Head Office :
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SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,775	.....	2,100	1,800
1″	41,300	730	5,400	4,000
1¼″	121,000	4,500	102,000	22,000
1½″	39,000	800	45,000	68,000
2″	33,800	.....	42,000	96,000
2½″	34,500	.....	56,000	37,500
3″	47,500	.....	14,500	38,500
4″	25,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1″	74,000 ft.
1¼″	5,000 ft.

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	112,500	.....	176,900	45,500
1¼″	5,900	.....	33,600	12,500
1½″	3,000	.....	47,700	36,300
2″	8,000	.....	22,200	64,900
2½″	6,500	.....	3,300	2,200
3″	25,700	.....	4,500	3,300
4″	5,900	.....	.....	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S.W. & No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1″	36,000	1,000	17,000	89,000
1¼″	151,800	300	80,200	199,200
1½″	77,500	.....	42,000	.....
2″	16,200	.....	17,300	116,200
2½″	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3″	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4″	1,500	.....	.....	.....

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
1″	28,200	9,000	2,800	1,000
1¼″	2,100	300	3,000	.....
1½″	18,300	6,000	5,000	400
2″	12,000	5,500	16,600	2,000
2½″	7,000	.....	.....	.....
3″	57,400	20,800	12,000	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	29,300	10,000	11,500
1¼″	12,000	11,325	.....
1½″	15,000	17,300	9,500
2″	11,000	2,000	5,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 C.
1″	7,000	1,700
1¼″	4,000	.....

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	6,000	12,000	7,000
5/4	13,400	7,800	.....
6/4	9,900	3,500	.....
8/4	22,100	22,500	3,600

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	16,000	6,000	200	2,100
1¼″	.....	400	.....	12,000
1½″	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2″	.....	5,700	10,400	25,800

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	22,000	8,000	200
10/4	10,250	23,000	1,800

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	2,200	2,400	11,600	2,500
1¼″	800	1,500	2,050	300
1½″	1,600	11,300	25,000	2,600
2″	.....	18,200	16,200	3,300
2½″	6,000	13,000	5,700	500
3″	2,500	8,580	7,200	1,700
4″	.....	400	375	.....

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅜″	1,000	.....	.....	.....
½″	100	.....	.....	200
⅝″	9,150	1,000	16,900	3,000
¾″	227,800	360,000	112,000	35,000
1″	39,300	86,000	85,200	210,000
1¼″	14,300	1,100	5,000	800
1½″	97,300	66,000	18,000	2,400
2″	62,000	117,000	65,000	22,500
2½″	164,800	56,500	3,000	400
3″	77,800	65,800	14,400	10,000
3½″	5,50	3,000	1,500	.....
4″	76,000	27,500	6,000	3,000

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝″	24,200	.. ..	.....	.....
¾″	204,000	340,000	68,800	9,500
⅝″	4,000	77,000	42,600	2,000
1″	48,200	46,000	126,400	118,000
1¼″	39,700	4,600	300	2,000
1½″	168,900	40,200	40,000	5,200
2″	110,500	144,000	77,000	30,000
2½″	78,100	21,000	3,700	2,200
3″	28,800	20,500	7,000	5,000
4″	18,600	8,900	.....	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,700	.....	9,700	500
1″	21,200	5,400	2,500	1,400
1¼″	2,000	.....	.....	.....
2″	.....	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½″	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾″	400	300	23,600	9,000
⅝″	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1″	40,300	20,000	49,400	27,000
1¼″	10,000	.....	5,000	.....
1½″	600	.....	2,400	.....
2″	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½″	2,000	.....	.....	.....
3″	2,000	.....	1,300	.....
4″	3,000	.....	700	.....

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18″ & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13″ & up	Bright Saps
⅝″	2,500	18,000	.....	20,800
1″	3,300	41,000	10,000	9,200
1¼″	1,300	24,300	.....	3,700
1½″	8,300	19,100	.....	13,000
2″	1,200	.....	.....	.....
2½″	.....	10,800	.....	6,000
3″	.....	27,900	.....	.....
4″	.....	6,500	.....	.....

POPLAR (continued)

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝″	27,000	31,300	800	.....
1″	19,000	111,900	78,800	27,000
1¼″	3,000	5,700	19,000	.....
1½″	11,700	43,000	4,500	5,000
2″	3,700	12,500	24,500	800
2½″	3,700	1,500	.....	500
3″	.....	8,400	47,000	9,000
4″	200	300	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	600	.....	14,400	1,000
1¼″	2,200	21,300	1,200	1,600
1½″	125	200	100	.....
2″	100	4,500	1,100	.....
2½″	.....	145	45	.....
3″	110	50	250	.....
4″	25	500	1,200	.....

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

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Douglas Fir	Cedar
Timbers	Siding,
Dimension	Shingles
Mouldings	Boards,
Clears,	Shiplap
Trim,	
Flooring	
Ceiling	

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Pine	Cedar	Fir & Larch	Spruce
All grades Rough or Dressed	Shop	Dimension	Flooring
	Boards	Boards	Ceiling
	Shiplap	Shiplap	Siding
	Dimension	Flooring	Dimension
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Made from small logs--producing red knotted stock

This lumber is of exceptional quality and priced so as to make retailing sure and profitable.

We are also manufacturers and wholesalers of high grade Hemlock, full details of which we will gladly supply on request.

Give us the opportunity of serving you.

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Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

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701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

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NORWAY PINE,
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Shipments by Rail or Water

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WHITE PINE——NORWAY PINE

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

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The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
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Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

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If you need any of the following you can buy it at bargain prices

SITKA SPRUCE—In thicknesses of 4", 3", 2", 1", 1¼" and 1½".
HARDWOODS—Beech, Birch and Maple, 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2".
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VENEERS—Oak, Birch, Gum.

We are forced to close out these stocks quickly, and we advise you to come up to Midland and give them your personal inspection. You can make a profitable trip out of it.

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ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

LIMITED

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Quality Then Service

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4/4, 8/4,	Hemlock Merch.	grade
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4/4, 6/4,	Beech	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
4/4, 6/4,	Basswood	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
8/4, 12/4,	Elm	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
4/4. -	Elm	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
Three Cars, 5/4	Birch	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
Two Cars. 8/4	Birch	No. 1 Com. & Btr.

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Wiarton, Ont.

This stock is in first class Shipping condition.

Mr. Retailer;—

Patronize Home Market—Quick shipment, dry stocks of Pine and Spruce. Get our prices.

Mr. Millmen;—

Wanted Ontario Hemlock.
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Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

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Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

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Send List Showing Widths and Lengths
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Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

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Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
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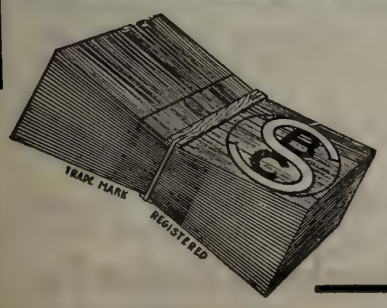

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TO KNOW

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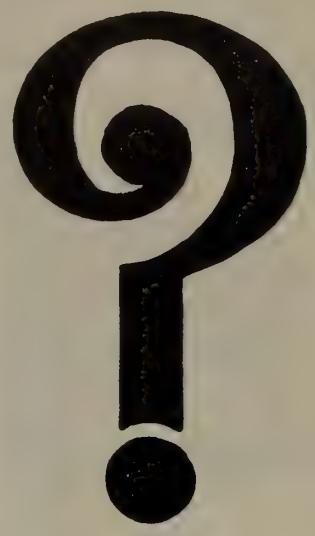

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"Seasoning of Wood," a Treatise of the Natural and Artificial Processes Employed in the preparation of Lumber for Manufacture, with Detailed Explanation of its Uses, Characteristics and Properties, by Joseph Wagner. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, in 1917, 274 pages, illustrated. Price $3.00.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1920 edition, price 75c.

"The Utilisation of Wood-Waste," by Ernest Hubbard, third English revised enlarged edition, 236 pages, illustrated. Published in 1920 by Scott, Greenwood & Son. Price $2.00.

"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Donald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price $5.50.

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Oak, Ash, Red and Sap Gum, Cypress, all thicknesses and grades. ***Mixed cars to suit your needs.***

Steam Kiln dried B. & B. Short Leaf Yellow Pine 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4, also common dimensions and boards all sizes.

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C.P. 147784, shipped Oct. 15th, containing,
2,665′ 1 x 6 No. 2 Miss. Val. Real White Pine,
14,633′ 1 x 8 DO
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Dressed Four Sides 13/16 x 1/4″ Scant.

C.P. 209419, shipped Oct. 3rd, containing,
5,992′ 1 x 8 No. 2 Common Cedar Boards
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Dressed One Side 3/4″.

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203M XXX B.C. Red Cedar Shingles.

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209M 5/2 No. 2 XXXXX B.C. Shingles,
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TIMBERLANDS --- 170 sq. miles Situated on the Hurricane River

A Complete Outfit for Drive

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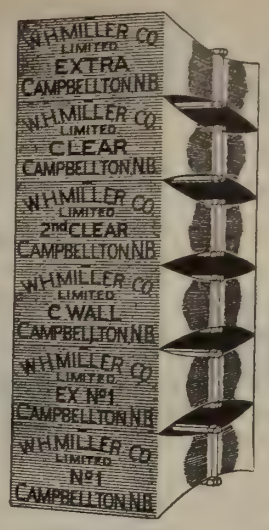

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12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	"	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	"	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
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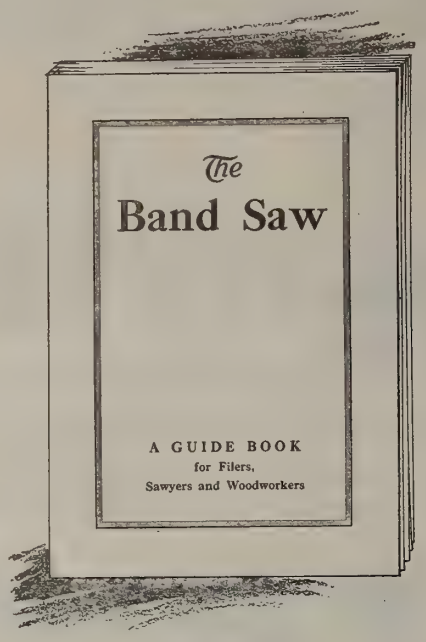

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Into this book there has been put those general principles regarding the care of Band Saws, both Wide and Narrow, which we have found apply to the average mill or factory conditions. It is an invaluable instruction book for the apprentice learning to file saws. It is full of helpful suggestions for the expert who may want to know how others handle the various Band Saw problems.

For some time the makers of

SIMONDS SAWS

have had this book in the course of preparation. It is now actually in type and the printer will have bound copies ready for distribution in a very few days. A copy of "The Band Saw" booklet will be mailed free to any interested millman who writes stating his name and address carefully and telling us his position or company connection. Address--Advertising Department, Simonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd. Montreal, Quebec.

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Write or wire us (collect) for prices, and be sure to ask about our Beef

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TORONTO

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founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

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Vol. 41 Toronto, November 1, 1921 No. 21

Paving the Way For Home Owners

Any scheme which will increase the number of houses, to meet the pressing needs throughout Canada, is of interest to the lumber industry. While builders and contractors may not be the largest consumers of lumber, they are of sufficient importance to make their requirements a factor in the industry.

We have on previous occasions pointed out that the city of Montreal, through its Administrative Commissioners, has failed to apply for a grant for housing purposes. This has opened the way for the formation of a number of building societies, with the object of financing the erection of houses. It is manifest that the working and middle classes have not, as a rule, sufficient capital to erect houses, and that unless some plan is available whereby the finances can be secured, men will not be able to obtain their own houses. This is a loss to the various trades interested in the construction industry, and also to the community, inasmuch as the country is deficient in house accommodation.

The societies which have been formed in Montreal supply the means for building such homes. A somewhat similar method is very popular in Great Britain, where thousands of men have become property owners through the medium of the societies.

There is this difference, however, in the methods. In the Old Country the money is all practically loaned on houses already erected, while in Montreal the money is largely lent for the purpose of erecting houses, although there are societies which build the houses and sell them on the instalment plan. The methods of securing the capital, too, are different. But the aim is the same—to enable the average man to obtain his own home. The loans are, of course, secured by mortgage, and the purchasers of the property, or those who secure loans, have to pay for the machinery which enables them to become houseowners. The object of the plan, in its various forms, is a good one, but in saying this we must not be taken as recommending any particular plan or any particular society.

The Infinite Possibilities of Wood

The importance of encouraging house building in every community and the development of residential building codes were ably pointed out in a recent address at Lafayette, Ind., by D. F. Holtman, construction engineer of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, who also dwelt upon the necessity of improved frame construction for homes. Mr. Holtman declared that for six thousand years the human race has experimented with house construction. During this period almost every possible form of dwelling has been tried. But only one type has stood the test of the ages. The frame dwelling has not only survived the test of time, but it has grown and developed until to-day we have some of the most impressive evidences in every city of the land of the architectural and the artistic possibilities of wood in construction.

Wood is the most easily applied building material known, but it is this very quality that has resulted in its careless use. A few boards, a nail or two, and you have a dog house—change the method of putting the parts together and you have a table.

Experience during recent years indicates that building codes, in order to be most beneficial, must undergo frequent amendment and addition. Methods and materials of construction and the uses to which buildings are put are constantly changing. New economic conditions bring about new kinds of buildings and, in any case, there are a great number of minor contingencies for which it is impossible to provide in an ordinance. It has been found desirable, therefore, that the official in charge of building regulation be given the power to formulate and publish rulings elaborating upon the building code, as enacted by the legislative body of a city. A building code is intended to be a statement of the minimum requirements as to the quality of materials, grade of workmanship and methods of design which are considered necessary to make buildings safe, durable and otherwise satisfactory.

A building code should not be too definite and detailed in its provisions lest it lose a part of its possibilities for good and unduly hamper private initiative and enterprise. In effect, therefore, such an ordinance usually is a compromise between the necessity of telling the public what is required of it and that of making it brief and flexible for purposes of administration. Any building code represents the compromise at which its writers arrive with regard to these two questions.

There is nothing that so handicaps the builder in his continual effort to keep construction costs reasonable as legislation framed and administered to require expensive or troublesome construction, or prevents the development and use of new and economical or rapid forms of construction. All restriction of the freedom and choice of the builder or owner, without logical necessity to preserve the public safety and dependability of construction, has a cumulative effect upon the cost of construction and acts as a very real deterrent upon the activities of the investor. No building law should bar any safe and dependable form of construction.

Permanent investment is now most necessary, but permanent investment means investment in homes and investment in homes presupposes investment in real estate. As Ruskin truly says: "That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings." But if there is one thing that we as a people need to-day to make us happy, it is relief from ever-increasing rents which explain why wages and interest do not increase. If there is one thing that promotes better citizenship, it is the knowledge that we are definitely identified with a community through home-ownership.

As an example of one way in which a reduction in cost can be effected, let us consider the floor framing of a frame house. The size of the joists which frame into the side walls and support the floors is determined not by the load which they can carry, but most usually by the deflection. In designing joisted floor construction consideration is given to the deflection which will cause the plaster to fail and the joists are designed so that they will not deflect beyond this established limit. Since deflection is not strength, in most cases, determines the size and spacing of floor joists, it has been suggested that the joists be spaced farther apart than they usually are in prevailing practice, and that a lower working-stress be used in their design.

Big Lesson Learned in Dull Times

"The result of my investigation was that I signed up in the midst of the depression of 1907 for $1,500,000 worth of advertising—our first national contract and a very large one indeed for us at that time. It was, as you see, another restraint in the face of an opportunity for immediate profit.

"But for once the policy did not involve the sacrifice of immediate profits even. We really had expected it would. We were after the vivid impression we thought we could make on dealers and consumers at a time when so few people were trying to sell them, and we were willing to pay something for that. We were willing to wait for our returns. But we did not have to wait. They came generously enough even the first month to meet what had seemed an enormous first payment on the advertising, due at the end of the month, and the payments every month thereafter were entirely met out of the increase in our profits, with a continually widening margin to spare."—Wm. Wrigley, Jr., in "System."

Such procedure would mean that joists which contain double the defects of those usually permitted at the present time might be used with the resulting lessening in the cost of the material going into the floor joists.

Lumber manufacturers are just as anxious as any other group of citizens to contribute to any measure which might have a tendency to accelerate the happy period when building homes will again be the order of the day. This is merely an illustration of the possibilities for decreasing the original cost of the frame dwelling. The possibilities for cutting the expense do not stop there, however, for the construction of a frame dwelling can also be improved, and improved greatly. Improvements can be made in a frame house; in other words, that will relieve the home-owner of the necessity of spending considerable sums of money on replacement charges every few years. And by making a frame house a better house than it has been in the past, we feel that we are contributing greatly to the popularity of this type of construction.

What Lumber Associations Stand For

The lumber manufacturer is a pioneer. He has pressed close upon the far-flung line of human enterprise and has established himself upon the very outskirts of industrial progress, says John H. Kirby, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. And by nature as well as environment—perhaps rather because of the effect of his environment upon his nature—the lumber manufacturer is a somewhat primitive and diffident spirit who is inured to self-dependence and self-reliance. Through all the years of our national history the lumber manufacturer has found his home in the forest and has felled the trees and supplied home-building materials to his neighbors within a field constantly narrowed by the enterprise of other men engaged in the same pursuits. Every moment of our national development has witnessed increased encroachment upon his operations until to-day the lumber manufacturer is beset by problems of production, transportation and marketing, that place a heavy strain upon his physical, mental and financial stamina, and the fact that the lumber manufacturing business to-day is not entirely shattered and demoralized is attributable in a very great measure to the natural instinct of the woodsman to stand up and fight until he bleeds to death.

Every phase of our associated activity is measured by the principle of how best we can instruct the consumers and the manufacturers toward a mutual understanding and confidence, so that on the one hand the consumer will be supplied with exactly what he needs and, what is more important, that he knows what he needs; and, on the other hand, that the manufacturer can supply these needs at the lowest possible cost of production consistent with established standards and reliable quality. Such service is essentially necessary in a business whose elements are so scattered and detached not only from each other, but from the great current of general industry.

In the matter of uniformity of lumber grades alone—as a single example of our service—any one can realize what a tremendous advantage it is to consumers, wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers to conduct business upon a basis of known and established grades, which eliminates waste, shipment rejections, the expense of regrading and just cause of complaint from users of lumber. And all of our association's service is of similar kind, intended primarily to keep down the cost of lumber through improved manufacturing methods, to reduce waste, utilize every possible part of the tree, preserve our timber resources and facilitate the proper, and therefore economic, use of forest products everywhere.

Reserving Canadian Forests For Use

It must always be kept in mind that the word "reserve" in connection with Canadian reserves mean that the forest is reserved for use and not from use. As has been proved many times in Eastern Canada, if settlers locate and clear an area of such poor soil that it is fit only to grow trees, then in twenty or twenty-five years they will abandon their sandy or rocky farms and, heartbroken at the loss of so much time and human endeavor, will go away to begin life over again. All over the continent it is recognized as criminal to allow uninformed people to go into districts where there is so little agricultural land that attempts at farming are bound to end in failure. Similarly it is only one degree less criminal to allow those who first cut timber in a forest reserve to slash and hack and burn the trees, to the detriment of all who come after. The Dominion forest reserves administration is therefore organized to make these areas of non-agricultural land as useful as possible to the surrounding communities. Millions of feet of saw-timber and thousands of cords of fuel-wood are annually cut by settlers and over a hundred thousand head of stock—cattle, horses, and sheep—are grazed yearly on parts of the reserves not covered with timber. By using up first the fire-killed, diseased, and mature timber and allowing the young trees a chance to grow, it is expected that a perpetual supply of timber will be maintained on the reserves to meet the needs of the surrounding settlements. The first condition, however, for the accomplishment of this end is the united action of all citizens in keeping fires out of growing timber.

Opportunity and the Retail Lumberman

There are still to be found in the retail lumber business, men who do not believe in retail lumber advertising (or at least who do not advertise, and who say—as an excuse for their remissness—that they "do not believe in it.") Now, there may possibly be intelligent business men somewhere in the world—they may even be in the retail lumber business—who have watched the trend of business in this day and generation, and who still do not believe in advertising, says Jack Dionne in the "Gulf Coast Lumberman."

Yet—the difference between man and monkey is said to be that a monkey has sense enough to profit by his own experiences, but not by the experiences of others, while a man can profit by both, and must do so if he is to survive. The monkey sees another monkey burn his paws on a hot chestnut that the mischievous boy has thrown him, but instead of learning from the outward manifestations of pain in the other monkey that hot chestnuts are good things to let alone, the first monkey has to go and feel that same chestnut to find out what it was that made the other one cut up so.

A man sees harm come to another man in a certain way, and he stays away from that harm. He sees good come to other men in certain ways, and is anxious to avail himself of the same opportunities.

The business man who watches all the other business men in the world depending upon their publicity for the vital fluid of their business; who sees these other men depend upon this agency to keep their business wheels turning; who sees the live advertisers forging ahead, and the old fogies going to the wall; who sees, as he must see, that to the successful merchant and business man of to-day advertising is the one thing that cannot be done without—and who still says that he "doesn't believe in advertising," surely must have something radically wrong with his make-up.

In ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred the trouble originates in the same spot, too, miserliness. The average man who does not advertise in a business that from the experience of others needs advertising fails to do so simply because he is so constructed and moulded that he can't turn loose the dollars that go to advertising expense, regardless of the profits that might be expected accrue.

In our judgment there are just two main reasons why lumber dealers fail to use general intelligent publicity in their business. One is miserliness, and the other is that they haven't the right kind of competitors. That's the whole story. Put a good advertising competitor in against the non-advertiser, and the other fellow is going to have to advertise, or give up the lion's share of the business.

It is reasonable to suppose, don't you see, that the fellow who don't advertise, won't do the other things that go to make modern building service, and so deprives the public of its rights in a building way. So if a fellow who comes along who gives modern building service and plainly adverises that fact, the stingy man or the unbeliever would have to improve his methods or quit the game.

We don't believe that there is a lumber yard in the world that could survive without advertising and progressive business methods if those methods were used by its competitors.

There is no more chance for competition between the non-advertising, non-service retail lumber dealer, and the progressive lumber merchant, than there is between an ancient stage coach and the International Limited.

Lumber Cut in United States Decreases

The lumber cut of the United States in 1920 was 33,798,800,000 feet, which is 2.2 per cent. less than in 1919, and 27 per cent. less than the peak in 1907. The average price of lumber at the mill increased to 038.42 per thousand, which is a rise of 150 per cent. since 1910. The aggregate value of the cut is $1,299,000,000. These are the highest annual valuations ever recorded, but do not indicate present conditions. They merely reflect the extremely high peak in the post-war lumber prices, which was passed in the first quarter of 1920.

These are the principal statistics obtained by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in its 1920 canvass of American sawmills. They are based upon reports from 15,978 active mills out of 23,243 estimated to have been in operation. Several thousands mills cutting less than 50,000 feet were not tabulated, though allowance was made for their cut.

First Fireproof Sawmill Built in Canada

Gillies Bros. New Plant at Braeside, Ont., is Working Splendidly—Structure is of Steel, Brick and Concrete — The Equipment is All Electrically Driven—New Epoch in Sawmill Construction

View of Gillies Bros'. mill at Braeside, Ont. The structure is built of steel, concrete and brick, is 75 by 190 feet and has a cutting capacity of 150,000 feet daily.

Unique in construction, daring in achievement and imposing in appearance, is the new fireproof, electrically-driven, steel and concrete sawmill of Gillies Bros., Limited at Braeside, Ont. The structure is the only one of its kind in the Dominion and marks a new era in sawmill enterprises. To carry out a project of this proportion, expenditure and design required vision, faith and courage, for the plant of Gillies Bros., Limited, is one that establishes a radical departure from the usual run of activities in the lumber line. The capacity of the mill is 150,000 feet a day and the details of its erection, equipment and management will be edifying and interesting to all branches of the lumber industry.

A representative of the "Canada Lumberman" recently had the pleasure of visiting Braeside, in Renfrew county, and was much impressed by the splendid nature of the mill building, its solidity, permanence and attractiveness. The site selected is about a mile east of the former mill of the company, which was burned on June 22nd, 1919. Ground was broken for the structure on October 15th of the same year, and work was continued that fall and throughout the greater portion of 1920. The mill was given a trial run in October,

A part of the sorting shed which is 236 feet long.

just a year after construction started. Pending its erection and completion, the logs of Gillies Bros. were sawn by the Hawkesbury Lumber Co. at Hawkesbury, so that there was practically no interruption in the usual output of the firm.

Although the new mill was given a partial trial run last autumn, it was not until April 25th of this year that it was put fully into commission. After "finding itself" all the equipment has run smoothly and the maximum output was reached within a comparatively limited period.

The location on Chats Lake is an admirable one. The mill rests on a solid rock foundation and is, as already stated, built entirely of steel, concrete and brick, with practically no wood in the whole edifice. It is as nearly fireproof as any modern warehouse or metropolitan hotel. The members of the company desired and determined to build for the future, to avoid the repetition of a fire, to minimize repair bills, the replacement of timbers and other portions, such as a frame sawmill entails. In addition, they wished to turn out evenly sawn and accurately gauged lumber.

The whole structure, its layout, specifications, equipment, operation and production, were thought out and designed after consulting with leading engineering experts, structural designers and electric contractors. Nothing was hurriedly undertaken, due consideration being given to all the important points and problems arising from such a venture. Not only was the idea of permanency involved, but in the economic sawing, sorting and handling of all the lumber and other products from the log, an exhaustive investigation was conducted before a final decision was reached.

Character and Layout of the Plant

The mill proper, which is 75 x 190 feet in dimensions, is fitted throughout with the equipment of Clark Bros., Olean, N.Y., suppliers and builders of sawmill machinery. This firm prepared the machinery and general plans under the supervision of and in collaboration with the members of Gillies Bros.' staff. The consulting engineers in regard to the building itself and the electric equipment were J. M. Robertson, Limited, Montreal, and during construction the resident engineer was Major W. H. Wardwell, Montreal, who represented J. M. Robertson, Limited, and was responsible for all the detailed plans of the structure, size of concrete beams, carrying capacity, tensile strength, stresses, spans, bearings, hangers, anchor bolts, inserts, etc. All the information supplied by Clark Bros. had to be co-related and co-ordinated owing to the building itself being entirely of steel, concrete and brick, and this task was one of no small magnitude or importance.

The general contractors of the building were A. F. Byers & Co., Limited, Montreal, who carried out their work expeditiously under the direction of Mr. W. C. Hyde, engineer in charge. The Canadian Westinghouse Co., Limited, of Hamilton, furnished the electric motors throughout the plant.

The mill itself is a reinforced concrete building of structural steel frame, with steel trussed roof, which is covered with heavy, galvanized, 26-gauge iron. The basement is nineteen feet in height. The supporting columns are of reinforced concrete and the weight of the building is carried by these columns and connecting concrete beams, the structure being enclosed by 8-inch brick curtain walls between the outside row of pillars.

In the construction of the sawing floor alone 70 tons of steel bars or rods were used. These run throughout the building and are wired together where joined, the intersections varying from 6 inches to a foot square and being embedded in the concrete. In the design and construction of the plant every bolt-hole, bearing, hanger, pulley, shaft, driving power, weight of machinery, etc., had to be carefully considered, planned and perfected and incorporated in the building plans months before the machinery and equipment were actually on the ground.

Forty-eight Motors Drive the Machinery

Leaving for a moment the structural part of the mill, it is well to take a look at the power department, which is housed in a separate brick and concrete building, 50 x 80 feet. In the boiler room are five 72- inch diameter tubular boilers, each 16 feet in length, two of them being Polson and the remainder Scannel. The boilers are equipped with Dutch ovens, which are fed by gravity from an overhead conveyor which delivers all the sawdust and hog chips from the mill. There are additional outlets in the sawdust conveyors in order that surplus fuel may be deposited on the concrete floor to keep the fires

in the boilers going during the night and for fire protection on Sunday.

The steel smokestack of the mill is worthy of special mention. It is entirely without guys and is self-supporting, being 150 feet high and resting on a 10-foot concrete base. The diameter of the stack is 6 feet 6 inches.

In the engine room, which adjoins the boiler room, the main power unit is an Allis-Chalmers condensing turbo-generator of 500 K.V.A. There is an auxiliary equipment of exciter engines, vacuum pumps, etc. There are three steam fire and boiler feed pumps, while in the mill are located 22 hydrants or stand-pipes, each connected with 2½-inch standard gauge hose. An 8-inch steam pipe supplies the steam feeds, also the steam loaders, kickers, niggers and set works of the carriages in the mill, as well as the nine steam trips located on the various lines of live rolls.

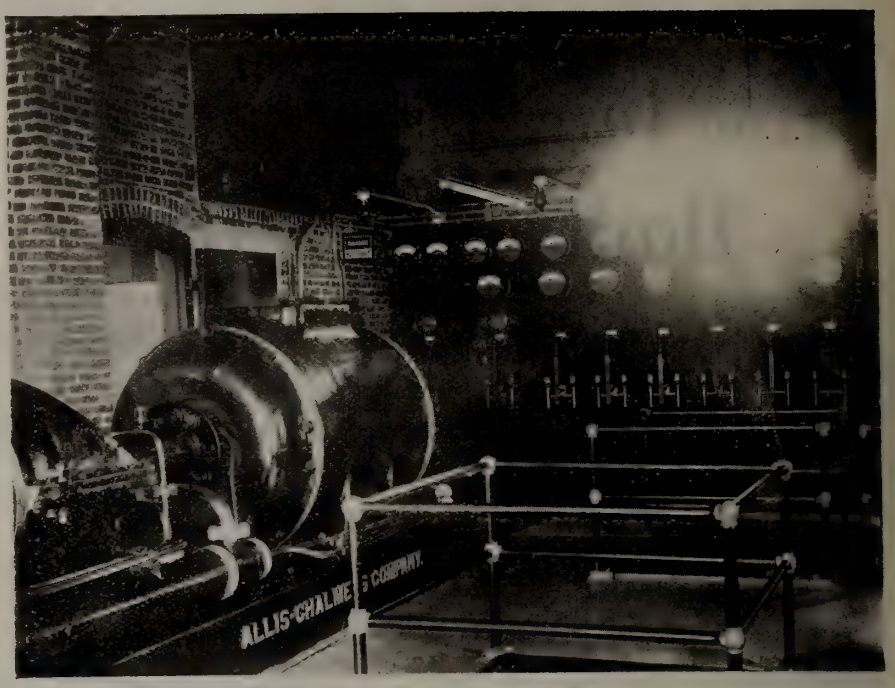
The mill equipment, as already pointed out, is driven entirely by electricity, there being 48 motors, single and in groups, scattered throughout the various departments, ranging from 1 up to 150 h.p. Gillies Bros. produce all their own electric energy, but in the event of the mill being shut down for repairs or operations being carried on at night, there is an auxiliary connection with the system of the Galetta Electric Power & Milling Co., from which power can be obtained for the machine shop, filing room, etc.

Each of the three band saws is operated by 150 h.p. slip-ring motor and the band resaw by 100 h.p. motor. The band mills are equipped with 8-foot wheels and 12-inch double cutting saws. The three carriages are run by 12-inch gunshot, steam fed cylinders. One carriage possesses a trailer, which enables the mill to cut timbers up to 28 feet in length. The large log carriage is steam set, the two other carriages being hand-set and each is operated by three men—one setter and two doggers. All exhausts from the steam feeds, niggers, kickers and loaders are collected in a header and exhaust in one 10-inch pipe carriage above the roof.

How the Original Plans Were Prepared

The jack ladder of the mill is wood up to the first bent from the water and for the remainder of the distance it is reinforced concrete. Practically the only wood used in the mill is some hardwood flooring in the filing room and on the lumber transfer at end of live rolls. This flooring is, however, laid over 4-inch reinforced cement and is practically unburnable. It may be stated in passing that there is only about 5,000 feet B.M. of wood in the entire mill.

At the top of the jack ladder the logs are measured as they come up and the jacker operates steam kickers which throw the logs on the different decks for the band saws. At the immediate left there is a chain transfer which carries the medium-sized logs to one band mill. To the shorter deck on the same side of the log chain, but farther



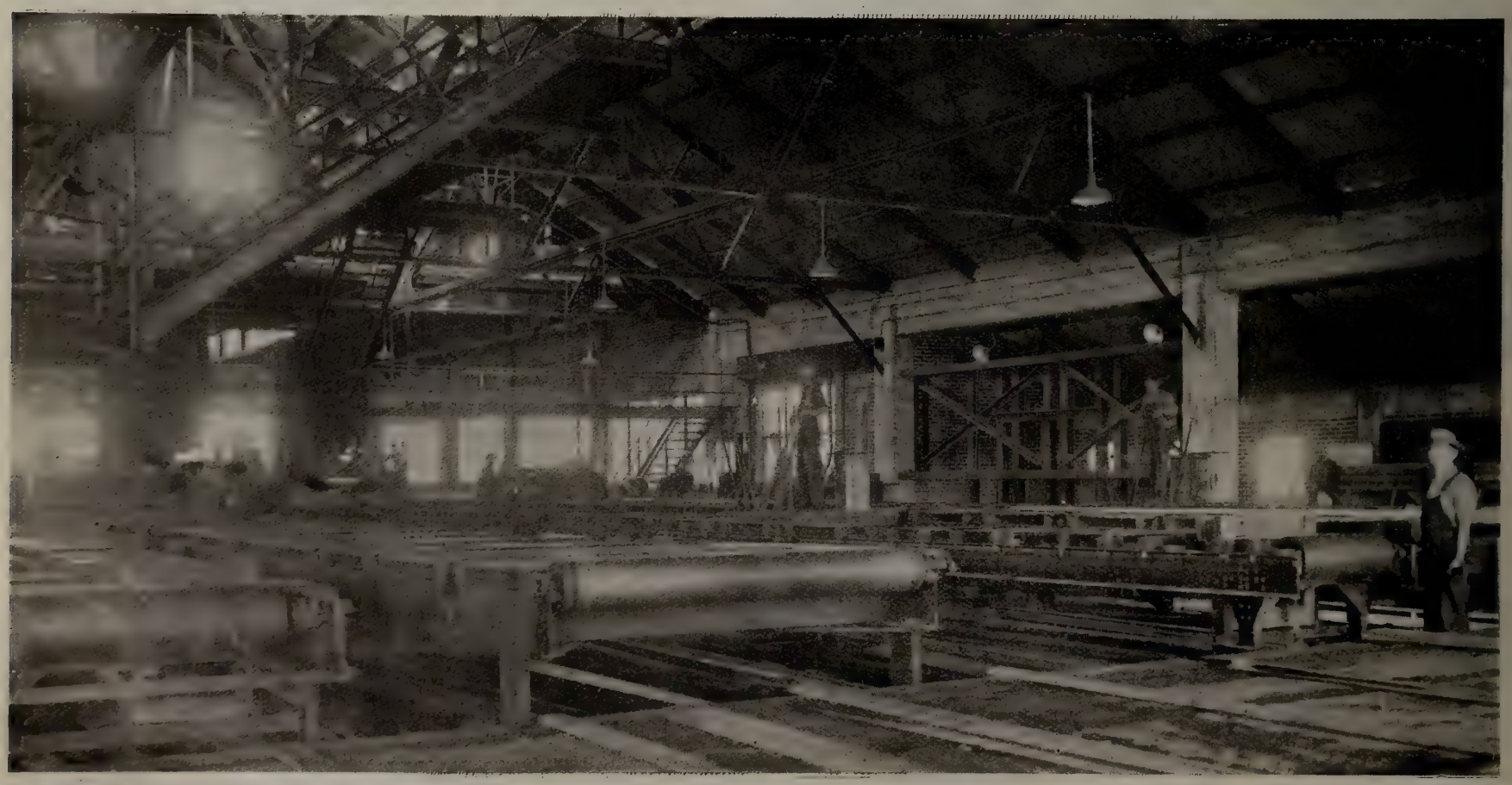
Interior view of the engiue room showing generator and switch board. The mill is driven entirely by electricity, there being 48 motors in the building.

back, are forwarded all the small logs to supply the centre band mill where some of the very small ones are split in the middle and sent on live rolls and transfers back to the 7-foot horizontal band resaw which also takes care of all slabs. The band mill on the right cuts up the larger logs.

There are three Clark Bros. edgers in the plant, two being single, with three saws, and the third a double 2-man edger, with 6 saws. The motors driving these are direct connected, the rotors being keyed to the arbors.

A slasher transfer crosses the floor directly behind the edgers and picks up all the edgings and refuse slabs from the whole mill. Farther on is the transfer, which delivers the good slabs to the band resaw. All slabs that will produce pieces ⅝-inch thick and 6 feet long are despatched to the resaw and converted into crating, boxing and other material. All the automatic trips of the edgers, slasher and resaw transfers are operated by steam, the ones to the edgers being controlled by the tail sawyers, the others by trip men stationed on a centrally located platform.

The material carried to the five-saw overhung slasher falls into



The lumber transfer and a view of the rear of the sawing floor in the fireproof sawmill of Gillies Bros., Limited, Braeside, Ont.

a steel trough conveyor and goes to the box and picket department, which is in a separate building 35 feet x 100 feet in dimensions. All suitable stuff is first put through a Moreen-Johnson horizontal band resaw equipped with 60-inch wheel and using an 8-inch blade. The box boards from the 4-foot slabs, which are edged and trimmed on the very latest machines, fall through chutes to the floor below, where they are sorted and loaded on rollers for shipment to the yard. All material, 4 inches and wider by 16 inches and longer, and from 5/8-inch to 2 inches thick is converted into box boards. In this department the box board edger, box board trimmer, picket and wood machines, etc., were supplied by the William Hamilton Co.

Utilizing All Waste to Advantage

The remaining edgings and slabs suitable for pickets, from 16 to 48 inches long and 1 to 1½ inches thick, are picked out and run through the picket machines. The pickets then drop into a steel hopper to the floor below, where they are sorted as to length and bundled. The pieces not suitable for pickets are taken from the trough conveyor and put through a lath bolter and lath machine. The lath are then sorted, tied and trimmed, and lowered to the ground floor, where they are loaded on lorries. All 2-inch blocks, suitable for matches, are next picked out and small edgings are dumped into the "hog" to provide fuel for the boilers. 4-foot and 16-inch wood is also collected in hoppers to be used in the village or shipped away for fuel.

After all these processes, the residue—which, by the way, contains nothing of value or practical use so thorough is the system of elimination—is conveyed by steel carrier to the burner. This huge receptacle is 28 feet in diameter, 100 feet tall and brick-lined up to a height of 80 feet, and was, with the boilers, the only equipment salvaged from the old mill after the big fire.

The sorting and trimming shed, which is 236 feet long and 50 feet wide, has a steel trussed roof and is built on six concrete walls supporting reinforced concrete slabs forming the sorting-table and supports for the sorting rolls. After the lumber from the mill drops on to the transfer table, or sorting table, there is a return transfer table running parallel to the sorting chains, but in the reverse direction, on which any boards, not properly edged or butted, are sent back by the culler into the mill to be remanufactured as required. The sorting rollers are cast iron, bearings for the same being on 5-inch steel channels on edge, bolted to the concrete slab, and these rollers are 16 inches below the level of the runway, on which the sorters stand. This eliminates heavy lifting, a five-foot bunch being very little higher than the transfer chains. The boards are placed in two separate piles or bunches on turn table lorries and hauled out to the yard by an oil-burning locomotive. The bunches of lumber are next cranked off the roller top lorries on to the piling frames built between the lumber piles. The yards contain some eight miles of standard gauge railway track, all standard 60-pound steel, and there is an ample area for piling 40 to 45 million feet of lumber.

Some Outstanding Features Reviewed

There are several features about the Gillies mill operation that are worthy of mention. One is that from the river to the pile one team of horses only is employed to handle all the lumber produced by the mill, being used to place lorries for loading, and when loaded, couples them up in a small train ready for the locomotive. Not one horse cart is used about the plant—all sawdust, bark and refuse being handled by the complete system of fourteen conveyors. Another feature is that the band saws are elevated to and lowered from the filing department by means of a special frame operated by a small hand winch.

The equipment in the filing room includes the latest machines for this class of work, the grinders, stretchers and brazing outfits being electrically driven. The band saw grinders, two circular saw sharpeners, as well as stretchers, clamps, swages, brazing forges and shears were supplied by the William Hamilton Co., Peterboro. The filing room is suspended directly over the band saws on 30-inch steel bridge trusses. The casings of the band mills are made of ten-gauge iron sheathing and all the spouts delivering refuse to the conveyors are of the same thickness. The mill conveyors are steel troughs supported by structural steel legs and angles.

Another item of interest is that all lumber is stamped on one end when travelling past the trimming saws, by a Johnson automatic stamp hammer, the trade mark of Gillies Bros. being a G inside a tri-angle.

There is in connection with the economically operated and efficient mill of Gillies Bros., steel stairways and a steel bridge across the whole mill from which vantage points an excellent view is obtained of all the operations on the sawing floor. The lighting is admirable, there being an abundance of wire glass windows, set in steel sash, and large skylights wherever required. The mill has also well laid-out machine, repair and blacksmith shops which are in separate buildings. The latrines for the mill employees are kept scrupulously clean and sanitary and are automatically flushed

Early History and Expansion of the Firm

The firm of Gillies Bros. is one which has been closely identified with the lumber industry of Ontario for nearly three-quarters of a century. The late John Gillies, Sr., began manufacturing lumber on the Clyde River, near the village of Lanark, in the early forties, and in 1866 removed to Carleton Place, where operations were carried on under the name of Gillies & McLaren, and with a yearly output of 25 to 30 million feet. He sold his interest to his partner in 1873, when the present operation was commenced at Braeside under the firm name of Gillies Bros., and later formed into a limited company in 1893. John Gillies had four sons—James, William, John and David. The latter now is the only surviving member of the original partners, and is president of Gillies Bros., Limited, and resides in Carleton Place. His nephews, J. S. and D. A. Gillies, are actively associated with Gillies Bros., the former being the vice-president and managing-director, and the latter secretary-treasurer. J. S. and D. A. Gillies are the sons of James Gillies, the original president of the company, who passed away in 1909 after an active and energetic career. The other directors are J. A. and G. H. Gillies and Major A. B. Gillies. The former is managing-director of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company.

It was in 1873 that the Gillies family acquired a sawmill at Braeside, three miles west of Arnprior, and forty miles west of Ottawa. The mill was entirely rebuilt in 1893 and brought up to a maximum

The well-equipped and admirably lighted filing room in the Gillies Bros'. mill.

capacity of 300,000 feet a day, being equipped with twin circulars, a 52-inch Wickes gang, two bands and two resaws, as well as up-to-date edgers and trimmers. On June 22nd, 1919, this mill was burned to the ground.

The company have about 1,300 square miles of limits on the Coulonge and Schyan Rivers in Quebec, and the Petawawa, Montreal and Madawaska in Ontario, these streams all being tributaries to the Ottawa. All the logs come under the supervision of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., who bring them down to Chats Lake, a twenty-mile long expansion of the Ottawa River. Here they are sorted for the different owners. Those of Gillies Bros. are later divided into different pockets for sawing up in the mill, a bay forming an excellent anchoring area and log pond.

The Limits and Logging Operations

Gillies Bros. operate six to nine camps each season, employing 500 to 700 men, and will conduct logging activities during the coming winter on a fairly extensive scale. About 60 per cent. of the lumber output of the company is sold to the United States, 25 per cent. exported to Great Britain, the West Indies and South America, and the remainder is disposed of in Canada. Of an average annual production of 20 to 25 million feet, the bulk is white pine, with 10 to 15 per cent. of red pine and a sprinkling of spruce.

Gillies Bros. employ about 150 men in their mill and yards, a large number having been with them for many years. Heading the list in the length of service is Wm. Douglas, a faithful employee with the present company and its predecessor since 1866, and superintendent of the mill at Braeside from 1893 till it was burned in 1919. A. E. de Renzy, assistant secretary-treasurer of the company, has charge of the office staff and all matters of accountancy. John Mills is the efficient superintendent of the new plant, and under his direc-

tion all machinery and equipment was installed. J. Barnes is the chief electrician; S. F. Caldwell, head millwright, and George Armstrong, chief engineer, while Robert Moorehead has charge of woods operations on the Coulonge waters, and P. Farrell performs a like duty in logging activities on the Schyan and Petawawa.

In regard to the hazard on this fireproof, electrically driven mill, the insurance has been reduced from $4.50 to 35c per $100. Gillies Bros. say that they do not think it is worth even this rate, and they are carrying the plant without any insurance whatever.

Selling Representatives of the Firm

D. D. Earing, Morristown, N.Y., has for many years called on the lumber trade in Ontario and northern New York in the interests of Gillies Bros., Ltd., and Guy E. Robinson is their sales agent in New York City, with offices in the Aeolian building, West 42nd Street. Both are well and favorably known to the trade in their respective districts.

The trade-mark of the firm is an equilateral triangle, inside of which is the capital letter "G." This trade-mark has become well known by reason of its being stamped on every piece of lumber turned out at the mill.

Good Work in Experimental Forests

Everybody realizes the great benefit which the Dominion Experimental farms have proved to agriculture in Canada. In the same way it is believed the Dominion experimental forests will prove equally beneficial to forestry says the "Canadian Forestry Journal." The forestry branch of the Department of the Interior is carrying on the work in these experimental forests, the principal station at present being at Petawawa, Ontario. Here are found cut-over lands similar to thousands of acres in Ontario, Quebec and other forest provinces, and the work going on is to determine how most expeditiously to get these lands back under a forest cover that will produce good timber and pulpwood. This is the fourth season since the work was established and already the knowledge of how rapidly Canadian trees grow under different conditions of thinning, light, drainage, etc., has been greatly increased. Similar information has been collated in Europe for about a hundred years, but European figures will not do for Canada. It is too early yet to state results definitely, but, generally speaking, what has been so far learned leads to the belief that tree growth is just as rapid in the parts of Canada under observation as in the timber-growing regions of Europe.

Valuable Reference on Timber Topics

"Forest Mensuration" is the name of a complete and comprehensive volume which has just been issued. The author is Herman Haupt Chapman, M.F., Harriman Professor of Forest Management, Yale University Forest School, and the book is described as the last word on timber estimating, log scaling, log rules and measurement of growth on forest lands. It is splendidly illustrated and contains a number of valuable reference tables, diagrams, etc., which make the matter presented exceptionally clear and interesting. The contents are divided into three parts, the first dealing with the measurement of felled timber and its products, the second with the measurement of standing timber and the third with the growth of timber.

"Forest Mensuration" is dedicated to Dr. B. E. Fernow, former Dean of the Faculty of Forestry University of Toronto. The author pays a tribute to Dr. Fernow's life-long service in promoting forestry education and in developing a high standard of provincial forestry in America. John Wiley & Sons Inc., 432 Fourth Ave., New York, are the publishers of this splendid manual.

The Era of Advancement Widens

This is an age of progress. Advancement is being witnessed in every line of endeavor. This is not only the case with respect to science, but in industry, merchandising, transportation, constructtion and public and private conveniences.

To say that an institution or a process of production is effete or stereotyped is misrepresenting affairs. Even in lumber manufacturing and the construction of sawmills, development has been most marked from the old ramshackle, out-at-the-elbows structure, with its snaky and waney lumber, to the modern fireproof, electrically driven mill, with its evenly sawn and accurately gauged boards.

In the "Canada Lumberman" of January 1st, 1921, appeared an interesting article from a correspondent on "How Lumber Was Produced in the Late Fifties." Then sawmill equipment was crude and cumbersome, and it was only the natural ingenuity of the operator which helped solve many perplexing problems. Then the twelve-hour day prevailed, there was no such a thing as overtime, and wages were less than a dollar a day for rough labor.

Whale oil has been displaced by coal oil and now by electric light as an illuminant. Some of the primitive machines of half a century ago were the "Yankee Gang" and the "Go Devil," while single and double cutting band saws were unknown. In several of the early mills the massive timbers for the foundations were hewn by the broad axe with much skill. Power was developed by peculiar mechanisms, a number of mills being water power ones.

In this issue of the "Canada Lumberman" appears an interesting report of the first steel, concrete and brick sawmill erected in Canada, which is also the largest, entirely electrically-driven plant. Many unique features are presented, confirming the statement that "the world moves."

The design, conception and originality of the mill erected by Gillies Bros., Limited, at Braeside, Ont., constituted a bold undertaking, but it all has been successfully carried out and is now operating smoothly and satisfactorily.

Another incident which might be noted in connection with the fireproof construction, electric drive and other features, is that no insurance is carried on the building itself, thus demonstrating that the day may arrive when the columns of the daily press will not contain despatches announcing the burning of sawmills at various points. From the inflammable nature of the structural materials used, a sawmill has often been looked upon as a standing invitation to the fiery element, and the rates of insurance have been high. By the evolution of things in general, the day has been ushered in when a lumber producing plant is fireproof and the firm owning and operating it carry no insurance.

The process of manufacturing lumber has certainly made strides, and so has the art of the millwright. The aphorism that "there is nothing new under the sun" loses much of its pith and significance in the radical reforms and ambitious undertakings that to-day are setting at naught the things of the past and ushering in time and labor-saving methods and conveniences, making for more economic operation, augmented production, safety in manipulation, decreased overhead, etc. Thus the perishable makes way for the permanent and on every hand exploration and expansion reveal visible manifestations.

Newsy Briefs of Trade Topics

Maurice Welsh, of Campbell, Welsh & Paynes, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, who was laid up for a couple of weeks with a severe attack of bronchitis, is able to attend to business again.

Alphonse Dugre, Notre Dame St., Montreal, has been awarded the contract for the erection of an office, costing $50,000, for the St. Maurice Lumber Co.

Joseph Oliver, president of the Oliver Lumber Co., Toronto, is reported very ill. Mr. Oliver, who is Grand Sire for America of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, recently came through a strenuous period at the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in Toronto.

Capt. H. K. Robinson, assistant forester in the British Columbia forestry service, has left to re-enter the forestry service of India, and sailed from San Francisco on Oct. 5.

Fire broke out recently in the Canada Lumber & Timber Company's mills, Vancouver, and did damage to the extent of $50,000. Considerable damage was done to the machinery, and the reconstruction work of the mill has started. T. F. Paterson is the president and manager of the company.

John Hanbury, of Vancouver, now proposes to reopen in Brandon, Man., on a larger scale than ever, having taken over the Howard Manufacturing Co., which will be operated in conjunction with the Hanbury Manufacturing Co. His large plant in Vancouver is one of the steady operators.

Arthur G. Bowler, of Montreal, chief inspector for the National Hardwood Lumber Association for Quebec, was in Toronto recently assisting H. F. Holton, chief inspector of Ontario, and his staff, as a large quantity of birch has lately been shipped across the line to American customers. Owing to the threatened railway strike, many buyers were anxious to have their consignments rushed through, which necessitated much activity on the part of the augmented inspecting staff.

John Malloy, of McFadden & Malloy, the well-known lumber manufacturing firm of Spragge and Blind River, Ont., died very suddenly in the bush on October 19th, about eighty miles from Spragge. The remains were taken to Pembroke for interment. Mr. Malloy, for many years was a partner of and superintendent of bush operations for Mr. McFadden, and was a thoroughly experienced lumberman, being widely known throughout northwestern Ontario. He had not been in very good health for the past two or three years. The late Mr. Malloy was held in high esteem, and resided in Pembroke.

Prospect Is Favorable for Better Market

Wholesale Lumber Dealers Review Trade Conditions and Feeling Is More Optimistic Than for Many Months—is Period of Deflation Over—B. C. Fir Advances.

Trade conditions, the outlook, present and prospective demand, the feeling of the industry in general, etc., were reviewed in all phases and applications at the regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on October 21st. It was a regular talkfest without any particular speaker, and each one gave his experience and opinions fully and freely. The concensus of those present was that the worst had been passed; that business was slowly improving; that the outlook was brighter; that price recessions had subsided and that the inquiries received were not only more numerous, but apparently more sincere in character. The stocks of many retailers are getting low and the recent advancements of the upper grades in western forest products was taken as a hopeful sign that things are now on the mend.

A. E. Eckardt presided and there was an unusually large attendance. Mr. Eckardt outlined the object of the meeting and said that A. C. Manbert, who was to give an analysis of the softwood situation, and A. E. Clark, who was to speak on some aspects of the hardwood market, had both been called out of the city. R. L. Sargant, traffic manager, Canadian Lumbermen's Association, was to have talked on the freight rate question, but could not come owing to illness.

H. J. Bartlett, of Orillia, long associated with the leading lumber interests of the province, had also been asked to address the gathering, but instead sent a humorous letter which created considerable merriment.

Mr. Bartlett Built Costly Fence

Mr. Bartlett's communication was as follows:

I am afraid I did not fully thank you for your kindly thought of me for your Friday evening talkfest at the Albany Club.

The passing years and legislation leave such few enjoyments that you can readily understand my sincere regret that very urgent matters keep me from joining you.

Please do not think I feared being a poor wee lamb in a pack of wolves—far from it—as in the world-famous Albany Club there would have been around me a mantle of protection that greater minds than mine tell us spell safety.

As to lumber conditions from the standpoint of the manufacturer, I could tell you as little as the babe in the cradle. I do feel, though, that we have gone through the valley and are now climbing the hill.

You wholesalers have a great deal to answer for, as you left the manufacturer in nearly the condition of the ducks that ate the newly-weds' cake—they sunk. I mean by that that you paid us such unreasonably high prices last year that you put a bee in our bonnet and it is an awfully hard task getting rid of the buzz.

I have been in the lumber business both ends of it, all my life, and I am now forced to the conclusion I know so little about it. I never knew the value of lumber until recently—I built a fence—having bought from a retailer.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Association at Hart House, University of Toronto, when the members will be afforded an opportunity of inspecting the splendid educational, recreational and other facilities afforded by this splendid structure, which was built through the munificence of the late Hart A. Massey.

It was announced that Mr. Malloy, of McFadden & Malloy, Spragge, had died suddenly in the bush, and Secretary Boultbee was instructed to forward a letter of condolence from the Association.

Getting Ready for C. L. A. Meet

A local committee was also appointed to make arrangements fos the annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will hold its annual gathering at the King Edward Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday, January 11th and 12th. The committee consist of Duncan McLaren, A. E. Clark, W. C. Laidlaw, G. E. Spragge and A. E. Eckardt.

In the synposium L. D. Barclay gave a review of the western outlook, so far as an eastern representative could size it up. He said there had been a big improvement in the lumber business in the Pacific Coast province during the last two months, and this improvement was in foreign rather than domestic trade. Every tide-water mill had been loaded up with orders for export, particularly for China and Japan. By taking up a stock sheet to-day and comparing it with one of three or four months ago, it would be observed that the quantities of lumber on hand were very much lower. The British Admiralty had recently placed its first order with Coast mills since the war, and the first shipment of B. C. lumber to the New England States had taken place. Business on the whole had improved to such an extent that the prices on timbers and upper grades of fir had all been raised. Shingles had also ascended in price and shipments had come down by water to the Atlantic Coast. Domestic business was the most disappointing.

Trade during the summer was not as good as the mills expected, and they have been able to ship out mixed cars very fast. Since the recent advance the sale in the east of western stock had not been as active, but during the past few weeks cancellations were fewer than they had been for a long time. 2-inch dimension had not been selling as well since the jump in quotations, as eastern hemlock was a strong competitor. Other items had also not been moving since the recent raise.

Mr. Barclay went on to say that the last association meeting, held in Vancouver, was the most optimistic in a long time. The cause of the late advance on timbers was because of the demand, a recent inquiry for 2,000,000 feet having been turned down. He thought the soaring in upper grades was due to Seattle wholesalers who found they could buy stock on the Coast and beat American prices. The shingle strike had been short-lived as business had begun to open up and prices advance. The weavers soon returned to work and the proposal to cut their wages was deferred. In conclusion, Mr. Barclay said that the Chinese and Japanese were continuing to take large consignments of cedar squares.

Believes Price Advances Will Stick

K. M. Brown said that No. 1 clear cedar logs were now quoted at $33.50 and cedar bevel siding had advanced owing to the Japanese taking large quantities of cedar timber. The recent ascension in quotations in the upper grades of fir had been in sympathy with the price elevation of yellow pine. Mr. Brown was of the opinion that the railways would soon be entering the market for considerable upper stock in the way of car siding, roofing and lining, which would in a measure relieve the unemployment situation. Enough clear lumber would thus be taken to help maintain the increase which had gone into effect. The tone of the lumber business was healthier and the general sentiment better, although there might not be any particular improvement in fundamental conditions. In certain basic industries a change has taken place which was a good omen.

Mr. Brown said that not much demand could be looked for by B. C. mills from the prairie provinces for some time. The price of wheat was low and other lines had not dropped in proportion to agricultural products. The speaker said that western mills had been disappointed in the delayed reduction on freight rates, which were the largest item in the cost of B. C. lumber in the east. He hoped the carrying charges would soon get down to an equitable basis. On an invoice for lumber of $800.00 or $900.00, the mill got only $300.00 to $350.00, while the remaining $500.00 or $550.00 went to the railways. This was altogether too one-sided, and should be speedily adjusted. Manufacturers felt better to-day than at any time this year, and he had no doubt but that the new prices would hold good until next spring. Residential building in September had been double what it was during the corresponding month of a year ago, and if this continued there was bound to be a boom in mixed car business. Money was a little easier, and if the bond market lost some of its attractiveness, then there would be considerable first-mortgage money available for building purposes which had not been the case in a long time.

Eastern Banks Not Financing Logging

Hugh A. Rose, who recently returned from a trip to the Maritime Provinces, said that an examination of western stock sheets showed very little high-grade lumber available. In southern pine, so far as finish, casing, base and door jambs were concerned, he had heard that one big firm had instructed its salesmen not to send in any more orders for a month. Mr. Rose said that he was told the banks in Halifax were not going to advance any money this winter for logging operations, believing they had loaned enough already on stocks of manufactured lumber that were still unsold.

T. N. Phillips said, in his opinion, there would not be any drop in the recent advance in the price of shingles. He believed B. C. lumber quotations had struck bottom, and from now on there would be a steady increase in price.

Alfred Read said that a better feeling was abroad and many retailers had come to the conclusion that prices were at rock bottom. Lath prices were stiffening, but spruce crating was still off. Up to the present it had been rather difficult to find a market for hemlock of narrow width, owing to western competition. Mr. Read said that he did not look for any very decided improvement in the lumber situation until next spring.

Many Voice Evidence of a Change

W. R. King, of Mickle, Dyment & Son, Barrie, said he was pleased to note that an improvement had sent in in western prices and conditions, and he hoped it would continue. Wages in the camps this year have shown a big drop and men could be hired for about one-third of what they asked last winter.

W. J. Lovering referred to the recent increase in southern pine, which had jumped $15.00 to $25.00 per M for B and better. He attributed this to the late advances in oils and cottons.

F. H. Bigwood also reported that more inquiries were being received by the mills than there had been for some time.

J. P. Johnson remarked that trade has shown an improvement in white pine and hemlock, although spruce was still slow. He believed there would be a scarcity of lumber in a year from now. Everything pointed toward a short cut this winter, and it might be, before many months passed, that consumers and wholesalers would be wondering where they could get a supply.

A. E. Cates, N. L. Smith, R. F. Carter, A. R. Smith, G. E. Spragge, C. W. McCabe, J. W. Slater, Arthur Leak and others spoke along similar lines, referring to many of the points already mentioned, and all expressing the view that prices were at a very low ebb and the outlook for the lumber business was considerably better than it had been.

Era of Depression is Vanishing

C. O. Maus, of the Hyde Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind., delivered a breezy and cheerful address and said he was glad to note the keynote of optimism which prevailed throughout the meeting. The United States was now emerging from twelve months of the most severe depression that it had gone through during many years. An improvement had set in in September and business had been growing ever since. The speaker said that last month was the best month that his firm had in over a year. Prices had been advancing on oak, gum and other lines and generally quotations were much firmer. Mr. Maus strongly advised his hearers not to cut prices, as this would not get the business anyway, and such a course only made a buyer more determined not to place his order. Mr. Maus added that he had secured some splendid business during his present trip in Canada, and advised wholesalers that they should get a profit on the uppr ends of their hardwood stock, as, if they did not, they would not be able to clear out the lower ends without a loss.

He predicted that there would be no railway strike in the United States and said that the handwriting was on the wall for lower freight rates. Mr. Maus referred to the recent big Bankers' Association meeting at Los Angeles, and said bankers were now willing to loan money to people who wanted to build houses. Mr. Maus told the amount of building which had been going on in his own city of South Bend, and hoped any Canadians, when visiting that progressive place, would take time to visit the South Bend Hardwood Club, where they would be very welcome.

Thinks Cut in Bush May Increase

A. E. Eckardt said that the situation existing to-day was that the upper ends in white pine and some other woods were scarce, while there was a tendency for the lower grades to hang fire. Industries were not active at the present time, but as soon as they got busy again, he was of the opinion that mill culls would begin to move. Generally speaking, stocks this year were not of as high a value as in previous years, and there have been all kinds of prices. Just now there was a super-abundance of mill culls on hand. These could not be sold when the peak was reached, and now they could not be disposed of when the bottom was touched. The last word he had received from Northern Ontario was that logging operations would be carried on a little more extensively than first reports would indicate.

Mr. Eckardt thanked all those who had taken part in the discussion, which he felt had been profitable and pleasant.

How Logging Costs in West Are Cut

The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co., Wardner, B.C., of which C. M. Pennock is the manager, in an interesting review of logging conditions and production in British Columbia, says: We closed down entirely both logging and manufacturing on October 1st. Should the lumber market take a turn for the better in the next few weeks, we will, no doubt, resume operations at our three camps and take out as near as we can our usual winter log supply, approximating eight million to ten million feet. When conditions permit we operate these three camps the year around, but even during the normal movement of lumber we were unable to run the logging camps over half capacity on account of a shortage of woods workmen during the summer months. The woods wages around here have not gone below a minimum of $3.50 per day. An effort is being made now by some operators to open camps with a wage basis of $2.50 per day. We doubt, however, if the minimum woods wage this winter will be under $3.00 per day.

There is no doubt there has been a reduction in the cost of camp supplies, feed and provisions. During the last few months our camps operated, with board at $1.50 per day, the boarding houses changed from a heavy loss to just about making the receipts equal the cost of operation. However, at the present time the operators have decided to reduce the board to $1.20 to $1.35 per day. At this rate the boarding houses will again run behind, especially as the operators must furnish bedding and lodging accommodations without extra charge.

The ouput of our company this year is ten million or more feet below normal capacity. We have more lumber in stock at this time than at any time since 1914. We cannot see any great demand for lumber. What little stock is being purchased is at prices below replacement cost, to say nothing of what it costs as it stands in the yard at present. At the present moment there seems to be some brightening up in foreign markets, but this has very little effect on the interior operators, unless they are fortunate enough to be manufacturing the kinds of wood which can be sold even in slack periods like the present. There appears to be some movement right along in certain grades of western pine and spruce.

The conditions surrounding the consumption of lumber in our natural market in the prairie provinces are difficult to analyze. We feel, however, that, considering the prices being received by the manufacturers, a reduction should be made in the retail prices to the consumer. This might stimulate retail yard business, but no doubt building and the use of lumber will be greatly increased as soon as persons who want to build can finance on a reasonable basis.

Hardwood Inspector Becomes Benedict

Hubbard H. Hastings of Toronto, who is a member of the staff of National Hardwood Lumber Inspectors has joined the ranks of the benedicts. On October 20th he was married at Laconia, New Hampshire, to Miss Annie Carrigan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Carrigan. Mr. Hastings and bride have taken up their residence at 489 West Marion Street, Toronto, and many friends will join in wishing them every success and prosperity.

Mr. Hastings ,who has been in Toronto for over a year, is a son

H. H. Hastings, Toronto, Ont.

of L. W. Hastings, St. Johnbury, Vermont, who was for a long period engaged in the lumber manufacturing line. H. H. Hastings started in the wood products game with his father, and, after working for him several years, joined the Bureau of Aircraft Production when the war broke out. He afterwards became associated with the Briggs Mfg. Co. of Detroit, and was then with George I. McClure of Detroit, having charge of the yard and dry kilns of the firm. Mr. Hastings became identified with the National Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers' Association shortly before his promotion to the Toronto office.

Stop "Anti-Shingle Disease" From Spreading

Canadian Lumbermen's Association Will Take Aggessive Steps to Defeat the Aims and Objects of the Opponents of the Wooden Shingle—Fight may be Long.

Much has been said regarding the alleged fire menace of the wooden shingle. The attacks on this roof covering have been fierce and frequent in both Canada and the United States during the last few months.

It was announced that in the Ontario Legislature last spring there would be a bill introduced practically prohibiting the use of the wood shingle for roofing purposes. It was intended that the legislation should prevent shingles from being used in roofs on any building hereafter to be erected nearer than 50 feet to an existing structure, and that the same regulation regarding distance would apply in all cases of extensive repairs.

The lumbermen are vitally interested in this matter, and, owing to the strenuous fight which they themselves put up and the opposition from other public bodies against the proposed legislation, it was dropped for the time being. Many statements made by the advocates of the bill were unfounded and misleading, and it was shown conclusively that cedar shingles had not been the cause of nearly as large a number of fires as alleged.

In this connection an interesting announcement has lately been sent out to the lumber industry by Frank Hawkins of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. He points out that a determined effort has been put forth during the past year, and more particularly in Ontario, to introduce legislation looking toward the abolition of the wooden shingle. Mr. Hawkins says that the advocates of this measure camouflage the issue by pretending that they are asking that the wooden shingle may not be permitted to be used on any new buildings or on old buildings in the way of repairs, within fifty feet of one another. Stripped of all verbiage, it means the total extinction of the wooden shingle, and if adopted in one province the danger of spreading the disease to other provinces is imminent.

The third annual convention of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association was held in Ottawa lately, and the advocates of this prohibitive movement, together with numerous representatives of patent and metal shingles and also the executive of the Fire Chiefs' Association, were present in force. The day before the convention opened we were invited by telephone message to send a representative of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to attend the conference. Your secretary was delegated for this service.

Mr. J. B. Laidlaw, general manager of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co., of Toronto, opened the discussion by stating that he was there not as an insurance man, but as a private individual, and although he opposed the use of wooden shingles (with the fifty-foot reserve clause), his statements were considerably modified from his previous diatribe in this regard. It is only fair to state that the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association and others do not uphold Mr. Laidlaw in this matter.

Mr. George F. Lewis, Deputy Fire Marshal for the Province of Ontario, and also secretary of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, was as pronounced as ever in claiming that not only should the fire loss caused by sparks on roofs be all charged to the wooden shingle, but that the conflagration loss was also directly attributable to the use of wooden shingles.

An Inquiry Into Roof Coverings

Mr. Robson Black, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, who had just returned from the Pacific Coast, spoke regarding the conditions and the attitude of our western friends. Your secretary also produced certain evidence based on facts which disproved the utterly wild statements made by the two principal speakers on the other side. However, it was quite apparent that if the matter had been allowed to reach the resolution stage an adverse verdict would have been given against the wooden shingle. This was avoided by the introduction of the following resolution moved by your secretary:

> Resolved,—That it is expedient an impartial committee be appointed by the chairman and secretary of this association to examine, test and report upon the various kinds of roof coverings ordinarily sold in Canada, with reference especially to:
>
> (a) Combustibility.
> (b) Qualities to communicate fire to other buildings.
> (c) Cost both for material as sold in bulk and for placing in position on roofs.
> (d) Durability and cost of maintenance.
> (e) Appearance on roofs.
> (f) What treatment could be applied to roofings ordinarily combustible, to render them fire resistive, both before placing on roof or subsequently when in position both to a new or old roof covering.
> (g) To fix standards and official names for each roofing reported upon.
>
> Insofar as tests of wooden shingles are concerned it is expected they will be of shingles untreated, and of shingles treated with chemicals intended to make them fire resistive.
>
> The committee to be empowered to make use of all available reports and impartial tests of roof coverings now available and to report to the Executive of this Association, it being understood the report of the committee will be at once transmitted to all members and others interested."

Should Marshall all the Facts

The resolution keeps the wooden shingle on the map for the present—this will give the lumber trade of Canada sufficient time to enable them to take such steps as they may consider necessary to defeat the aims and objects of the opponents of wooden shingles.

This subject will be made a special feature of the coming annual convention to be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, January 11th and 12th next, and all persons interested in this matter are cordially invited to attend the convention, bring their ammunition and take part in the deliberations.

But in the meantime, concludes Mr. Hawkins, if you are a shingle manufacturer or shipper or if you are interested in the continuation of the shingle industry of this country and to protect it from the unreasonable assaults which have been made upon it, it will be necessary for you to get into the ring with bare knuckles and fight your opposition to a finish. Your opponents are well organized and represent divers branches of the substitute shingle industry, but are one in their antagonism to the wood shingle.

Next Association Convention in January

The next annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will take place at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on January 11th and 12th. Conditions in the lumber trade point to the fact that there should be at the coming convention a downright, earnest, heart-to-heart talk on the part of every member. It is doubtful if the future of any industry was ever so involved as is lumber at the present time. But there is a solution. By the heartiest kind of co-operation and mutual helpfulness will the best results for the trade and the country as a whole be achieved. The various working committees are being organized and the 1922 convention in Toronto will be an epoch.

Too Little Attention Paid to Reproduction

H. R. MacMillan, of Vancouver, delivered an interesting and edifying address recently before the British Columbia Forestry Convention at Vancouver. He declared that the timber industry in British Columbia was basic, and that the resources of the province were being used up very rapidly, while very little attention was being paid to the necessity of reproduction.

"We must force upon our governments the necessity of a square deal to our forests," declared the speaker. "The policies of the governments in regard to forest fire prevention, and more especially to the problems of conservation and reforestation are not aggressive. Immigration, railways and the problem of remaining in office engage their attention, while the greatest resources of the country are being rapidly consumed, or, at least, deteriorating in quality to such an extent that there is grave danger for the future."

The opportunity knocks with thunderous sound, every hour of every day, at the door of the competitor of the retail lumber dealer who does not advertise.

Permanent Exhibit of Western Woods

B. C. Lumber Commissioner Meets With Encouraging Support for Showrooms in the East.

L. L. Brown of Toronto, B. C. Lumber Commissioner in Eastern Canada, recently delivered an interesting and timely address before the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association of Nelson, B.C., in which he reviewed the work being done in the East by the Toronto office of the Forestry Branch. He made a strong plea for keener interest in the propaganda work in order that it might be more successful and effective in the future than in the past. In the course of his address Mr. Brown said:

One of the main purposes of my coming here to-day is to request this association to invest $1,500 in an exhibit in Toronto. I have already asked the Coast Association for $4,000, and they have favorably passed it. I also intend to ask the B. C. Shingle Association for $1,000.

It is intended to build a permanent exhibit in a downtown showroom centrally located in Toronto—to show the woods in the finished rooms, and also to show a display of boards illustrating the low, intermediate and high line of every grade of our different woods. I think this display of grades will be especially helpful to the eastern sales agencies handling mountain pine which is now being sold in Ontario under, at least, three different systems of grading.

I have spoken to several of the Eastern sales agencies and they are very anxious for such an exhibit of grades. They will be much more easily able to interest their customers in our woods if they can show them a number of boards illustrating the grades and texture. One of the Toronto salesmen recently had retailers come from as far as Hamilton to Toronto to see a car of pine which had just arrived. There was only one grade in that car, whereas our exhibit will comprise all grades and be permanently and easily available.

Besides making this exhibit available to the lumbermen, we intend to get in touch with every builder and prospective builder through McLean Daily Reports, advertisement, and other sources, and get them to visit our exhibit—we are going after the ultimate consumer when he is hot to buy.

The present system of distributing B.C. lumber in Eastern Canada reminds me of the flow of water through a narrow-necked bottle. The flow is badly restricted, due to the fact that our woods are not well known, and that we are not advertising them, but leaving their marketing to retailers who are very often not energetic business men, not vitally interested in your welfare, and what is more important, very often are handling an Eastern wood, owning mills, or having bought large cuts, which they naturally are more anxious to unload. This is especially true in dull periods—just when you need the business most.

And so I say, **B. C. lumbermen** must **create the demand** for their product in Eastern Canada in that market which is capable of using a large proportion of your output and is also capable of much development—a market which you will always have available, even when it is impossible to get freight cars for foreign delivery, or when tariff walls are raised against your product."

Ottawa Market is Showing More Strength

Conditions in the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of October showed an improvement over those of the preceding month and the hope was expressed that business from now on will be on the unward trend. The chief improvement was in the demand for building stocks and the amount of new building that is being undertaken.

Big works like the $3,000,000 civic hospital, the Ottawa Dairy alterations, the York Street School, the new Bank of Toronto and the new Home Bank buildings are all being pushed ahead, and in addition the fireswept Dominion Theatre, of which the late James Davidson was the builder, will likely be rebuilt. The loss at the Dominion Theatre is estimated around $200,000 and Mr. Grant-Davidson of the Davidson Estate estimated that, on a replacement basis, it will cost from three to four hundred thousand to restore.

In addition to the larger works there was a marked improvement in the building or residences, etc., all of which lent further support to the hope previously expressed that this fall would be a good one for building in Ottawa.

Some dealers, while gratified with the increase in building, are of the opinion that it has come too late in the year to affect materially the lumber market. They admit, however, that the going ahead of the larger works is bound to make for a brisker movement of stock and a jacking up of the demand.

Stocks on the whole were a little lower than September, and were much below a normal pre-war year. With the manufacturers all of the stocks of some firms, one of which is John R. Booth, Limited, have not been disposed of. This, of course, has had an affect on the camp operations for this year, which, while they are reported to be progressing satisfactorily, are of an unknown extent. Labor, for both the woods and mills, remained plentiful, and in the case of men going into the woods selections were carefully made.

The demand from the United States and other countries did not show any great improvement, but more inquiries were beginning to be received. The approach of the Federal election, the continued high freight rates, and the coming of winter, are factors, the trade believed, which help to make for a quiet season. Retail yards report a fairly good demand for repair stocks, and those suitable for alterations.

Prices on the whole remained about the same as they had been in September. In comparison with June and May prices a reduction of about five dollars on all grades has taken place, and in the better grades of good pine sidings, a drop of from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per M has been noted in 1¼ by 8 in. and up, and 2 x 7 and up.

No. 1 and No. 2 white pine laths, which were previously quoted at "open" have began to adjust themselves again and manufacturers quoted the No. 1 variety at eleven dollars and the second quality at 10 dollars. Four X shingles receded from $12 to $9 and $10, and clear butts, 18 in., from $10 to $6 and $7.

The Ups and Downs in Lumber Prices

It is interesting to compare prices of the past as compared with those of to-day. Much has been said about the rise and fall in the value of lumber and the figures which certain grades, widths and thicknesses commanded shortly after the outbreak of the war, then at "the peak" in the spring of 1920 and the quotations that now rule in Ontario.

Discussing the turn of affairs with several lumbermen recently, certain interesting data has been gathered which would seem to indicate that lumber prices have about struck bottom, and in certain lines are nearly as low as during 1915, when the stock of 1914 was being sold.

The following figures have been furnished by a representative Toronto firm and will afford an instructive study. Of course, it must be remembered that no set prices can be really put down, as many lines of lumber vary in valuation according to the quantity on hand, the financial position of the holder, the use to which the buyer wants to put the stock and the competition which rules at certain points. However, the figures furnish an approximation that should prove of interest to the trade:

	1915.	1920 Peak.	October, 1921.
1 x 4 and up, No. 2 W. pine, culls	$14.00	$38.00	$19.00
1 x 4 and up, No. 1 M.C. W. pine	18.00	54.00	25.00
1 x 10/12 No. 1 M.C. W. pine	20.00	60.00	28.00
1 x 7/9/11 M.R. W. pine	23.00	65.00	48.00
1 x 12 M.R. W. pine	27.00	74.00	55.00
3 x 6 M.R. W. pine	24.00	68.00	48.00
4 x 10, M.R. W. pine	25.00	70.00	54.00
12 x 12 M.R. W. pine	22.00	70.00	56.00
2 x 4 and up M.R. spruce	19.00	45.00	23.00
6 x 8 M.R. spruce	20.00	46.00	23.00
1 x 4 and up No. 2 spruce	16.00	38.00	16.00
2 x 4 and up No. 2 spruce	16.00	38.00	18.00
2 x 4 and up No. 2 hemlock	14.00	34.00	18.00
1½ x 4 spruce lath—M.R.	3.20	15.00	8.00
1 x 8/9 spruce, No. 1, 2, 3 cuts W. pine	32.00	90.00	80.00
1 x 10/12, No. 1, 2, 3 cuts W. pine	35.00	90.00	85.00
2 x 4 and up, No. 1, 2, 3 cuts W. pine	42.00	110.00	88.00
6/4 x 4/7 in. good strips W. pine	55.00	125.00	110.00
8/4 x 4/7 in. good strips W. pine	55.00	125.00	120.00
2 x 8 and up, good sides	65.00	200.00	175.00

Believes Lumber Prices Will Soar

H. H. Ross, president of the Community Lumber Co. of Calgary, the North Arm Lumber Co., at Vancouver, and the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co., Waldo, B.C., was in Winnipeg recently. Speaking of lumber conditions, Mr. Ross stated that quotations are now higher than they were, the increases ranging from $1.00 to $5.00 per M.

With reference to prices in the future he stated that supplies of manufactured lumber had been largely reduced. Stocks on the Pacific Coast and in the mountains were very much lower than they had been at any time in recent years. The yards all through the prairie provinces were also extremely low. Very little buying had been done recently for these yards, and substitutions had been made in the retail yards from month to month, until every class of material was lower. The result of this condition must be a gradual increase in prices.

Further Opinions On the Logging Situation

Several Fiims Will Operate to Limited Extent While Others Have Enough Logs On Hand to Take Them Well Over Next Season—Lumber Stocks in the East are Heavy

There was presented in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" letters from representative firms in many parts of eastern Ontario regarding the extent of their logging operations and the outlook of the lumber industry for the coming year. These expressions of opinion were read with a great deal of interest, and on the whole the views of the trade seem to indicate that an improvement is setting in in the lumber arena, and that the corner has been definitely turned. This does not mean that conditions are anywhere near normal, but the general situation is changing slowly and there is a better feeling existing.

Whether there will be any further liquidation in prices remains to be seen, but the consensus of opinion is that there will be very few. The price of production has now about struck bottom in the matter of wages, cost of supplies, etc., while the efficiency of men is much higher than it was a year ago.

There are still a few operators who imagine, perhaps, that prices are going to ascend rapidly and that they will obtain a high figure for the stock they have held over. This is regarded as a mistake, as it must be remembered that most concerns that have manufactured lumber at high cost have taken a loss. They have forgotten all about that part of their turnover and are directing their energies and shaping their course on present conditions and in accordance with the demand and lessened producing expenses of the present.

War is Over—Forget the Past

One leading lumber authority says that if there are any firms hanging on to high-priced stock in the hope that values will rapidly rise, they had better get rid of the stock at once, as this lumber is not improving with age. "The war is over and we can only forget it and look forward to new business at an economic cost of production."

There is one danger, perhaps, looming up in the horizon, and that is lack of frankness in connection with the extent of activities in the bush. Several firms in the east have declined to say how many camps they are operating or vaguely reply: "About the same as last year." This has caused one Eastern manufacturer to put the whole thing point blank by stating: "If conditions continue to improve, we shall probably do as some others do—shout that we are not going into the bush at all, or, if so, to a very limited extent—and then go in and make all the logs we can."

There would appear to be some apprehension on this score, and it must be remembered that nothing is to be gained in the forest products business by trying to steal a march on the other fellow, so far as woods operations are concerned. Lumbering is an industry that operates in the open and is world-wide in its competition. There is no such a thing as the closed door, so far as productivity is concerned, or a secret sitting as to the extent of logging operations. There can be no overnight march or a stealthy swooping down upon the other fellow. All interests, whether manufacturing, wholesaling or retailing, must march abreast, keeping step and working in unison in the improved state of affairs that is gradually being ushered in.

The following observations from representative companies, received too late for the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman," will be read with much interest.

Will Log Light This Season

The New Ontario Colonization Co. of Jacksonboro, Ont., of which W. K. Jackson is president, say they have so far made no plans whatever for camp operations. As to what they may do in the way of logging during the coming winter, will depend entirely on the situation the first of the year, and in no event will the firm start logging until very late, as they will log light. Conditions have improved somewhat during the past thirty days, and they believe it is only a question of time before demand will be normal. The adjustment of values is a serious one to buck up against, and the New Ontario Colonization Co. propose going slow.

Big Stocks Are Held in N. B.

The Miramichi Lumber Co., Chatham, N.B.—We have only two camps this year, and will cut approximately two or two and one-half million feet of logs, whereas generally we cut in the vicinity of thirty-five and forty million feet. The wages we are paying are from $20.00 to $26.00 per month. Last year the wages were from $75.00 to $90.00 per month. As regards the supplies, there is a slight difference in the cost, as they are not quite so high as last year. We have in the vicinity of 25,000,000 feet of sawn lumber on hand, and are carrying approximately 20,000,000 feet of logs over for the winter, and 3,000,000 shingles, but we have sold all our lath. We might say that in figuring up the amount of lumber on hand at the different places in the province we find there is in the vicinity of 550,000,000 to 600,000,000 feet of sawn lumber, and 200,000,000 feet of logs wintering. This, of course, is an estimate of what there is in the province of New Brunswick.

Are Looking for Greater Output

The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., Pakesley, Ont., of which James Ludgate is manager, state that they are operating the same number of camps as last year and look for a greater output. The wages and board amount to about one-half of last year, the former running from $26.00 to $30.00 a month. Supplies are getting a little easier now, but most of them were bought and brought in before the drop came. The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. look for a 25 million cut of logs this season. Ludgate & Thompson are not doing any logging yet, but hope to resume as the market opens up a bit. Tudhope & Ludgate are operating two camps in the township of Ferrie, and say that they are cutting a nice stock of spruce, hemlock and real old-fashioned pine—fine, big fellows, which, according to one admirer, are large enough to make the average woodsman spit twice on his hands before he could jump over them. This stock comes from the Magnetawan River, and in the lot there are also some fine cedar poles and logs.

Consider it Wise to Curtail

Weismiller Bros., Bala, Ont., say that owing to the uncertainty of the market and low prices for lumber, they consider it wise to curtail their output for 1922, or until such times as they are assured of a much lower cost of production than at present. They believe that lumber has reached rock-bottom prices, and the output for 1922 will be based on whether the holder of logs and timber will sell at such a price as will enable manufacturers to produce and sell at present market values. They are of the opinion that rough material or market prices must be cut in two in order to do so. Weismiller Bros. are at present carrying a considerable quantity of 1921 stock, and say that they prefer to hold it for a better market and curtail their operations for 1922.

Logging at 50 Per Cent. Capacity

The Shevlin-Clarke Co., Fort Frances, Ont.—We are operating 50 per cent. in the woods, logging season 1921-22. Wages are from $26.00 per month upward. Camp supplies are approximately 25 per cent. cheaper, in our opinion, than last year. We have a large stock of lumber on hand and believe prices will be below normal for approximately another year.

Lath All Sold—Other Stock Stays

The Dalhousie Lumber Co., Dalhousie, N.B.—We are not operating here this winter in any way. We are carrying approximately fifteen or sixteen million feet of logs for the winter, and we will have on hand about 18,000,000 feet of lumber, and 5,000,000 shingles. Our lath is practically all sold.

Present Prices Allow No Profit

The Pearce Co., of Marmora, say they do not purpose taking out any logs during the coming season. In common with all others engaged in the lumber business during the past year or more, they have found the market demoralized and that the prices on most lines have declined so far as to allow no profit. In many cases sales are below the cost of production. The firm doubt if the practice of selling at less than cost has materially increased sales, and are of the opinion that in many cases the retailers have not passed on to the consumers the reduced prices at which the mills have sold.

In connection with the fire which recently destroyed their woollen mill building, electric light plant and stables, the firm believe that this was the work of an incendiary, and are making every effort possible to apprehend the culprit. Mr. F. S. Pearce, president of the company, says: "The guilty party must have known considerable about our plant and premises, as he had taken the precaution to cut

the drive belt operating the town fire plant, leaving just enough to hold it on the pulleys until the power was turned on. This caused a delay of about half an hour in getting streams on the buildings, and meant the entire loss of the same, as well as the contents." The woollen mill was first set on fire and an attempt was then made to start one under the sawmill. The latter blaze was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage. The insurance will only partially cover the loss of the firm, who were fortunate in not losing any of their lumber. In concluding, Mr. Pearce says: "Although wages in the woods will be much lower than last winter, we do not think any firms in this section will take out a cut, and any who do will operate on a greatly reduced scale. Taken altogether, 1921 seems to have been one of the worst years that the lumber industry has experienced for a long time."

All Things Point to Better Prices

Murray & Gregory, St. John, N.B.—We are anticipating cutting only a million and a quarter at St. John, which is forced upon us because some lots have been burned and some have bud worm killed fir on them and must be cut and some leases are running off (expiring).

As to what we will do in Quebec, we have not yet decided. If we agree to cut 25 per cent. of last year's operation, the Quebec Government will guarantee to all operators in Quebec a discount on stumpage from $2.70 back to $1.60 on spruce per thousand. This is being done largely on account of no employment within the Province, and they are anxious to give the settlers work for the winter. As yet we have not decided whether we will accept these conditions and operate at all. If we do it will only be for a million and a half to two millions. Last year we cut in all twenty millions of logs. As far as wages are concerned, men are offering to go to the woods in some cases for their board. Wages in this community run from $20.00 to $25.00 a month with board, with a large number of men offering. In Quebec conditions are as bad, if not worse. Stocks of lumber in New Brunswick are yet excessive, and it will be some months before they are run off. At the moment, although there is no incentive for manufacturers to go in the woods this winter, we feel optimistic as to the future. We know it is very unwise to go and hazard the conditions already facing us for better times. All things point to better prices and more demand for 1922, both for local and export business.

May Cut to Limited Extent

The Bathurst Company, of Bathurst, N.B., say they are not doing anything in the woods so far, and the question as to whether they will operate there this winter or not, has not yet been decided. They figure that they could cut to a limited extent in the province of Quebec, but doubt very much if anything will be done by them in the way of cutting in New Brunswick. Men for the woods are plentiful and can be had for $20.00 to $26.00 per month and board. The cost of supplies in most lines is down on the average about 25 per cent. Angus McLean, president of the company, adds: "While the situation, so far as lumber and pulp is concerned, is somewhat better than it was a few months ago, there is still a large accumulation of logs and pulpwood on hand unmanufactured. This is owing to the fact that most mills were closed down this year for a long period, and we think the majority of them in this district have sufficient raw material to keep their plants operating during the entire coming year."

May Hold Over His Stock

James H. Reid, Jarlsberg, Ont.—We are operating only one small camp. The cut will be about half a million feet. Wages are from $26.00 to $35.00. Supplies for camps are much cheaper, but the cost of hay and oats is still high. We have two million feet of hemlock, 500 M of spruce, 300 M of birch, 60 M of pine lumber on hand at present, but the price offered is too low, so we may hold until 1922, as it looks as if business will pick up a little then.

A. Herron, Madawaska, Ont.—We are putting in a small gang in the bush, but do not see much improvement in demand for lumber, while the prices at present are very low. Wages are less than half what they were last season and men are plentiful and willing to work. We can get thirty per cent. more work done this winter than last with the same number of employees. There is very little profit in the lumber business at present prices.

Says Eastern Yards Are Congested

George Burchill & Sons, South Nelson, N.B.—The outlook in this district for the lumber industry is not very promising. A small proportion of the large stocks on hand has been removed during the season, and as a result (owing to the congested condition of the yards) very little lumber has been manufactured—several of the mills having been idle all summer. The prospects are that the cut during the coming winter will be a small one; in fact, several operators have stated they will not operate at all, while a few say they will cut a small quantity to keep their horses employed. So far as we are concerned, we do not propose to operate any camps. As regards wages for lumberjacks, there cannot be said to be any rate established. So far as we are aware, only one operator has as yet made a move, but, in our opinion, in view of the fact that many men will be seeking employment, wages will be decidedly lower than last season. With the exception of hay, camp supplies will also be lower, possibly 30 per cent. Owing to the short crop, hay will be somewhat dearer. We cannot form any opinion as to the future, and can only hope that the New Year will bring an improvement. Very heavy stocks, both of logs and manufactured stock, are held over, the latter largely cut for the English market, and a goodly portion of it British Government stock. Until this begins to move and the congestion in our yards is relieved, operators do not feel like increasing their holdings. When this long hoped-for time will come, depends altogether on conditions in the mother country.

Nova Scotia Cut Will Be Light

Charles H. Read, Amherst, N.S.—Up to the present very little, if any, preparation has been made for cutting during the coming season, and unless there is a decided improvement in the market between now and the end of the year, the cut will be very small, probably not over 15 per cent. of the normal output. Labor is plentiful and can be secured at about $1.00 per day, which is about one-third of what was paid last year. Camp supplies can be bought at about 25 per cent. lower than last year, and, while hay and oats have remained at high prices all through the year, they are now showing a decided reaction. By the first of the year I look to see these articles selling at lower prices than they have for the past three years. About 75 to 80 per cent. of the stock which was cut last year still remains unshipped, but it is likely that part of this will be shipped out before the end of 1921.

Will Take Out Normal Cut

The P. Q. Lumber Co., Dalhousie, N.B.—We are going into the woods this fall for about a normal cut. The wages, of course, will be much lower, by at least 50 per cent., and supplies are in some cases as low in proportion. It is a little early for an opinion on the market outlook, but there is little doubt that we can replace our lumber sold this season with that of next season at a small profit.

What Other Firms Have to Say

R. B. Herron & Co., Tionaga, Ont.—At present we are operating in one camp, which is the only logging camp on the C. N. R. between Sudbury and Foleyet started up. The output of lumber for last year was not large and it don't look as though there would be 25 per cent. of logging operations carried on this year averaging with the past two years.

The Alfred McDonald Lumber Co., Peterboro', Ont., say they are not putting in any camps of their own this year, but will probably have a few jobbers take out lumber.

The Norfolk and Rochester Hardware Co., Haileybury, Ont.—We are cutting about 75 per cent. of the amount we did last year. Prices have dropped about 25 per cent., the cost of operating has decreased 25 to 30 per cent. and wages are about $30.00 per month.

John B. Smith & Sons, Callendar, Ont., are conducting three camps this year, wheras last winter they had only one in operation. The reason that their logging activities have been extended is in order to take care of considerable timber which was burned during the past season by forest fires.

Ed. Ashley of Mindemoya, Ont., says that at the present time the outlook for the lumber industry is rather dull, as he has all of his last winter's stock on hand as yet, and expects to have to carry it over. He adds that he is not looking for the lumber to move much before next spring. He does not think there will be as many logs cut this winter as there were last. Wages have fallen considerably and help is plentiful at the present time.

J. C. Dean, Tobermory, Ont., states that he is not engaging many men this season. He learns that the wages for common woods labor in his district are one-half lower than last season. Mr. Dean expects to take out about the same amount of timber as usual.

The Colraine Lumber Co., Limited, have been granted a charter with a capital stock of $5,000 and head office in the parish of Kingston, N.B. The company is empowered to purchase, lease and acquire permanent and portable mills, mill properties, mill sites and waterpowers, and to acquire and hold the capital stock in any other corporation incorporated for purposes similar to those for which the Colraine Lumber Co. has been incorporated.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Blissfield Lumber Co., with a capital stock of $49,000 and head office in Doaktown, N.B., to carry on and operate a general lumber business in all its branches, and also to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in lumber products of every kind, including pulpwood. Among the incorporators are: Henry Swim, Wilson S. Bamford, Wm. A. Bamford, Robert S. Russell and Robert Swim, all of Doaktown.

Patriotic Phase of Forest Conservation

Two most unique educational enterprises terminated at Ottawa recently when the Forest Exhibits Car and the Tree Planting Lecture Car of the Canadian Forestry Association were pulled into the Central Station after more than 16,000 miles of travel since last May.

The Tree Planting Car, which is fitted up as a lecture room for 120 people, with a sloping floor, and complete electrical and motion picture equipment, has been in the southern prairie provinces since May 1st, in charge of two lecturers and demonstrators, and has succeeded in bringing to more than 48,000 prairie settlers vital and practical information on tree planting and the development of shelter belts about their wind-swept homesteads. The Lecture Car attracted two audiences daily and often groups of people, hungry for information, would remain until midnight asking questions and having plans prepared to suit their particular locations. A great many municipalities asked for and were given without cost, blue print working plans to cover the construction of local parks, and as a result more park work will be under way in the west next spring than ever before. The tree planting car travelled nearly 9,000 miles and visited 154 communities and provided 369 lectures.

The Canadian Forestry Association's second travelling enterprise, the forest exhibits car, covered this summer over 7,000 miles, visiting 92 communities, and providing 101 demonstrations of fire prevention "movies" with suitable lectures. In some districts this car was taken on logging railways to visit remote camps and mills and again and again displayed motion pictures in places where they had never been seen before.

The main idea of the exhibits car was to present the most vital arguments for forest conservation in such graphic form that even a small child would catch the meaning. From models of forests showing improved methods of cutting and the damage caused by fire, to electrical illusions presenting the havoc of forest fires on our public-owned timber, the interior abounded in human interest and effective suggestion. Entire schools brought their students to the car in relays, while the adult population came in the afternoon and evening, asking abundance of questions regarding forest protection and evincing the deepest interest in the Canadian Forestry Association's propaganda.

Many Eastern Concerns Have Log Surplus

Many lumber manufacturing companies have large surplus stock of logs on hand as a result of the recent depression in the pulp and paper market, and these have to be disposed of before the forests of Quebec will again harbor the usual number of winter camps of the lumberman, a Montreal operator said lately. Although certain timber dealers admit that their business had picked up considerably during the last few months, the increasing demand is coming too late to have any great effect on forestry operations during the coming winter. Even the large drop in wages will not tend to increase the work in the woods, it was stated, and this reduction was regarded by one leading lumber merchant as an indication that there is but little work going on in Quebec forests at present. A decided impetus to the industry next winter is, however, predicted.

Practical Tests for Removal of Slash

An action is being entered by the Attorney-General of Ontario and the Minister of Lands and Forests against the Shevlin-Clarke Co. of Fort Frances for $250,000 for pine alleged to have been wrongfully cut on timber berths 45 and 49 Quetico forest reserve. The Crown also seeks payment for all timber cut on August 30th, 1919, the date on which the license was issued.

The Shevlin-Clarke Co., in their statement of defence, say that they were carrying on, at the request of the Crown officers, a practical test for the removal of slash or debris left after lumbering operations.

From the statement of claim it appears that, even if the court declares that the license or agreement under which the company were operating is invalid, the present government agrees to validate it upon the company paying for all timber taken and all timber to be taken at the value of timber in August, 1919, and will renew the license upon these terms.

In the statement of defence the company declared that it has been a practice for lumbermen to leave tops, branches and other waste on the ground when the timber is removed. This becomes highly inflammable, and has been the cause of destroying vast quantities of standing timber upon Crown lands. Officers of the Crown, knowing the Shevlin-Clarke Co. had had considerable experience in removing this slash, and knowing no other lumbermen in Ontario who had, approached them with a request that they should carry on a practical test for removal of slash as an effective means of minimizing the fire risk.

As a result, the Shevlin-Clarke Co. entered into an agreement with the government under which they were to operate on berths 45 and 49, which were to be treated as one limit, and for which their license was to be renewable annually to April, 1924. Certain conditions were attached to the operations; the timber had to be manufactured in Canada, and the limits were subject to ground rent and fire protection charges. Moreover, the company had to furnish the Government with a detailed statement of the cost of the removal of debris, and were to accommodate representatives of the government in their camps without cost for the purpose of supervising the work.

Failure to carry out the terms of the agreement by the company was to result in the forfeiture of a $50,000 deposit which they made and which the government still holds. They were also required to give two bonds for $35,000 and $65,000 for the carrying out of the agreement and to protect the Government's interest in the timber.

Breezy Briefs from the Busy East

That lumbering operations in the province of New Brunswick this winter will be practically at a standstill is the latest word from the leading operators. When asked by the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" what effect the action of the Crown Lands Department in declining to reduce the stumpage fees on spruce from $5.00 per M. to $2.50, with the exception of timber injured by the spruce budworm or otherwise, would be, one of the leading operators said. "We do not think the concessions of the Crown Lands Department regarding the stumpage will give any impetus to logging activities." He further stated that since the department would not accede to their request they had no other plans to suggest. Thus the situation in this province, as far as logging activities for the season are concerned, looks anything but promising. A few lath chances have been picked up and will be worked during the season.

A report from the Miramichi says that there is considerable activity there in lath shipments. A four-masted schooner, Johanna Keiburg, loaded a full cargo, the three-masted schooner, Minas Princess, and another three-masted schooner also loaded full cargos of laths for United States ports.

Exports of lumber and other manufactured lines to the United States through the port of St. John for three months ending September 30 show a considerable falling off. The total value this period aggregated $753,492.16, while for the corresponding period last year it was $1,371,756.

The report for the three months follows:

Laths	$75,171.97
Lumber	384,061.57
Pine boards	23,807.28
Pulp wood	75,470.00
Shingles	2,595.45
Wood pulp	192,385.89
Total	$753,492.16

John Gould, Sr., of Chatham Head, died recently at the Miramichi Hospital as the result of injuries sustained while at work in the Fraser Companies, Limited, mill at Chatham Head. While passing underneath a belt he was struck on the head and sustained a fractured skull.

With regard to the future of the lumber market exporters in New Brunswick are not overly optimistic. They feel that there is bound to be a change for the better sooner or later, but must await the trend of the tide, and time alone will govern this. Some express the belief that the present depression will soon pass and that better times are coming. That the bottom had dropped out of the lumber market this season was quite evident about St. John. There was only one mill operating, that of Murray & Gregory, instead of five or more as was customary in former years. The loss of work to the men was one of the worst features, as many depended entirely on the mills for employment. The hope is expressed that during the winter the market will tighten and many millions of feet of manufactured lumber now piled awaiting a buyer will be disposed of. This alone will mean a resumption of activities. While it ill behooves those in the trade to get pessimistic, it requires no small amount of nerve and optimism to look into the future and predict any change. However, the lumbermen realize that these conditions cannot last and that a change for the better cannot be far distant.

Lumberjacks working for Henry Ford on his Houghton county lumber holdings this winter will receive a higher wage than has ever before been paid for similar labor in the upper peninsula. Ford's agents announce that the pay will be $2.80 a day and board for the first month and $4 a day and board for the remainder of the winter.

Camp Supplies Are Dropping in Price

On Several Items Prevailing Figures Are Nearing Pre-War Rates—Some Lines Still High.

In the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" there was presented an outline of the number of camps to be put in this season by several representative firms in Eastern Canada. There was also much interesting information with respect to the wages of woodsmen prevailing in different parts of the country, the cost of camp supplies, etc., as compared with a year ago.

This survey showed that the present wages paid lumberjacks range from $18.00 to $35.00 a month, with board. It was also stated that the cost of supplies had materially decreased, the estimates running from 15 per cent. to 40 per cent., according to the various sections in which logging operations were carried on and supplies secured.

There is no doubt that, during the past few months, the cost of camp requisites and foodstuffs has been coming down. It has been the practice of the "Canada Lumberman" to publish at intervals comparative prices on different commodities used in boarding men in the shanties in order that some idea might be gained of how things were running. It must be remembered that when reductions in various lines of provisions, meats, etc., go into effect in the late fall, the lumberman is not always able to reap the advantage, as the majority of camp requisites are contracted for in June, July and August of each year. It is only on some of the smaller and more mobile items that the benefit of any decrease in price from week to week can be secured and an appreciable saving effected.

The lumberman's business is essentially one of looking a long way ahead, not only in the matter of supplies, but market conditions, production, delivery, etc. He has to take the distant view of things and his line of activity differs from others in this respect that, when a reduction in raw or finished materials takes place, in almost every other business producers are capable of cashing in and taking immediate advantage of the recession in values. It is not so with the lumberman. He makes his contracts at a certain time for the major portion of his winter supplies and has to pay whatever price then prevails. If he could get in his regular requirements from day to day and thus participate in the declining quotations, his life would be a happier one.

There is no doubt, though, that operators are able to feed the lads of the axe, saw and peavy at a lower rate than has been the case for the last three or four winters. On practically every line of foodstuffs there has been a reduction. Even hay is a little cheaper than last year. On cars, delivered at destination, hay in Ontario is at present $30.00 to $32.00 per ton, whereas six or eight months ago it was $35.00 to $40.00. The market is, however, firm and there is not an over-plus of this commodity. Western oats are selling at 60c to 62c per bushel in Ontario, delivered, and the tone of the market is easier. This is about 10c cheaper than the figure which prevailed on the western variety last spring.

The average cost of camp supplies in August, 1914 (when the war broke out), March, 1921, and October, 1921, as gathered in Toronto, are:

	Aug., 1914.	March, 1921.	Oct., 1921.
Barreled Pork Reg. Mess	$26.00	$36.00	$29.00
Short Cut Back	28.50	41.00	28.50
Clear Fat Back—85/100	24.00	38.00	28.00
70/85	25.00	39.00	29.00
50/70	26.00	40.00	30.00
40/50	26.50	41.00	31.00
30/40	26.50	42.00	32.00
Bean Pork	24.00	32.00	27.00
S. P. Rolls	26.00	52.00	38.00
Barrelled Beef	28.00	36.00	23.00
	28.00	31.00	21.00
	18.00	26.00	19.00
Smoked Hams—12/18	.18½	.38	.29
18/25	.17½	.34	.25
25/35	.16½	.30	.20
35/up	.16	.28	.18
Bacon— 8/10	.18½	.42	.32
10/12	.18½	.42	.32
12/14	.18	.40	.29
14/20	.16½	.40	.29
Pure Lard	.12½	.21	.16½
Eggs	.26	.52	.46
Cheese	.14½	.30½	.20
Shortening	.10¼	.14½	.14¼
Butter—Creamery Prints	.26	.58	.41
Creamery Solids	.25	.56	.40
Dairy Prints	.22	.37	.30
Dairy Solids	.21	.35	.30
Mince Meat	.9	.18¾	.14
Sausage	.9	.17	.14
Beef, Medium Steer Heifers, 450/550	.13½	.17	.12½
Medium Cows, 450/550	.12½	.14	.10
Medium Bulls, 600/900	.12	.13	.10
Sugar (No. 1) standard granulated)	4.51	10.84	8.59
Coffee (Rio)	17-80	.24	.22
Tea (Indian Pekoe Souchong)	19-20	35-48	28-35
Oatmeal (Standard 98-lb. bags)	$2.50-$2.65	4.90	4.50
Beans (Canadian Whites), bushel	$2.10-$2.25	3.30	3.75
Flour (Manitoba White, sec. pats.)	5.10	10.20	7.10
Potatoes (N. B.), per bag	1.75	1.10	1.75
Prunes, 60 to 70 to the lb., 50-lb. boxes)	10½-.11	.15½	.13
Apples ,Evaporated)	.9-.10	.13	.16
Rice (Rangoon)	.3-.4	.07½	.05¾
Corn Syrup (barrels)	.03½	.07	.05½

Halifax Reports Only Small Activity in Bush

The past month has been a quiet one in the lumber business for both manufacturers and dealers. With very few exceptions, the stationary mills throughout Nova Scotia have either finished the season's cut, or have closed down, and will hold the balance of their logs at the mill until the outlook improves.

The number of portable mills operating during the summer was much less than ordinarily, and are now practically all closed, with the exception of a few that deferred cutting until the autumn, thinking that more favorable conditions might prevail by the end of the season.

What the extent of the cut for the coming year will be will depend largely on whether any improvement takes place between now and the end of 1921. So far, with the exception of a few firms, who have burnt timber or leases expiring, there is little preparation being made for work in the woods, and the most favorable season for this work is now here. Under present conditions, although wages have reached a satisfactory level, from the employer's point of view, at least, and the cost of supplies has fallen considerably on most lines, manufacturers maintain that there is little, if any, margin of profit for the operator, and it is safe to say that very little new lumber will be produced until the millman is reasonably assured of a fair return for his capital outlay and the labor involved.

The long deferred reduction in freight rates would yield some measure of relief to those with stock still to ship, and if a substantial reduction should be effected before the season is too far advanced, it might encourage some activity, where otherwise nothing would be done.

Among those in the Maritime Provinces who depend on the railroads to get their goods to market (and this applies particularly to the lumbermen), it is felt that the point has been reached where patience ceases to be a virtue. While the blame for present conditions cannot be imposed upon the railroads alone, the excessive rates now in effect has been a serious factor in retarding business, and the shipper in the Maritime Provinces is entitled to, at least, the same consideration as the grain grower of the Western Provinces. For two years now the exporter of lumber has been paying from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. in excess of the rates called for in the railway tariff, on all shipments to the United States, owing to the fact that the freight is collected at destination, and deducted from the seller's invoice. The shipper thus pays the freight computed according to the tariff, plus whatever the rate of New York funds might be at the date on which the freight was paid.

On January 15th, 1921, Tariff No. 16 was issued by the Canadian Freight Association, which was designed to overcome this injustice. While this regulation might be all right in theory, it has been found by experience that it does not work at all in practice, but has been the cause of a great deal of annoyance on the part of both the shipper and consignee, where it has been tried out. It is doubtful if one out of ten shippers has bothered to avail himself of its questionable advantages. It is hoped that some more convenient and effective way may soon be provided to reimburse the shipper for his loss on goods billed to American points.

It is unfortunate that in Nova Scotia no association of lumbermen exists to look after the interests of the industry as a body. In the matter of freight rates, for instance, the absence of any complaint from the lumbermen of the province, would no doubt be construed at Ottawa as indicating that on the part of an important class of shippers there was not sufficient dissatisfaction to call forth a protest.

How Lumbermen in East View Stumpage Rebate

Recent Concession Granted by N. B. Government Will Not Stimulate Logging Industry in Any Way— Prospects for Bush Employment Not Favorable

It will be remembered that the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association some time ago petitioned the provincial administration at Fredericton to reduce the stumpage rates on timber cut off Crown lands from $5.00 to $2.50 per M feet during the coming winter in order to stimulate activity in the bush and relieve the unemployment situation. Apparently the N. B. authorities believe half a loaf is better than no bread. The request of the manufacturers of forest products was only partially granted in that the government conceded a reduction from $5.00 to $2.50 per M feet on spruce trees injured by the bud worm or otherwise, whereas the petitioners sought to have the decrease in stumpage rates apply to all classes of timber.

The question arises: Is such a concession of any practical value in production, and would not the request made by the lumbermen, if granted in its entirety, have had a marked effect on augmenting the season's operations?

With a view to going into this matter as fully as possible and presenting the different views of leading firms in New Brunswick, the "Canada Lumberman" has secured opinions from several representative concerns on the foregoing points. The question was also asked if any plan could be suggested that would contribute to a larger cut in the bush during 1921-22, and if the present authorized scale of log measurement did justice to the manufacturer. It has been alleged by some that the latter is one of the causes of the present stagnation in the industry.

One lumberman declares that it is not the stumpage paid, but the scale, and that logs fall short 15 to 20 per cent., with the refuse included, and "there seems to be no remedy. If the authorities keep up this condition, they will eventually break the back of the lumberman, as well as the manufacturer."

The following opinions will be read with a great deal of interest:

Putting the Onus on the Government

The Bathurst Company, of Bathurst, N.B., Angus McLean, president—The prospects are that there will be practically no cutting whatever done this year on Crown lands in the province of New Brunswick. This is owing, of course, more or less to the fact that the lumber market is in such a depressed condition and also due to a considerable extent that the New Brunswick government have not met the lumbermen in their efforts to get a fair stumpage rate to enable them to operate and take out some logs. So far there has been very little disposition shown on the part of the New Brunswick government to assist in the crisis that we are passing through, and it is certainly going to effect the labor situation seriously in this province this year. Usually there are a great number of men employed in the woods, and all of these this winter will be deprived for it or else remain idle. The only plan that we can suggest to assist in the situation would be for the New Brunswick Government to concede the requests of the lumbermen for half stumpage rates for this year; and then, if the lumbermen did not operate, the skirts of the government would be clear. As the matter stands now the lumbermen are putting over the blame for the present lack of cutting on the shoulders of the government, and we are of the opinion that this is going to be a bad thing for the latter.

Concession Not of Much Advantage

The Fraser Companies of Edmundston, N.B.—We do not think the concession of $2.50 stumpage rate for spruce cut on Crown lands in New Brunswick applying only to trees injured by the bud worm or otherwise is of much advantage, and, in our opinion, will not give any impetus to logging activities in New Brunswick during the coming winter. If the concession of $2.50 had covered both green and damaged timber it would, of course, have been some inducement. We can suggest nothing that we think would contribute to a larger cut in the bush during the logging season of 1921-22, except an advance in the price of manufactured lumber or a decrease in the freight rates or both.

Says There Are Some Buyers Now

W. H. Miller Co., of Campbellton, N.B.—The reduction in stumpage on trees injured the budworm or otherwise might help out a little in the case of a person who wishes to save his lumber from dying. With reference to production, had the entire proposed reduction gone into effect, we do not think that it would have caused any marked increase. The only thing that will increase production will be the sale of some of the stock now on hand. This is going slowly, although the market feels as though it had struck bottom, and there are some buyers now.

Too Many Logs Would Be Disastrous

Another leading firm remarks—As far as reduction in stumpage in New Brunswick is concerned, we certainly hope it will not have any great impetus to logging activities this winter. The worst thing that could happen to the lumber business would be to have a lot of logs cut this winter. We certainly do not want to contribute to adding more troubles to those we already have by cutting high-priced logs when lumber is selling at the present time $10.00 per M under production costs.

Would Only Make Fourth Quality

J. B. Snowball Co., Chatham, N.B.—There has been no move made yet for the woods, and we do not think that the reduction offered is going to bring about any improvement in the lumber operations. If the bud worm killed stock has been damaged, it is not valuable for saw logs, as it only makes refuse or fourth quality stock, and there is too much of this in the market at present. We are doubtful that even if the stumpage on merchantable had been reduced it would have encouraged much of an increase, as the lumbermen here are of the opinion with smaller operations this winter, the sooner we will have a revival in business. As far as we are concerned, we are not making any move for the woods. It is quite possible that we will not have any more than one camp to keep the horses that we have employed about our mill in the summer occupied and also to make some employment for our steady men.

Lumbermen Better Off Doing Nothing

Another leading Eastern lumberman says—I would state that I do not think that the concession granted by the Government regarding the reduction in stumpage to trees injured by the bud worm will give any impetus to logging operations in this section, and I do not think it is of any practical value in increasing production. I do not believe that the request of the lumbermen to the Government to reduce the stumpage from $5.00 to $2.50, had it been granted, would have made any difference. Our yards are all full of sawn lumber, our winter storages are practically full of logs, and the banks do not want to advance any more money for production until the old is sold. I cannot suggest anything that would contribute to a larger cut in the bush this winter. The general election coming on, the uncertainty as to who will return to office, and the conditions of the whole world at large, it seems to me that the lumbermen are beter off in doing nothing.

Dead Timber is Practically Worthless

Stanley Douglass, Limited, Fredericton, N.B.—We do not think the concession in stumpage rates granted by the provincial government on the budworm lumber will stimulate cutting this winter to any extent. A great deal of this dead timber is now practically worthless, and the extra cost of recovering what still would make merchantable lumber would more than offset the reduction in stumpage. The only thing that will contribute to a larger cut in the woods during the coming winter is a more active demand and better prices for forest products.

Should be Clear Cut Reduction

The Continental Lumber Co., Charlo Station, N.B., of which Hon. Wm. Currie is manager, says: In the opinion of the writer, this reduction will be of no practical value in increasing production, neither will it have any marked effect on this season's operations. The experience of the lumbermen in the past, having been branded as dishonest because of the lax regulations and the enforcement thereof by past governments, makes them rather dubious of any policy or regulation which is not clear cut. The only thing, in our opinion, that will give an impetus to the lumbering industry and increase production, as far as the government is concerned, is a clear cut reduction in the stumpage rate so that all uncertainty may be removed and hope and confidence restored.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber— —Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted

HALF A MILLION Merchantable Hemlock. When quoting give full information re widths, lengths, dryness and price. Apply Box 690, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

Wanted

BIRCH, Basswood and Elm 4 to 16/4 No. 1 Common and Better. State average widths and lengths, prices F.O.B. cars, freight rate New York, Detroit, Mich., and Boston, Mass. Box 688, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

Birch and Hard Maple Wanted

WANT TO BUY 200,000 to 300,000 4/4 to 8/4 Birch and Hard Maple. Give full information and best price in first letter. Toronto Veneer Co., Ltd., 1100-04 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont. 21

Lath Wanted

WE WISH to purchase 10 cars each of 4 ft. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 White Pine Lath. Also 5 cars each of 4 ft. No. 1 or Mill Run Hemlock Lath. All Lath to be ⅜ x 1½ in. Send list of Lath on hand. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 508-9 Lincoln Building, Detroit, Michigan. 20-23

Cash Paid

No. 1 COMMON and Better Canadian Hardwoods. Apply Plunkett-Webster Lumber Co., 33 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 20-21

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

20,000 cords Pulpwood; 15 cars Lath, Mill run, Culls out; 10 million feet Spruce Lumber. Quebec Lumber, Limited, 140 St. Peter St., Quebec City. 21-22

Lath for Sale

NOW manufacturing at Blind River. F. P. Potvin. 21

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

50 M. ft.8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M .ft. 10/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
20 M. ft. 14/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple.
30 M. ft. 6/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Hard Beech.
15 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm.
30 M. ft. 4/4 Log Run Basswood.
For further particulars apply to Box 639, Canada Lumberman. 15

7 carloads Hardwood Sawdust. D. H. Gillies & Son, London, Ont. 18

STANDARD telephone poles. P. O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 18-19

For Sale

40,000 ft. 4 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft. to 12 ft. Second-hand Pine.
90,000 ft. ½ in. x 5 in. to 7 in., random lengths, clear birch, D 2 S.
Will make attractive price to clear.
The Canadian National Carbon Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. 18-21

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

SMALL Sash Sticker wanted. Top and bottom head, 3 rolls. D. J. McEachren & Son, Alvinston, Ont. 20-21

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

THREE return tubular boilers, diameter 72 in., length 16 ft., number of tubes 74, diameter 4 in. Subject to prior sale. La Cie de Pulpe de Chicoutimi (Usine St. Laurent), Chandler, Gaspe. 21

For Ssle

ONE plain slide valve Engine, left hand, 60 h.p., in first-class condition. Price $600.00. Wm. Balfour, Elphin, Ont. 21

Engines and Boilers For Sale

1—No. 3 Jewell engine, 10 h.p.
1—Leonard Clipper engine, 60 h.p.
1—Leonard 8″ x 10″ Ball Automatic engine.
1—McEwen Automatic engine, 11″ x 10″, R.H.
1—60″ x 14″ horizontal return tubular boiler, 42-4″ flues, full C.I. front, with 50 ft. of new stack.
2—Horizontal Erie return tubular boilers (64″ x 16′, 54-4″ flues), with extended shell and half front, with breeching and smoke stack complete.

The above are in good condition and can be inspected at any time. Apply to Box 680, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20TF

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.
Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.
Send us your inquiries.
R. T. GILMAN & CO., Montreal.
19tf

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40″ sash, 15″ stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.
THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO., Pembroke, Ont.
1t.f.

Good Values

SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE

Band Resaw, Connell & Dengler, 54 and 60″.
Band Rip Saw, Fay & Egan, No. 202, chain feed.
Circular Saw Mill, Hoosier Pony.
Circular Resaw, 44″.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Gluer and Driver.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Rod Machine.
E. B. Hayes Standard Power Door Clamp.
Jointers, 8 and 24″.
Matcher and Sizer, 30″ x 12″ American.
Matcher, Hardwood Berlin No. 89.
Matcher, 14 x 6 Glen Coe.
Matcher, Hardwood, American, No. 229.
Moulder, Hermance 10″, wide open side.
Moulder, Woods No. 2, light inside.
Moulder, C. B. Rogers, 6″ outside.
Moulder, Berlin 10″ No. 118, inside.
200 prs. Moulding Knives ground to shape.
Planer, Whitney 24″ single cabinet.
Planer, Berlin 30 x 6 No. 182, Double.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO. OF BUFFALO
54 Mechanic St., Buffalo, N.Y.
21-E01-TF

Situations Wanted

VANCOUVER WHOLESALE LUMBERMAN doing profitable business desires to represent Eastern wholesalers in British Columbia, or will open Vancouver office for them, turning over present business on a salary and profit sharing basis. Thoroughly practical, long experience in manufacturing and marketing. Address Box 694, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

LUMBERMAN, 36 years old, eighteen years' experience; thoroughly practical in all branches; ten years' experience as salesman through Ontario, Quebec and New York State; desires change and solicits confidential correspondence with firm requiring services of competent man. References above average. Apply Box 699, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

YOUNG WOMAN—Attractive, good cook, college graduate (interested in home-making rather than professional life) would consider position as housekeeper in refined home, preferring entire charge. References exchanged. Box 700, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

AMBITIOUS, energetic young man, twenty-two, with ability, integrity and five years' valuable experience in woodworking and lumber offices, desires position with progressive concern. Qualified to handle correspondence, orders, sales, etc. All correspondence treated confidential. Very best references. Box 693, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

WANT—To represent manufacturer of Hemlock and Spruce lumber and lath in Toronto and vicinity on commission basis, also know the trade in New York, New Jersey and New England States. Box 691, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

EXPERIENCED salesman wishes position in live retail yard. Good references, young, active and industrious, willing to go anywhere. Box 686, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

MARRIED MAN, 36 years of age, at present engaged, desires position of trust with mill company; at present has charge of lumber company's retail store and post office, accounts and buying. Have had 7 years' experience machine shop and drafting, and 5 years postmaster. Not afraid to put on the overalls, and a 7 o'clock man. Excellent references. Box 684, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-22

YOUNG married Scotchman wishes position as bookkeeper and stenographer between now and early spring in lumber company's office. Sixteen years' office experience, half of which time in lumber company"s office. Salary $100-$125, and removal expenses allowance. Small town in Ontario preferred. Apply Box 687, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-21

Situations Vacant

TRAVELLING SALESMAN wanted to commence January first. Must have good knowledge of Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber and a good trade connection with retail yards throughout Ontario. Must be a salesman, not an order taker. A fine opportunity for a high-class salesman. Give full particulars as to experience. Correspondence confidential. Box 696, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

FOREMAN wanted for Sash, Door and General Woodworking factory in Eastern Canada. Man wanted must be first-class mechanic, understand thoroughly woodworking machinery and be able to lay out his work. Steady position for the right man. State clearly first letter experience, whom worked for, age, married or single, wages required, and when ready for work if application is accepted. Apply Box 692, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

LUMBER SALESMAN—Required by Toronto wholesale firm, must be experienced salesman. Apply, giving references, age and salary required. Applications confidential. Box 656, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21tf

Engineer wanted to take charge of sawmill, steam power plant and electric light system. Must be good machinist and with first class certificate. Steady employment. Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ont.

Business Chances

For Sale

TIMBERLANDS in the North country. P.O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 21-22

For Sale
Sawmill Plant Complete

EQUIPMENT Double Cutting Band and Wickes Gang, complete lath mill, power plant, electric light plant and machinery in A1 condition. Excellent site with several buildings, barn and workmen's houses. Apply Box 698, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

I WOULD LIKE to get in touch with a man who has four or five thousand dollars to invest in the timber business. I have a sawmill, shanty, plant and horses all ready to start to work. One willing to take an active part preferred. Box 697, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

For Sale

MODERN sawmill plant including piling grounds. Also approximately 180 square miles of pine timber licenses, with all necessary milling, logging and driving outfit. Timber well watered. No driving tolls and no large lake towing. All situated Northern Ontario. For further particulars apply to Box No. 683, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Sale of Timber

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to and including Saturday, the 10th day of December, 1921, for the right to cut the timber in the Township of Irish in the District of Algoma.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. A. H. Huckson, Crown Timber Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, October 6th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 21-23

Sale of Timber

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1921, for the right to cut timber in the Townships of Regan and Jack, in the district of Sudbury.

For further information, etc., apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. G. C. Hurdman, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, September 16th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 20-21

Sale of Timber

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1921, for the right to cut timber on Township 2B, Mississaga Forest Reserve, in the district of Algoma.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. G. C. Hurdman, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, August 22nd, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 20-21

SALE OF RED AND WHITE PINE TIMBER

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1921, for the right to cut the Red and White Pine timber on the Township of MacBeth, the east half of Afton Township, and west part of Sheppard Township.

Further information, etc., may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to the Crown Timber Agents at North Bay and Sudbury.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, September 14th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 20-21

Wanted: Experienced Lumbermen

WITH ten to thirty thousand dollars or more each, to join me in incorporating and organizing a lumbering and farming enterprise. One for New York City to act as Treasurer, one for Europe as European Sales Manager, one as Philadelphia agent; several sawmill men and loggers, with small capacity heavy duty mills and heavy duty logging equipment, or money to buy same. Want to start at least four mills. Am buying over fifty thousand acres heavily timbered land on Atlantic tide water with protected anchorage, this side Panama Canal. One tract long leaf yellow pine; other good building, Cabinet, Tool, R.R., etc., woods, among which is mahogany, rosewood, etc. Stumpage will cost less than thirty cents per thousand feet for good merchantable timber, land free. Forest begins at tide water; steamship charter hire from stump to Eastern U. S. Seaport markets and Europe is cheaper transportation than from any U. S. stumpage west of Florida. Have farmed in the district, destroying timber to plant the land; am going back there; want to plant land as fast as timber is cut. Encyclopaedia Britannica quotes "Climate, sub-tropical, the highest shade temperature recorded is 98 F., lowest 50; not unhealthy." The plan means our own transportation from stump to seaport markets. Harry W. Baxter, 258 3rd St., Niagara Falls, New York. 21

Miscellaneous

Leather Belting for Sale

96 feet, 18 inch, two ply, second hand leather belting in A1 condition, only slightly used. Apply the Boyd Estates, 15 Toronto St., Toronto. 21

B. C. Pine for Fruit Boxes

A new use is being made of the pine woods of interior British Columbia, announcement being made that the Okanagan Wood Products Company has completed arrangements for the extensive manufacture of fruit crates and boxes. Pine will be used amost exclusively. The plant will be located at Chute Lake and the products will be marketed locally. A good demand for shipping receptacles led to the venture, and it is expected that much pine timber can be put to good use.

The belt reaches the shaft pulley. The strain drops to almost nothing and it runs back slack to the machine pulley. But, if this machine is not running smoothly, the belt is alternately let down and tightened up on the slack side, and each tightening makes a sharp sudden strain tending to tear the belt to pieces more and more the slacker the belt is, acting just like a whip in its sudden tautening. One can readily see how this destroys the belt at fasteners and joints.

The size of the pulleys make a difference in favor of belt service. The larger they are the less the strain and the better they hug the additional length of pulley surface. If a belt on 5-inch pulleys breaks down frequently, the pull on the same belt running over 10-inch pulleys will be just one-half, and the pulley adhesion just twice as great. Of course, the speed of the belt may be used on the enlarged pulleys to convey still more power, if necessary, where such a double belt would quickly wear out on the small pulleys.

The total area in the four associations is 40,123,083 acres. During 1920 fires reported totalled 947, of which 634 were extinguished by the rangers without extra labor, 313 requiring the employment of extra men for this purpose. The total cost of extinguishing fires amounted to $56,714, aside from the regular staff. Total assessed income for the four associations was $290,055.

The total number of men on regular patrol was 450, and these men issued 7,652 permits for the regulated burning of settlers' clearing operations.—Clyde Leavitt.

It is estimated by the Commission of Conservation that in the whole Dominion of Canada there are 1,065,000,000,000 board measurement feet of standing timber. Of this, 360,000,000,000 feet are located in British Columbia and 200,000,000,000 feet in the prairie provinces.

SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N.Y.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Solid Woven Belting

Special Hair Twintex Solid Cotton

These Beltings will solve your driving problems and save you money.

Representative for Eastern Canada
GEORGE F. SHEPPARD
702 Southam Bldg., MONTREAL

SUMNER & CO.
108 Worth Street
NEW YORK

READ about the situation in the Mountain Mills and Camps. Hear all the chatter of the Coast, Yard and Waterfront, for

It Will Help You in Your Business

Once a month—$2 a year

Western Lumberman

WINNIPEG
Electric Railway Chbrs.

VANCOUVER
Winch Building

Review of Current Trade Conditions

St. John Reports "Better Feeling—Steadier Prices"

The past two weeks still show a more optimistic feeling prevailing in the lumber market at St. John. While prices have not shown any appreciable change for the better, they have steadied and show that with care before long a slight upward trend of prices will take place. It may be some months before any price will be obtained which will show a profit to the manufacturer.

It is not now so much a question of reduced costs as it is higher prices, for there is such a spread between a profitable price and the prices at which lumber is now selling, that, what decrease would be had from any further reduction in costs, would not overcome the spread.

Logging will certainly be cheaper this winter than it has for years, as wages will be very much reduced, men practically going in the woods for their board. Furthermore, men will be more efficient than for years back, but certainly overheads are higher this year than last, and have added much to the cost of the manufactured article, increasing the entire cost of lumber over last year's sawing.

The English market shows no change in random and very few enquiries are coming out for narrow stocks, but some enquiries for wide and long stocks are beginning to put in an appearance, but prices which are quoted upon them are turned down, the buyers still expecting to find the stock at very low prices. It is simply a matter of waiting until good material will bring a profitable figure. Certainly wide stocks are at a premium and are not to be had in any large volume. Freights still remain unchanged to British Isles.

The American market is improving in demand. This especially applies to broken specifications for 16 feet and up stock and boards with a slight stiffening in prices all around.

Laths show no further improvement and evidently will not advance further until the upper parts are closed. Round wood laths are not yet being sawn in any large quantities and, therefore, have as yet very little influence on the market.

Stocks of pine lumber are scarce and good grade of pine is being sold at profitable prices. Low-grade pine is beginning to be called for, and no doubt in the very near future will be selling freely at profitable prices.

The question of logging for next year has not as yet bothered anyone, and it will take a considerable change to start any large woods operations for 1921-22. Only one mill is still sawing at St. John, viz., Murray & Gregory, Limited, and by November 1st they expect to cease operations.

Montreal Sees Many Signs of Revival

For many months the Montreal market has been in a more or less dull condition, due to several causes. This has been accompanied by a general fall in prices, consequent on the keen competition to secure the business offering. Wholesalers found it necessary to dispose of their stocks—some bought at high prices—in order to meet their liabilities, and with a considerable amount coming on a falling market, quotations naturally were further reduced.

Although the building season proved fairly satisfactory, the depression in general trade offset this to a certain extent, as it eliminated sources which, as a rule, are large consumers of lumber. The fact that one wholesaler contracted for a large block of spruce stock, which is still being offered to contractors and others, also proved a weight on the market. In the ordinary way this stock would have been readily absorbed, but coming at a period of dullness, it made competition so much keener. The exports to the United Kingdom were also negligible, while the American market was disappointing.

The above are the main features of the local situation to date, but there are signs of a revival. There is a better feeling abroad. Wholesalers express the opinion that the worst of the long dull period is over, that prices have reached the bottom, and that we shall witness a gradual improvement both as to volume of business and quotations. The lumber trade should be one of the first to benefit from any pronounced betterment of general commerce. Manufacturers of ordinary commodities into which lumber enters have been buying only their barest needs, despite the low prices ruling, and if there is any stronger public demand for the commodities, these manufacturers must of necessity purchase more heavily of lumber.

The local building situation should also help the lumber market. There is evidence that a considerably large number of houses will be erected, through the building societies which are now being formed. There is also a large amount of other work to be carried out in the city and province, the reduction in the cost of materials being a factor in the building programme.

Lath is in more abundant supply and prices have reacted slightly.

It is significant of the better feeling of the market that quotations for upper ends of B.C. stock have advanced. Timbers are plentiful, but the yards have comparatively little supplies of other coast stock on hand.

There is a much more cheerful report to be made with reference to U. K. shipments. Some substantial quantities of lumber, including birch, are now going forward. After being quiet for the greater part of the season, exporters are receiving orders to ship stock—an unexpected development arising out of the more cheerful conditions in the U. K. The shipping rate of 100 shillings per standard compares with 300 shillings in the early part of last season and 200 shillings during the latter part. In 1914 the rate was 33 shillings 9 pence, and this gradually increased until it was about 500 shillings during the war, with space scarce at that. The rail rates from Ottawa to this port also show a very substantial increase. It is of interest to note that in 1907 the rate per 100 lbs. of lumber was 3½ cents. In 1914 it was 4 cents, and it now stands at 13½ cents, the chief rise being last year, when it increased 25 per cent.

The Riordan Company is confining its operations to the manufacture of lumber. The lumber interests of the province of Quebec have for many years been strongly represented in the Federal House. Judging from the candidates already nominated, lumber interests will be equally strong in the new Parliament.

Export Outlook as Viewed by Quebec Timbermen

Notwithstanding the slight rift in the dark clouds which still hover over the economic situation of the United Kingdom and Europe in general, the outlook for a demand which will to any extent react in favor of the Canadian export trade of wood to the United Kingdom is not expected to occur until next spring. In the meantime a small number of inquiries have been received by the Quebec exporters within the past month, but not followed by any orders, with the exception of small parcels needed to meet special exigencies of the English buyers.

In the meantime another steamer has arrived in the port of Quebec besides the steamer Mendip Hill, previously mentioned, to take on board a full cargo of timber being shipped to England by Messrs. Cox and Long, and it is stated this will be followed later by a shipment of timber and deals by one of the Manchester Line boats under charter by the Quebec merchants.

Quebec merchants and limit holders, who are closely studying the market, have ceased to place any hope in the United Kingdom market for the present, at least, and are turning to the local, the Canadian and American markets. The local market has to a large extent improved and the retail trade is getting rid of all high value stocks. This has been superinduced by a boom in construction which is destined to continue for years to meet the demand in the housing problem both in the city and district of Quebec. Permits have been granted at the City Hall for the building of 250 private dwellings, 154 of which are now under active construction, and it is expected that next summer permits for the construction of as many more will be applied for, which goes to show that investors are beginning to take courage in their confidence of the future.

The opinions of the Quebec lumber merchants and exporters are varied. In an interview with Mr. Gerard Power, president of the firm of W. & J. Sharples, Regd., he said that until the labor question in England was more settled and Central Europe's economic situation alleviated, the lumber export trade abroad would continue to suffer like all other branches of business and nation-wide activities in line with difficulties in the administration of governments. "This," said Mr. Power, "has caused us to centre our attention in the markets of United States and the farming countries of the western United States and Canada, who have not carried out any construction for years and who are now turning their attention to their needs in this direction, which will put a new life in the lumber business.

"Our American correspondents report a more prosperous position of the people throughout the Southern States, due to the rise in cotton, and the fact that the farmers throughout the country, with the possible exception of those who raise corn, have sold their crops at a profit, and are now liquidating their debts and beginning to buy

View of Mills in Sarnia.

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things they need most. Chief among their needs and, in fact, the only thing the farmer declares he requires most, is lumber. The southern and western farmers of the United States have bought little or no lumber since 1917. If they must purchase their requirements now, it seems to me, and is the opinion of our American correspondents, that it is natural that a large quantity of fir from the Pacific Coast will find its way into the prairie provinces and the bulk of the yellow pine will go to the farmers and the cities of the south and southwest, which are the natural territories for this wood.

"The New York firm, of which I am president, is very sanguine of future business. In addition to the satisfactory results we have had since its establishment only a few months ago, we anticipate a large range of successful business in the near future. The American lumber interests, in their export analysis of the situation, show that the retail lumber yards of the United States are short of four billion, four million, five hundred thousand feet of lumber, giving an average shortage of 150,000 feet in each retail yard throughout the country. Replenishment of stock by retail lumbermen to a normal total would absorb about 70 per cent. of the mill holdings in the United States, and force American interests to come and purchase in the Canadian market.

"In the meantime," said Mr. Power, "the Canadian lumbermen must keep their attention well focused on the Swedish and Finnish invasion of lumber into the American market. We cannot compete with the prices of these foreign exporters, and until their force is spent, or some means taken for protection, it would not be wise to cut many logs this season. We should wait the end of liquidation process and recognize that we cannot compete with Sweden and Norway in consideration of the rate of exchange.

"The pulpwood business is practically dead, but must come to life again, as the American pulp and paper mills, if they wish to continue to manufacture, will require at least 300,000 cords of wood, in addition to their stock.

"As to the cutting of logs, as far as the province of Quebec lumber interests are concerned, this work will be greatly curtailed until the market becomes more settled and the prices stabilized beyond a doubt. In this point the Canadian lumber interests fully realize that they cannot compete with the Swedish and Finland exporters. The only thing that safeguards the market from going to pieces is the conditions in Russia.

Another essential consideration is the fact that the lumber interests in the southern United States are increasing their cut, and under such conditions Canada has to carefully study its production, especially in the face of British conditions, and with a view to stabilizing things quicker, at the same time bearing in mind the Sweden and Finland competition.

Glasgow Visitor Speaks of Timber Conditions Overseas

Mr. J. E. Ralston Mitchell, of the well-known Glasgow firm of Edminston & Mitchell, general dealers in lumber and supplies, arrived in Quebec recently and remained a few days conferring with the lumber interests. Mr. Mitchell, who for many years has been the Scottish agent of the Quebec firm of W. & J. Sharples, Regd., said he had come over to Canada to take observation of business conditions on this side and to learn what was doing in the lumber market.

Speaking of conditions in Scotland and the United Kingdom in general, Mr. Mitchell does not paint by any means a picture of encouragemet as regards the present and the future for another year or more. He said that his attention was called to an article which he read some time ago in the "Canada Lumberman," in regard to conditions in the Canadian lumber business, and the advice to keep on "smiling." He remarked the article was well put, and illustrated the view taken by the trade in the United Kingdom. "We," said Mr. Mitchell, "have been smiling over the business conditions with the hope that there would be a turn for the best, but our smile has been a forced smile, and we are still smiling, but our smile is painfully forced.

"I might say that the chaotic conditions in business do not alone apply to the United Kingdom, but the whole of Europe, and until matters are more settled and ironed over to straighten out the deplorable conditions in Central Europe, we cannot expect a reaction in our favor in the United Kingdom. Labor is, and is not, responsible in a sense. It is the high cost of living, and the fear of the people with money to invest that they will not receive ample return for their money. People will not build houses because of the high cost of material and the fear that they will not be able to receive a sufficient return in rents for their investment. Brick and cement are too costly.

"The Clyde is practically idle, as far as shipbuilding is concerned, and you must know that a great deal of lumber is used in the building of ships.

"The unemployment of labor is due to the high cost of living, and the inability of capital to carry on work under present conditions of high cost of labor and material, as well as the prevailing excessive rates of exchange. Labor will not work for a living wage on account of the Government doles they have been receiving, and notwithstanding that the cost of living that had soared as high as 180 per cent., has come down to 100 per cent. When labor is appealed to work for a living wage until things improve, they reply why work when they can receive an equal amount in doles without working.

"The Government is to blame for not conscripting labor during the war the same as the manhood of the nation was conscripted to do the fighting and not only were subjected to indescribable misery in the trenches and field of battle for a miserable pittance, but ran the risk of being killed or wounded and perhaps maimed for life, while laborers hiking at home were receiving wages they had never dreamed of. Now they are crying out for a continuation of such big pay that the country and the capitalistic interests cannot comply with, and at the same time pay the Government's demands in taxes to meet the war debt and its obligations.

"These are the conditions which are in the main responsible for the unrest and labor conditions in the United Kingdom, and which cannot be ameliorated to any extent for a year or two. They also explain the slump in the lumber market which, however, is further aggravated by the invasion in the United Kingdom with cheap wood from Norway, Sweden, Finland and now from Russia, which is beginning to export its wood. The Balkan States are in desperate straits for money and are selling their lumber at prices that defy Canadian competition. These countries are selling spruce, not as good as Canadian spruce, to the United Kingdom at prices fully 50 per cent. lower than Canada. Spruce deals 9 and 11 inches, and from 22 to 24 feet in length, quite as strong as the Canadian wood and adapted to certain purposes, are coming in to the British market.

"The Balkan countries are eager for money in their hard-up situation, and to make matters worse for the Canadian export trade is the entrance of Russia with its wood. We are thus paying £16 per ton for 9-inch cut, £18 for 11-inch spruce deals, which is 50 per cent. less than can be bought from Canada, whose exporters obtain £25 for 12-inch, 10 to 14 feet long deals, which are sold in small parcels.

"Thus you will realize existing conditions which are bound to last for a year more, or even a longer period, before there is a change that will benefit Canadian lumber in the United Kingdam market. Until this change takes place, there is nothing to do but smile and wait, even if the smile be forced; nevertheless, keep on smiling, which will drive away pessimism."

Says That Lumber Marking is Unnecessary

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York, has been investigating the following amendment recenty inserted in the Canadian Customs Tariff:

> "12A. That all goods imported into Canada are capable of being marked, stamped, branded, or labelled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded, or labelled in legible English or French words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. Said marking, stamping, branding, or labelling shall be as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the goods will permit.
>
> "Provided that all goods, etc., etc."

The effective date of this regulation was originally October 1st, 1921, but it has since been changed to December 31st, 1921. It was stated that under this amendment all lumber and timber imported into Canada would have to be marked, designating the country of manufacture. The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association has made inquiries through Canadian sources, and is submitting to its members the following copy of letter received from Commissioner R. R. Farrow of the Department of Customs and Excise:

"I enclose herewith a copy of the regulation for your information, but I may add that rough and dressed lumber is considered to be exempt from marking."

A sawmill mystery was recently solved at Smith's Falls, Ont. For several weeks the plant was subject to breakdowns. Sometimes belts were broken mysteriously and at other times the machinery went wrong without apparent cause. Alex. Root, lessee of the mill, thought that was something questionable, and a watch was set, which resulted in the confirmation of his suspicions. A youth employed in the mill was found to be the guilty party. Working there under parental compulsion, he disliked his job and sought to get away. Mr. Root will collect a bill of damages from the youth's father.

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WINNIPEG **TORONTO** **EDMONTON.**

Ontario and the East

From inquiries made of representative lumbermen in various parts of Eastern Canada in regard to the market situation, it is generally agreed that conditions are improving, that a better feeling exists and everything in the lumber line is moving along with a little firmer tread and sounder footing than it has for some time past. Of course, the reports differ widely according to the localities from which they emanate, but so far as can be gathered from a composite review of the whole field, it is believed that prices are at least so thoroughly liquidated as to justify the assumption that they have struck bottom.

In the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" several pages were devoted to the opinions expressed by various lumbermen on the logging situation, both present and prospective, and from this representative body of operators there was gained as accurate and complete a photograph of the whole condition in the wood goods line as it is possible to present. The outlook and poise of the industry as a whole was pretty well gauged, and while there were some divergent views in the summaries, the preponderance of opinion was inclined to the belief that 1922 is going to be a pretty fair year in the lumber arena.

In reference to western conditions, a leading Coast representative, in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman," says that at the present time, with the volume of business in export trade and the large increase in California trade, together with the comparatively small stocks on hand at the mills, all things point to conditions being the same in the spring of 1922 as they were in the spring of 1920, when orders were hard to place and shipments were often delayed. It is reported that on the Pacific Coast orders now exceed production by about 25 per cent. "Any of the eastern wholesalers," he declares, "who contemplate doing any volume of British Columbia business should lose no time in getting firmly established and have their buying arrangements perfected, as it is the universal opinion that conditions will soon be the same as they were in 1920."

Conditions in the general lumber situation need not be dwelt upon at length in a market review, as the entire outlook was thoroughly discussed from both an eastern and western standpoint at the regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held on Friday, October 21st, in Toronto. A report of the proceedings of this gathering appears in another column of the "Canada Lumberman," and is well worth perusal, as indicating a better sentiment prevailing all around and a more optimistic outlook.

So far as B. C. forest products are concerned, the upper items are showing signs of considerable strength, and it is learned that rough clear fir, edge and flat-grained flooring, casing, base 5/8 V joint and kindred lines, have been advanced by $5.00 per M. Rough clear fir, edge and flat-grained flooring, 5/8 V joint, cedar bevel siding, etc., are scarce on the Coast at the present juncture, and orders calling for shipments, it is almost impossible to fill owing to the scarcity of stock. Common lumber remains at about the same price level, although mill stocks are becoming broken and it is increasingly difficult to obtain certain widths in some grades. The base price of timbers has also gone up by a couple of dollars. Shingles are maintaining a high level basis, and just whether the recent advances will hold or not remains to be seen. The Mountain stock of soft pine has also been advanced from $5.00 to $10.00.

While eastern consumers of B. C. products have been holding back during the recent advance, to see if the new schedule would "stick" or not, it is the firm belief of eastern men that the new list will hold.

The prices now prevailing in Toronto for certain western lines are:

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4 in., No. 1 and 2 edge grain, $73.00.

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4 in., No. 1 and 2 flat grain, $48.00 (depending upon widths).

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 clear fir, rough, $72.00.
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 clear fir, rough, $76.00.
2 to 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 clear fir, rough, $72.00.
3 and 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 clear fir, rough, $76.00.
1 x 5 and 6 fir, casing, $73.00.
1 x 8 and 10 fir base, $77.00.
1¼ and 1½, 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. stepping, $90.00.
1¼ and 1½, 8, 10 and 12 in. F. G. stepping, $80.00.
1 x 4 to 12 clear fir, D4S, $70.00.
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12, clear fir, D4S, $70.00.
XX shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M, $3.30.
XXX shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M, $5.50.

Hardwoods are beginning to move in considerable quantity and the price for chestnut and red gum has advanced within the last few days, particularly in firsts and seconds. There is a good deal of No. 1 and No. 2 common in all the various lines of hardwoods, and many concerns, which have stock on hand, are trying to make the lower grades sell the higher. Buyers are, however, not anxious to pick up anything below firsts and seconds and selects.

In the upper grades the 1-inch material is mostly in demand. There is a good market, all things considered, in gum, mahogany and walnut, the furniture factories and interior trim producers calling for considerable consignments of these woods at the present time. Whether the revival is permanent or not remains to be seen, as it is predicted in some quarters that furniture factories have been ordered to go slow and to anticipate another lull after the present spurt in getting ready certain lines of home furnishings for the holidays. Elm and birch are in pretty active requisition, but maple is moving very slowly.

Writing to a Toronto firm, a leading southern mill says there has been a big improvement in the demand for lumber in the last thirty days. At least they have been able to book a considerable volume, and they add: "We can't say that first and seconds in lumber as a whole are any stronger than any other. The demand for all grades and thicknesses of red gum and No. 1 common sap is good. The price for uppers is better, and there is an increase in requisitions for No. 1 common and better plain white and red oak. No. 2 common cottonwood is also in good demand. We do not look for a runaway market, although some items of lumber are now getting scarcer. We are of the opinion that it will be only a short time before we are able to get a slightly higher price than is prevailing on some lines. There are all kinds of rumors about there being a big increase in export. This demand has undoubtedly increased some recently but nothing in comparison to what has been talked of. Until the purchasing power of the farmer has increased and the low prices prevailing on farm products ascend, we do not look for any big improvement.

Find Very Little Action in Hardwoods

R. A. R. Allen Lumber Co., of Millbridge, Ont., say that they have finished cutting for the season at their mill. They put in two camps last winter and took out a million and a half feet of logs, 50 per cent. being hemlock and the remainder hardwood. They find that they have considerable of this lumber still on their hands, and will not operate any camps this year unless they get fair contracts.

They add that there are only two companies intending to operate this season in their vicinity, and one of them is forced to do so in order to take off the timber before the lease expires. The wages of men run from $18.00 to $26.00 per month and there are numerous lumberjacks looking for work.

In conclusion, the company say: "We do not care to prophesy about 1922, but we don't see how anybody can sell at any lower figure than now prevails. We find that hemlock is moving a bit, but there is very little action in hardwoods, particularly the low ends. We are holding our hardwoods for a fair price and hopefully looking for better times."

Too Much Depletion by Forest Fires

Robson Black, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, was in Toronto recently and delivered a stirring address before the Kiwanis Club on the importance of Ontario's timber resources. He dwelt upon their need of conservation; in auguration of a scientific system of forestry and additional precaution against the terrible ravages of forest fires; the status of the lumber industry in Ontario; the part which wood plays in all lines of endeavor, and added that the forest is something which should not be mined, but handed down as a heritage for posterity. Business men were asked to take a more active interest in the perpetuation and preservation of our too rapidly diminishing timber assets. Mr. Black declared: "The forest resources of Ontario are in a condition of rapid decline, chiefly through forest fires. One of the best investments Ontario can make at the present time is to turn back into forest protection and constructive forest management from one-half to two-thirds of the total revenue of nearly $3,000,000 received from timber operations."

Logs from Abitibi Company's Camp

There appeared in the last edition of the "Canada Lumberman" a picture of a load of 16-foot pulpwood logs, showing how large a haul can be made by one team of horses. It should have been mentioned that these logs were from a camp of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Limited, of Iroquois Falls, Ont. The camp was located on the Abitibi River and the load contained 320 logs, being 14 feet wide and 17 feet high. The foreman of the camp was Frank Boyer, who is widely known throughout the Abitibi district.

Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, was in Toronto recently attending the annual meeting of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, and also conferring with local lumbermen in regard to the arrangements for the next convention of the C.L.A., which will be held at the King Edward Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday, January 11th and 12th.

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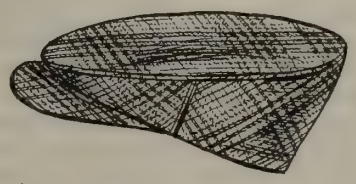

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How Railways Reduce the Heavy Fire Toll

Have Been Transferred from Major Into Minor Cause of Forest Conflagration, Says Clyde Leavitt, Chief Fire Inspector of the Railway Board of Canada—How the Work is Supervised

The progressive depletion of the forests of North America is being brought home to the people of Canada and of the United States as never before. In the latter country, the seriousness of the situaton is now beginning to be really appreciated and much discussion is taking place as to what should be the details of a national program of forestry.

In Canada, likewise, the problem of how to maintain adequate supplies of raw forest material for our hundreds of wood-using industries is receiving more attention at the hands of governmental and private agencies than was ever the case before. Thanks to vigorous educational propaganda, there is increasing appreciation of the essential fact that the forest is a crop, which can be perpetuated by wise use, just as it can be destroyed by unwise use. This is the vital factor in the conservation idea. So far as the forests are concerned, we can eat our cake and have it too, if only we are willing to make some minor present sacrifices in order to prevent devastation and keep the non-agricultural forest lands in a condition to continue the production of valuable tree species.

Obviously, the first and most vital essential in any such program is really adequate protection from forest fires. Where large areas of denuded lands exist, planting may be necessary in order to restore productively, as it may be also in the case of mixed forests where the more valuable species have been removed, leaving only the weed species. However planting is an expensive operation, requiring heavy capital investments and a comparatively long wait for returns. Nevertheless, as in the case of pulp and paper companies and provincial governments in the eastern provinces, it will in many cases be good business policy to adopt a substantial planting policy in the more accessible areas of denuded lands. This however, will be wise only where there is assurance of a high degree of protection of planted areas from destruction by fire.

Clyde Leavitt, Ottawa.
Chief Fire Inspector of Railway Board

No matter how large a program of planting it may be practicable to adopt, there will still be vast areas of cut-over lands which can not possibly be reached in our time by such a program, because of inaccessibility if not because of the great size of the areas in question, where the total cost of planting, including preparation of the ground for this operation would be so enormous as to be beyond the resources of either a government or of the large corporations concerned. On such lands, until they can conceivably be reached in the more or less distant future by a planting program, dependence for continuous forest production must rest upon natural regeneration, as is the case over very large areas in the various countries of Europe. So far as British Columbia is concerned, its favorable climatic conditions make it entirely feasible to depend very largely upon natural means for forest regeneration. To secure results in this way, however, in any part of the country, we must have protection from fires.

We thus come back to the starting point and find that, from whatever angle the situation is approached, protection from destruction by fire is the very keystone of the forest arch.

Very substantial progress in this direction has been made during recent years in all the provinces. It must be said, however, that in no province of Canada can forest protection yet be regarded as having reached a really adequate stage of development. The fundamental obstacle is and always has been the lack of sufficient funds with which to operate. This situation, however, is gradually improving, as substantial improvement has also taken place with regard to other deterrents to efficiency, through the wider adoption of the merit system in the selection of personnel and a better appreciation of the need for paying more adequate salaries in order to secure and retain the services of really competent men.

The general public does not fully appreciate the part which is being played by the railways of Canada in reducing the heavy toll caused by forest fires. In times past, the railways have been charged with enormous destruction of the forests along their lines through fires. caused by railway agencies. In only too many cases must it be said that the charge was well founded, particularly as to fires which occurred during the stage of railway construction. Now, however, the situation is radically changed, and the railways must in all fairness be credited with having been transformed from major into a minor cause of forest fires. Their work in this direction is based upon certain provisions of the Railway Act and upon General Order No. 107 of the Board of Railway Commissioners. dated July 4, 1913, which in turn was very largely upon Order No. 16,570, issued in May, 1912.

A very large percentage of the railway mileage in Canada is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The requirements relative to railway fire protection are briefly as follows:

(1) Rights of way must be maintained free from all unnecessary combustible matter.

(2) Efficient spark arresters must be maintained on all coal-burning locomotives.

(3) The dumping of fire, live coals and ashes upon the right of way is prohibited, unless extinguished immediately.

(4) The use of lignite as locomotive fuel is prohibited, on account of fire danger from sparks.

(5) In prairie sections the Chief Fire Inspector prescribes the plowing of fire guards.

(6) Officers of the Fire Inspection Department are authorized to prohibit the burning of debris upon the right of way during exceptionally dry periods.

(7) The Chief Fire Inspector is authorized to prescribe the establishment of special fire patrols by railway companies through forest sections.

(8) Railway companies are required to instruct section-men, agents contractors, trainmen, and other regular employees, relative to the reporting and extinguishing of fires burning upon or near the right of way. The company is made responsible for the extinguishing of all fires occurring within 300 feet of the track, unless proof shall be furnished that such fires were not caused by the railway.

(9) Each railway company is required to submit a report to the Board with respect to every fire which burns over more than 100 square feet outside the right of way in what is classified as a forest section. These reports are checked and supplemented by officers of the Fire Inspection Department.

The fire protection work of the railway companies is supervised by the field staff of the Fire Inspection Department of the Board. This staff is not a special set of men employed by the Board, but is made up of employees of the various forestry and fire-protective organizations of the Dominion and provincial governments, each such organization working within its own territory, and each such employee being appointed an officer of the Board under a co-operative arrangement established immediately following the issuance of the Board's fire regulations in 1912. This plan for the most part worked admirably during the ten seasons it has been in effect. The railway companies have, with few exceptions, co-operated efficiently, and the fire loss due to railway causes has decreased to a remarkable extent. In many cases, the railways have been effective in checking fires which came in from a distance, and for the origin of which they were in no wise responsible. The credit for the results secured must be attributed very largely to the spirit of co-operation which has existed between the railways, the Dominion and provincial fire-protective organizations and the Board.

BOILERS

Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers

No. in Stock	Diameter	Length	No. Tubes	Diam. Tubes	Working Steam Pressure
2	72 in.	20 ft.	72	4 in.	105 lbs.
3	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	140 lbs.
3	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	120 lbs.
3	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	115 lbs.
1	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	105 lbs.
3	72 in.	16 ft.	90	3½ in.	80 lbs.
1	72 in.	14 ft.	86	3½ in.	100 lbs.
1	66 in.	14 ft.	64	3½ in.	70 lbs.
1	60 in.	18 ft.	78	3 in.	100 lbs.
3	60 in.	16 ft.	44	4 in.	125 lbs.
1	60 in.	16 ft.	58	3½ in.	120 lbs.
1	60 in.	14 ft.	64	3½ in.	100 lbs.
1	60 in.	14 ft.	62	3½ in.	80 lbs.
1	60 in.	12 ft.	74	3 in.	80 lbs.
1	54 in.	12 ft.	64	3½ in.	80 lbs.
1	48 in.	14 ft.	39	3½ in.	100 lbs.
1	34 in.	8 ft.	30	2½ in.	100 lbs.

The above Boilers are in first-class condition and are in stock in our yards ready for immediate shipment, and are complete with fronts and all usual fittings.

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EDGINGS

The Royal Lumber Co., which for a number of years has been at 40 Craig St. East, Montreal, has removed to 1075 Ontario St. East.

G. Gravel, lumber merchant of St. Romuald d'Etchemin, has been selected as Conservative candidate for Levis County, P.Q., for the federal election.

H. A. L. Swan, of Ottawa, secretary-treasurer of the Ottawa Lumberemn's Credit Bureau, is on an extended business trip to the Southern States.

Fire broke out recently in the lumber yards of W. G. Fenwick & Freeman Godwin, West Bathurst, N.B., destroying about three-quarters of a million feet of lumber.

A score of provincial foresters have been engaged during the past month at Camp Borden gathering 360,000,000 red pine seeds for next summer's planting in forestry nursery work.

F. N. McCrea, M.P., president of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, has received the Liberal nomination for the county of Sherbrooke, Que. This is the third time that Mr. McCrea has been nominated for the Federal House.

The new wrapping paper machine, which is being installed by the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. at Iroquois Falls, Ont., will be turning out wrapping paper before the end of the year. The work on the wrapping machine room is going ahead rapidly.

The work of re-vamping the old sulphate mill of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. at East Angus, Que., is going on steadily. The mill will be brought up to date both as regards equipment and shipping facilities. The production has been increased to 90 tons a day.

The officials of the Johnson Line of Stockholm, in declining to accept a cargo of 100,000 British Columbia sleepers for the Sudan, write to the British Columbia authorities in London that all their tonnage in the North Pacific will be needed for the movement of grain, flour and other cargo from the Pacific coast via the Panama canal.

Jacob Malloy, of the firm of Malloy & Bryans, who operate a cooperage plant at 77 Ritchie Ave., Toronto, and have a sawmill at Haliburton, Ont., died recently at his home in Toronto, aged 65 years. Mr. Malloy was a member of the Masonic and Orange Orders, and is survived by his wife and one son, Ross Malloy.

Norman C. Hocken, president of the Hocken Lumber Co., Toronto, whose mills are at West River, has been nominated as the Liberal candidate in East Algoma in the forthcoming federal election. Mr. Hocken has long been a prominent member of the Liberal party and is widely known in lumber circles.

Venie Dutchie, Rogersville, N.B., was, as a result of an investigation which has been conducted by the forest service of the Crown Lands Department, recently charged with setting fires contrary to the fire laws and fined. This is the beginning of a series of prosecutions which will be conducted by the Crown Lands Department for illegal setting of fires.

The sawmill at Waasis, Sunbury County, N.B., owned by Edward Carter of Amherst, N.S., was recently destroyed by fire. The mill had been cutting lumber under contract for the United Lumber Co. of Fredericton, and had just finished the season's operations. All the lumber had been hauled to the railway siding. The loss of the mill is estimated at about $5,000.

A provincial charter has been granted the Metis Lumber Co., Limited, with head office at St. Octave de Metis, Rimouski County, and the amount of the capital stock with which the company will commence its operations will be $85,000. The company is empowered to manufacture, deal, export and import logs, lumber, ties, shingles, pulp, pulpwood, paper, etc.

E. W. Tobin, M.P. for the counties of Richmond and Wolfe, Que., will be the Liberal candidate at the forthcoming election. He is the president of the Brompton Lumber & Manufacturing Company. director of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, and has large lumber interests in the province of Quebec. Mr. Tobin will be Liberal standard-bearer for the sixth time in Richmond and Wolfe during the last twenty-three years.

The Canadian Sawdust Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $100,000 and headquarters in Montreal, has been granted a charter, which covers many lines of activity, among them to carry on business as general contractors and builders, and to manufacture lumber, doors, sashes, mouldings, furniture, etc., and to operate sawmills and generally handle all kinds of builders' materials and supplies, as well as all products or by-products of wood or other materials.

Pulpwood cutters who, at the peak were paid $10.00 per double cord last winter, and afterwards $7.50, are now being paid by pulp contractors at the rate of $4.00 per double cord, and are charged $1.25

for board, which is the same figure as last season. According to the authorities at Fort William, Ont., the number of men employed in the bush in that section, will not be nearly as large as last year, when over 3,000 men were engaged in the camps.

It is reported that lumbering in northern Ontario and Quebec will be carried on to a larger extent than was anticipated two months ago. The cause of the revival is due to the big decline in wages. Skilled workers are being employed at $30.00 a month, while ordinary labor receives $1.00 a day. It is estimated that the lumbering camps are now able to cut, haul and drive logs to their mills for approximately 40 per cent. of the amount paid a year ago, and in addition to this men are much more industrious and efficient.

Prominent match manufacturing concerns in the United States and England have become interested in a plant for the formation of a new match manufacturing company in Canada. Sir Alexander Maguire, chairman of Maguire, Paterson & Palmer, before sailing for Europe, confirmed the report that his company was financially interested in the undertaking, and that the site of the factory will be on the property of the company located at Pembroke, Ont., where a large plant making match splints has been in operation for some months.

The B. C. Spruce Mills have decided to locate their million-dollar plant in a new town springing up from the virgin forest. Promoters of the new concern, after a search for a suitable name for the town, which is located west of Cranbrook, have officially designated it "Lumberton." Recently the first logs were sent through the big flume of the B. C. Spruce Mills' plant at Lumberton, travelling about ten miles an hour, to the mill pond. In a full working day of ten hours, the flume is capable of carrying 5,000 logs.

Chief Mechanic F. Watson, when in Fort William recently, said that he had to make arrangements for the placing of three buoys on Thunder Bay to mark a landing-place for aeroplanes. The three planes have been in service for the Canadian Forestry Department at Sioux Lookout during the past summer and in that time have spent some three hundred hours in the air. Accidents and forced landings have been very few and much excellent work has been done by the aid of the machines. It has been proved conclusively that forest patrol work can be cheaply and efficiently done with flying machines.

From figures submitted by President T. W. McGarry of Toronto, at the annual meeting of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Co., held recently in Vancouver, the company has had a very successful year. The old board of directors was re-elected. Mr. McGarry represented the physical condition of the company to be in good shape. He also reported that during the year the sum of $858,735 had been expended on capital improvements. He stated that no further capital expenditures would be made unless essential to the prosperity of the industry. The company's production of pulp last year was 51,731 tons, as against 47,962 tons the preceding year.

A bulletin issued by the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association for circulation chiefly in the United States that Canadian production of newsprint paper increased from 150,000 tons in 1909 to over 850,000 in 1920. To-day the Canadian newsprint mills are equipped to product about 1,000,000 tons of paper a year, supported by what is claimed to be the greatest potential pulpwood reserves in the world. About 80 per cent. of the output of the Canadian mills is marketed in the United States. During the year ended August 31, American newspaper publishers purchased 637,266 tons of Canadian newsprint, and it is claimed there is no diminution of the American demand for Canadian paper.

At a recent sitting of the Timber Commission for Ontario, James McCreary, lumberman, of Sudbury, stated that he received $1,000 from W. C. Cochrane of Sudbury to withdraw his tender in connection with the sale of timber in the townships of Groves and St. Louis. It appears that Mr. Cochrane was a joint tenderer of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills for this concession, and Cochrane was given the pine, while the balsam and spruce went to the Spanish River Co. Col. Thomas Gibson, vice-president of the company, contended that it was a perfectly legitimate thing to secure the withdrawal of Mr. McCreary's tender, and said he was prepared to give the Commission instances of where such practices had been upheld by the courts.

When shipbuilding activity began to decline some time ago, the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Port Arthur, of which James Whalen is president, definitely turned to the manufacture of pulp and paper-making machinery. Now that the latter industry is somewhat depressed and few extensions are being carried out, the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co. has begun the manufacture of low-pressure boilers for heating purposes. Thus the company will endeavor to keep its plant occupied for the present, as it is not expected that there will be any early revival of shipbuilding. Net earnings of the company for the year ended June 30th last were $61,909, compared with $301,214 in 1920. The only vessel construction was the completion of one 3,000-ton and one 4,000-ton freight steamer. The company's inventories are naturally heavily reduced, and total assets are correspondingly lower at $3,693,585, compared with $5,982,162 in the previous year.

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"SUPERIOR" LATH MACHINE
With Bolter on Same Frame

Capacity 4000 lath per hour using two saws
Room for a third.
Suitable for small operations

PRICE $220 f.o.b. cars, Fredericton, without saws

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"By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible

"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.

We manufacture and install systems complete

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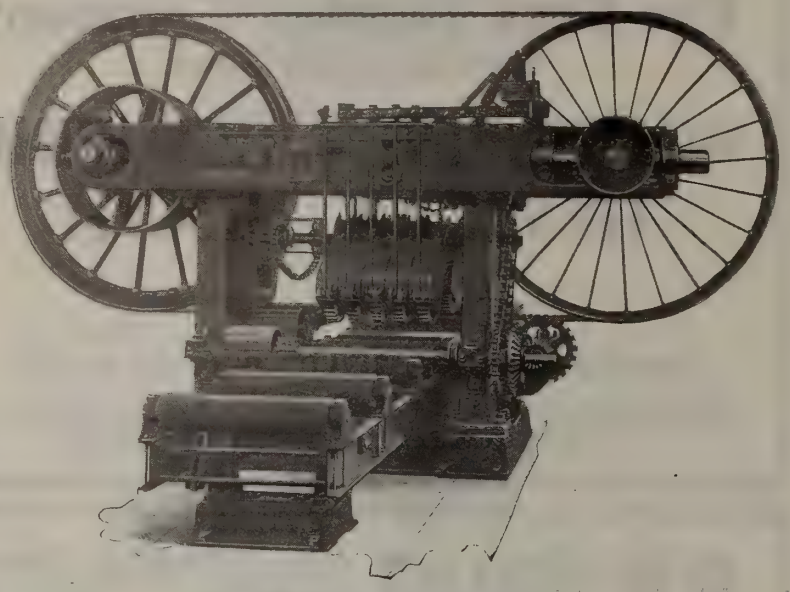
156 Duke St., Toronto



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Clark Line of Saw Mill Machinery

It is the product of 40 year's experience—a line that has an enviable record for accuracy, speed and economical operation.

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A Joly de Lotbiniere	Leclercville, Quebec
Shepard & Morse Lumber Company	Gaspe, Quebec
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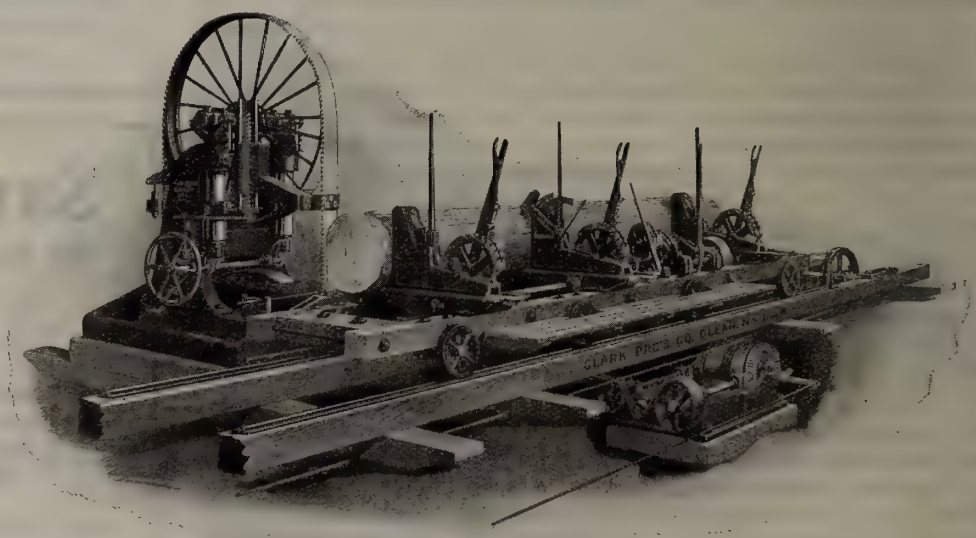
Keenan Brothers	Owen Sound, Ontario
Saguenay Lumber Company	Escoumains, Quebec
F. & M. Lumber Company	Escourt, Quebec
Red Fir Lumber Company	Vancouver, British Columbia

North Pacific Lumber Co.	Barnet, B. C.
Ocean Falls Co., Ltd	Ocean Falls, B. C.
Alberta Lumber Co.	Vancouver, B. C.
Rat Portage Lumber Co.	Vancouver, B. C.
St. Lawrence Pulp & Lbr. Co.	Grand Pabos, Quebec
Pugh & Livingston	Dorr, B. C.
Dominion Sawmills	Taft, B. C.
Bathurst Lumber Co.	Bathurst, N. B.
British Canadian Lbr. Co.	Vancouver, B.C.



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The Old Camp Stove

CAMP HEATER

No.	Length of wood	Diameter of Steel Body	Weight
30	30	18	100
38	38	23	150
44	44	23	160
50	50	23	175

SUPPER is over. Pretty soon the pipes are drawing good and the men are gathered 'round the faithful old stove—glowing red, and radiating warmth and good cheer. The old, old yarns go the rounds once again and Red McTavish is sure to give his usual turn at the fiddle. Maybe a passing preacher or a "Y" man is there to lead the sing-song before everybody turns in for the night.

What a big part the stove plays! It is the centre of the evening's activities. And so it has been for a good many years. Even the old timers can't remember when it first came. Look at it closer. The name is there. It is an "ADAM HALL"!

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Ovens, widths	Depth	Height Fire Boxes,	Wood
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Confident that meals will be on time and well cooked

McClary's
ALGOMA RANGE

Camp equipment when bought must be retained. When everything is set, there is no opportunity to change a faulty utensil. Stake your faith on the real goods—they will give you satisfaction when the testing time comes.

There are no regrets when McCLARY'S ALGOMA RANGE stands in the Cook's shack. Sturdy, strong and massive, splendidly finished with every angle strengthened and all vital parts protected, the Algoma Range insures complete satisfaction. The boys will be confident that meals will be on time and well cooked.

There is the leveled clear cooking surface of cast iron with the unusually large area—the big capacity oven—the nicely proportioned firebox and the efficient operation. No fancy trimmings to bother the chef; just a plain business-like range specially built for camp life.

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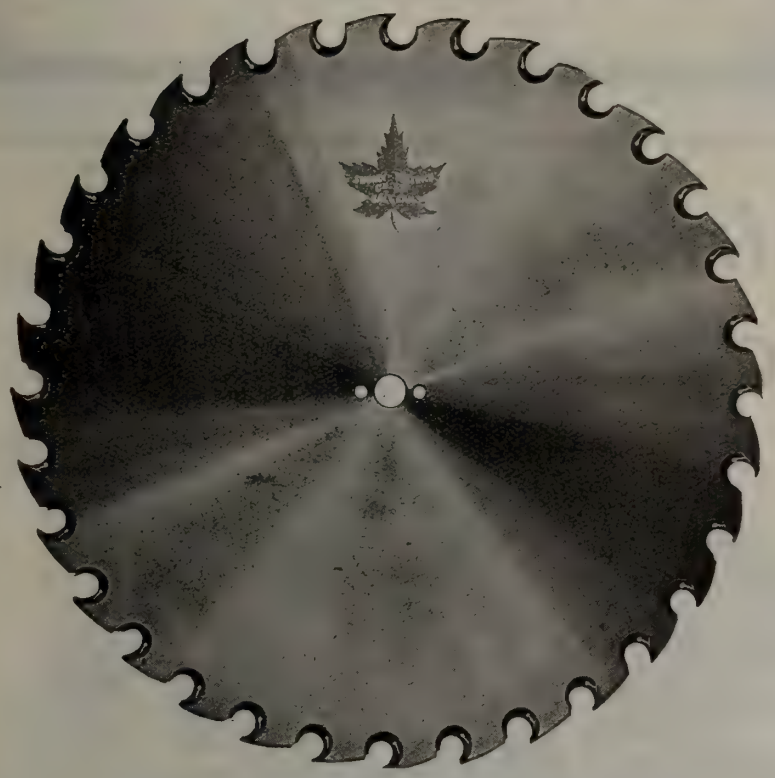

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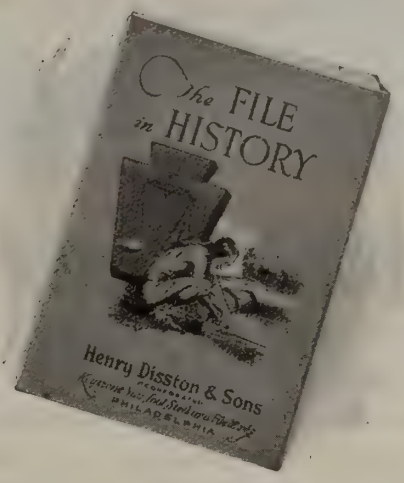

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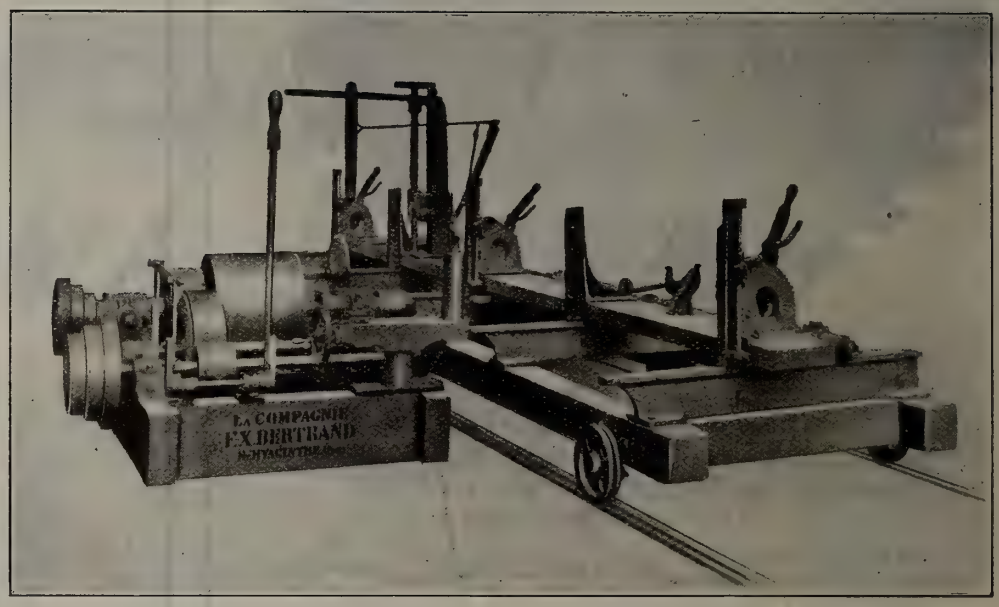

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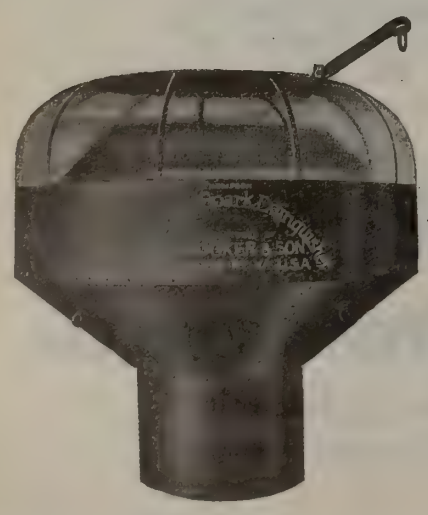

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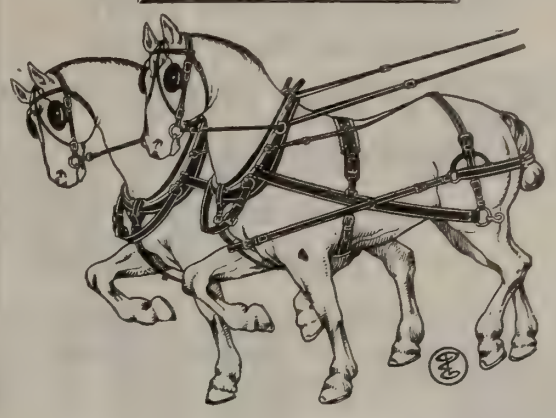

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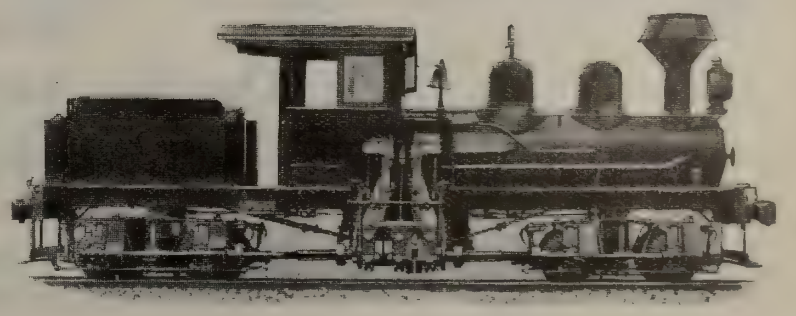

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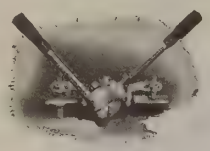

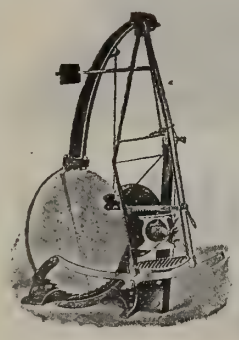

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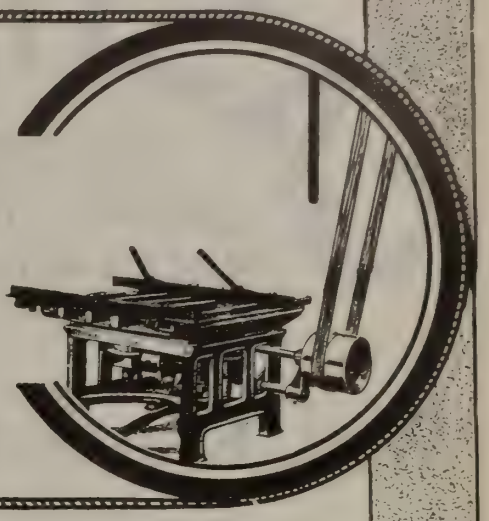

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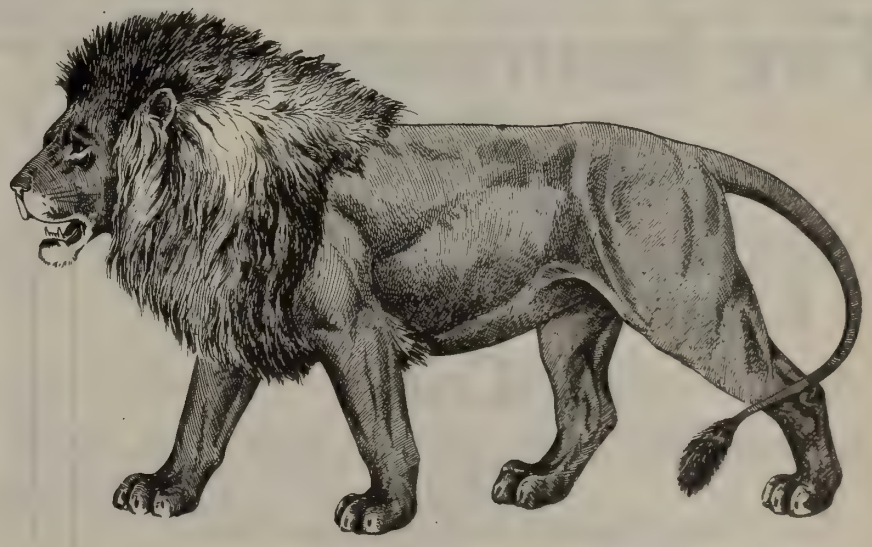

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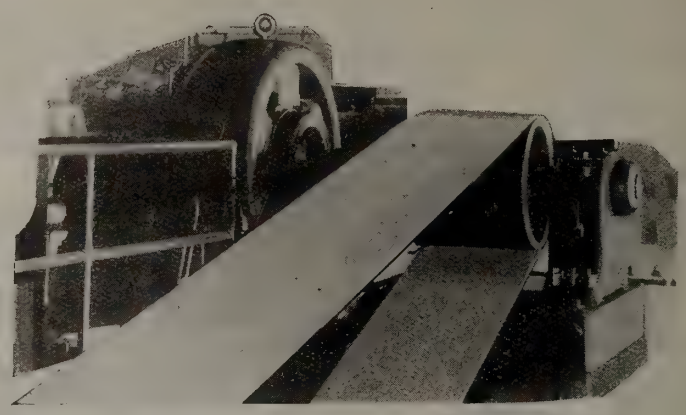

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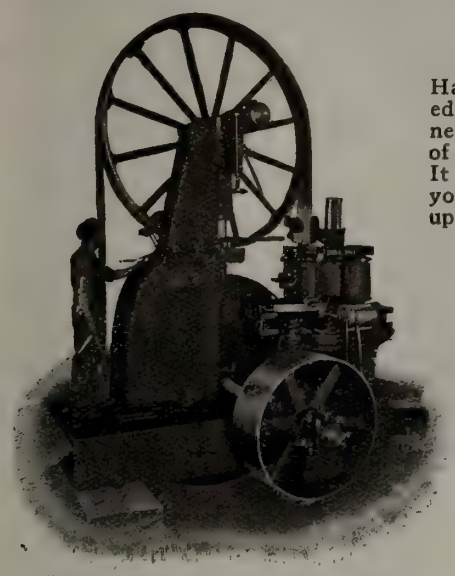

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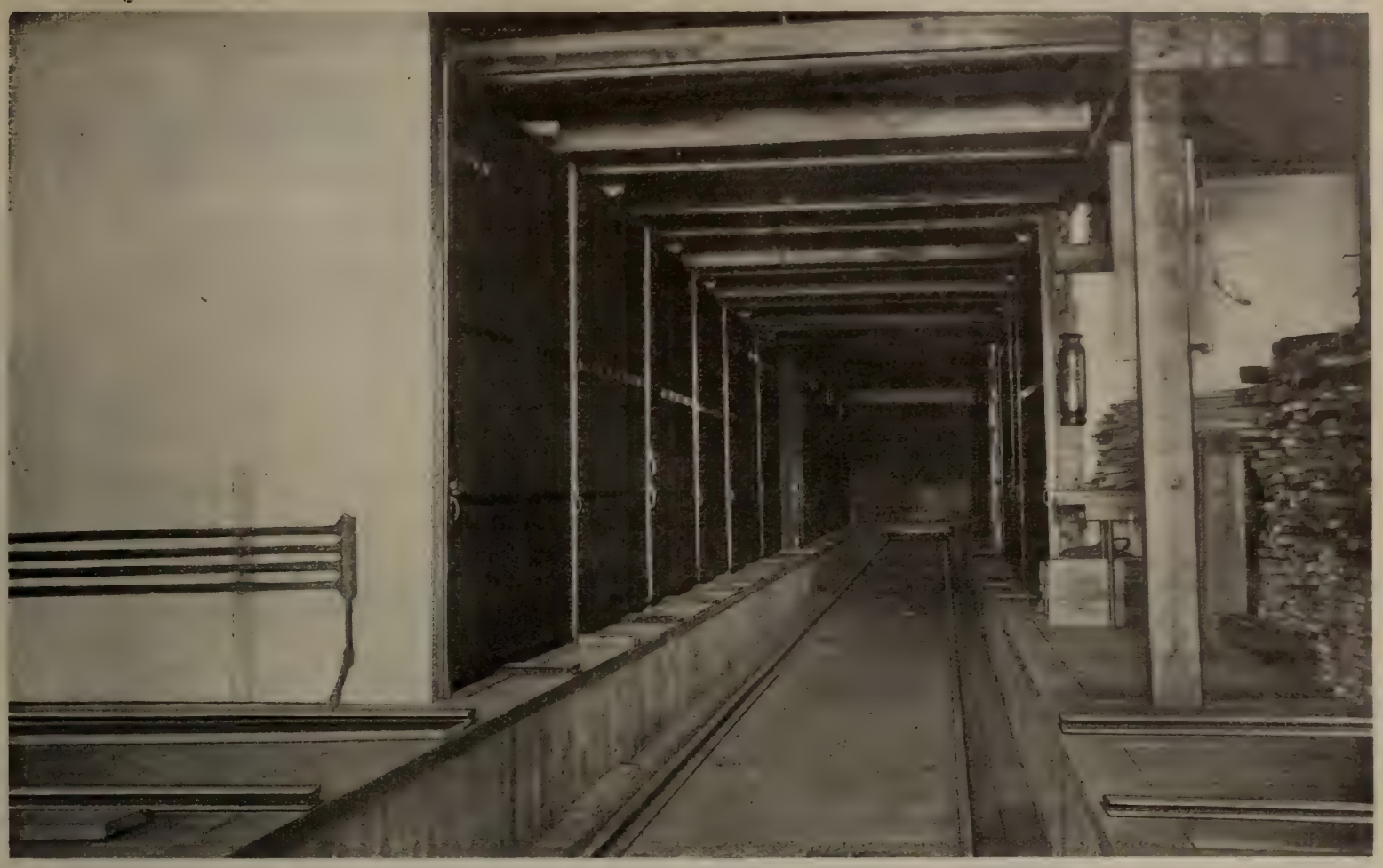

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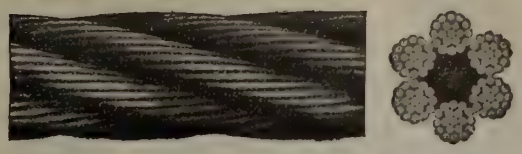

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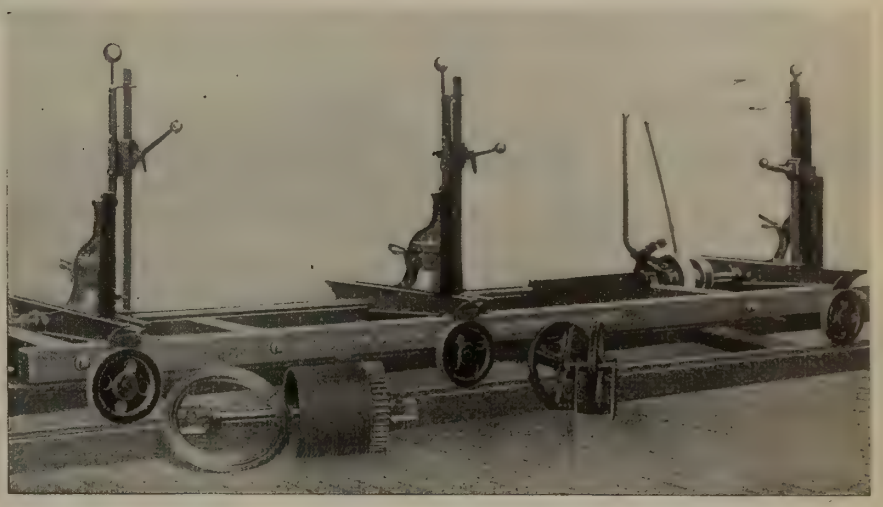

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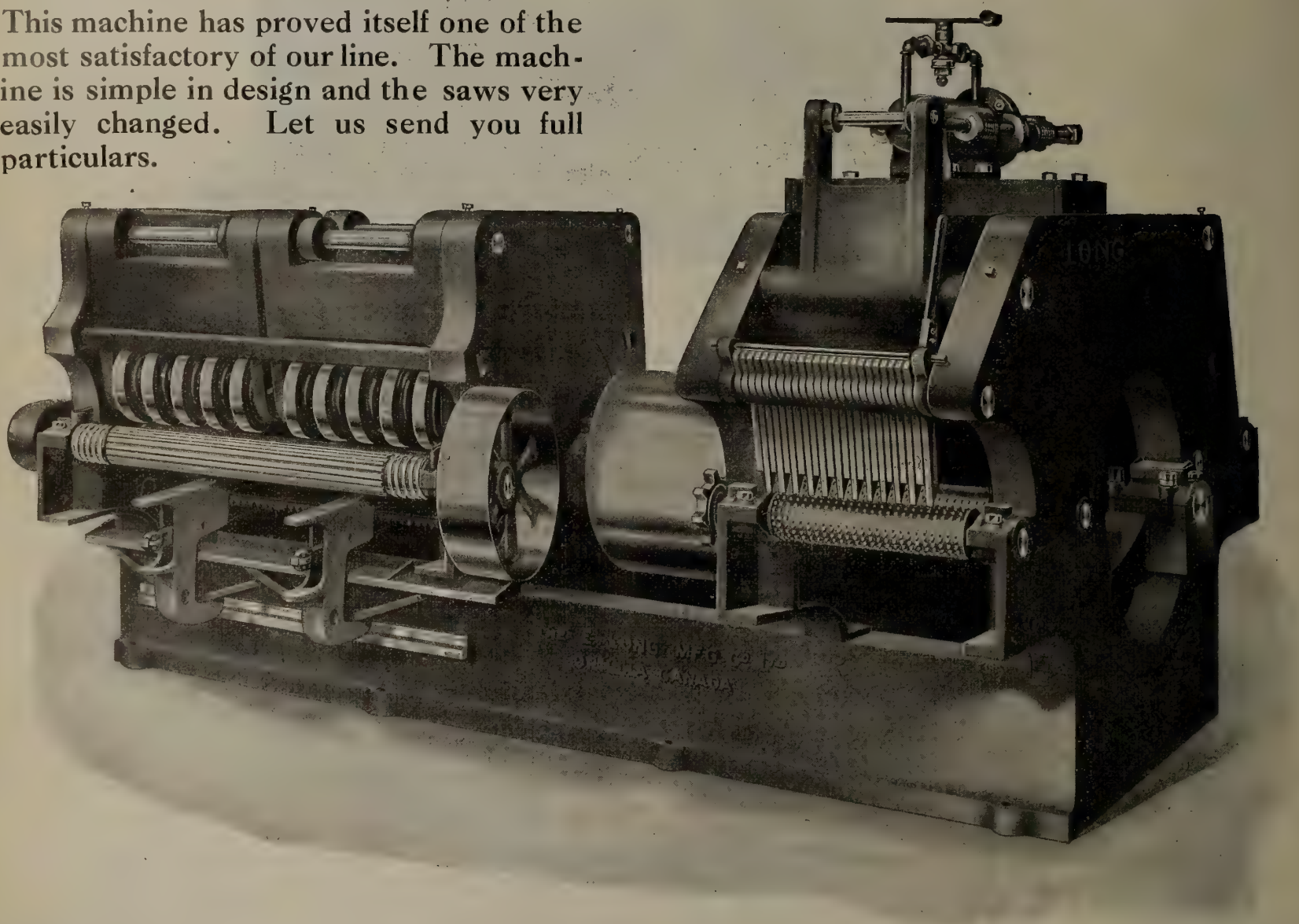

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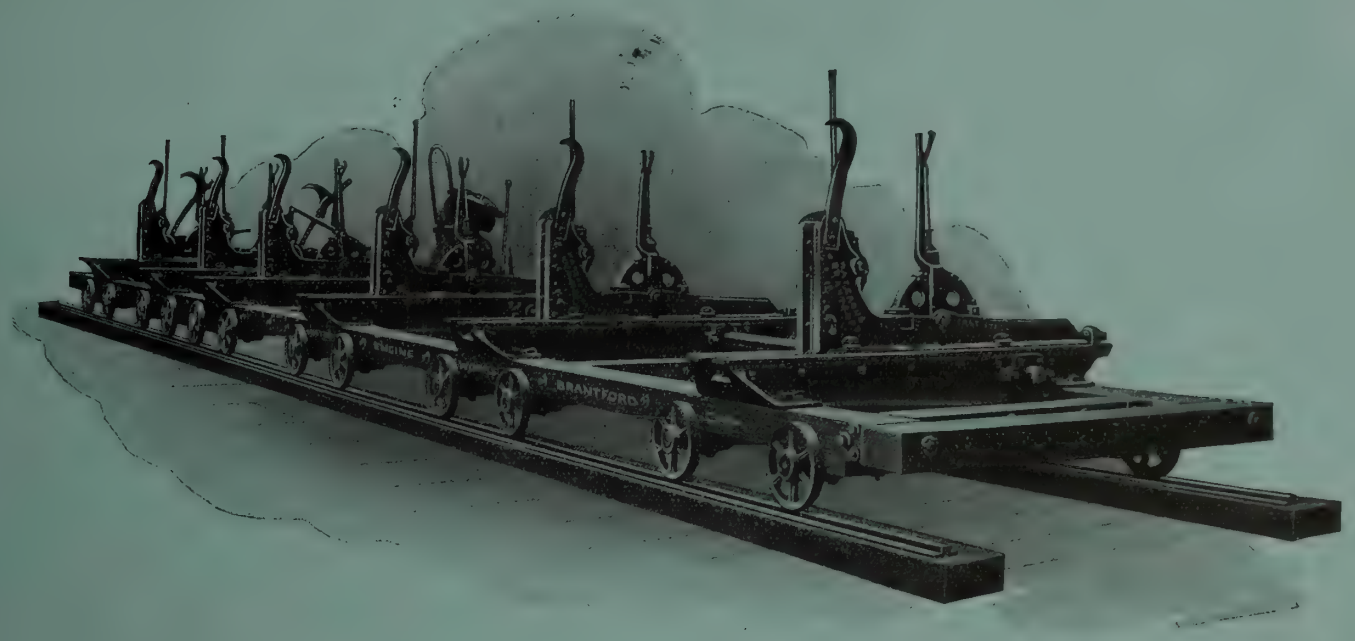

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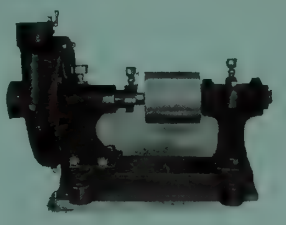

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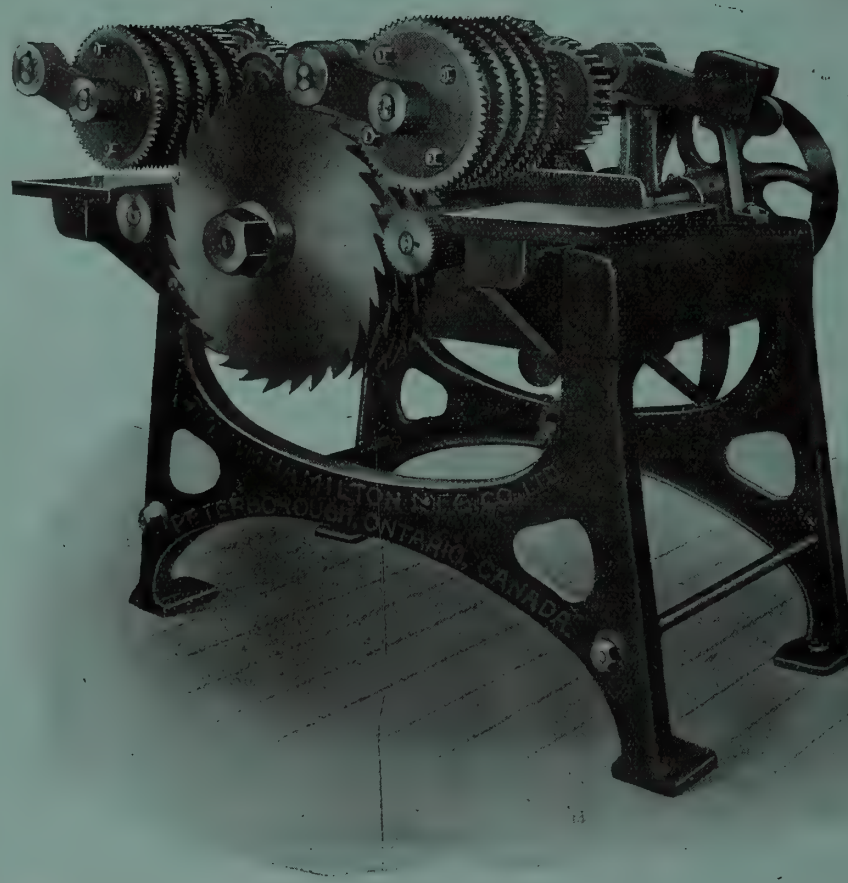
"Hamilton" Lath Mill

All iron frame, exceptionally heavy, rigid and strongly braced, top and bottom rolls power driven. Extra wide table.

Carries six 14" saws.

Guaranteed capacity 50,000 lath in ten hours.

Get Our Special Catalogue



"Hamilton" Lath Bolter

Extra heavy all iron frame, Feed Rolls driven, top and bottom, fitted with adjustable steel guide.

Carries four 20" saws. Saws readily changed for filing.

Both of above Machines Carried in Stock

We also manufacture single end Bolters, double end Picket Machines, and also Combined Lath Mill & Bolter for use where space in your mill is limited.

Write us for prices.

WILLIAM HAMILTON CO., LIMITED, Peterboro, Ontario

Agents:—J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

White Pine **Red Pine**

Spruce **Hemlock**

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS

We have large stocks of the above for prompt shipment.

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15 Toronto Street MAIN 795-6 TORONTO

Knox Brothers, Limited

For Direct Shipments from Pacific Coast and Quebec Mills our facilities are unsurpassed and seldom equalled.

At Vancouver, we carry complete stocks of
FIR, CEDAR, PINE

At Quebec, we carry a full line of rough and dressed B.C. FIR and large stocks of QUEBEC SPRUCE.

We specialize at Quebec in mixed cars of Fir or Spruce and Fir and dressing in transit.

Dressing Mill :
P.O. Box 27, Lauzon, Que.
(opposite Quebec City.)

Head Office :
513 Drummond Building, Montreal

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LUMBER MANUFACTURERS **CUTLER, ONTARIO**

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments by Rail or Water

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

LUMBER and LATH

WHITE PINE——NORWAY PINE

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

White and Norway Pine

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433 Coristine Building, MONTREAL, Canada.

Are the Authorized Agents for the

Associated Importers, Limited

of London, England

Owners of the

British Government Lumber Stocks in the Quebec and Lower Port Districts

to whom all enquiries for any of these goods must be sent

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LIMITED

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Head Office - Toronto

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A. E. Richards: Mgr.

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SPENCER, LOCK & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND

Representing Exclusively in Province of Ontario
The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Retailer:—

You are fully acquainted with our Mill Run White Pine Strip that is put up absolutely square edged and contains little or no box, but

Have you seen our No. 1 Mill Cull?

This Cull when dressed yields a large percentage of grade higher than Mill Cull and the 4, 5 & 6 inch will make an exceptionally good No. 2 Flooring that is only excelled by our Mill Run Strips.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO. LTD.

626 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Phone Main 3153

White Pine
Red Pine
Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,775	.....	2,100	1,800
1″	41,300	730	5,400	4,000
1¼″	121,000	4,500	102,000	22,000
1½″	39,000	800	45,000	68,000
2″	33,800	.....	42,000	96,000
2½″	34,500	.....	56,000	37,500
3″	47,500	.....	14,500	38,500
4″	25,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1″	74,000 ft.
1¼″	5,000 ft.

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	112,500	.....	176,900	45,500
1¼″	5,900	.....	33,600	12,500
1½″	3,000	.....	47,700	36,300
2″	8,000	.....	22,200	64,900
2½″	6,500	.....	3,300	2,200
3″	25,700	.....	4,500	3,300
4″	5,900	.....	.....	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S.W. & No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1″	36,000	1,000	17,000	89,000
1¼″	151,800	300	80,200	199,200
1½″	77,500	.....	42,000	.....
2″	16,200	.....	17,300	116,200
2½″	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3″	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4″	1,500	.....	.....	.....

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
1″	28,200	9,000	2,800	1,000
1¼″	2,100	300	3,000	.....
1½″	18,300	6,000	5,000	400
2″	12,000	5,500	16,600	2,000
2½″	7,000	.....	.....	.....
3″	57,400	20,800	12,000	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	29,300	10,000	11,500
1¼″	12,000	11,325	.....
1½″	15,000	17,300	9,500
2″	11,000	2,000	5,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 C.
1″	7,000	1,700
1¼″	4,000	.....

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	6,000	12,000	7,000
5/4	13,400	7,800	.....
6/4	9,900	3,500	.....
8/4	22,100	22,500	3,600

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	16,000	6,000	200	2,100
1¼″	.....	400	.....	12,000
1½″	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2″	.....	5,700	10,400	25,800

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	22,000	8,000	200
10/4	10,250	23,000	1,800

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	2,200	2,400	11,600	2,500
1¼″	800	1,500	2,050	300
1½″	1,600	11,300	25,000	2,600
2″	.....	18,200	16,200	3,300
2½″	6,000	13,000	5,700	500
3″	2,500	8,580	7,200	1,700
4″	.....	400	375	.....

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅜″	1,000	.....	.....	.....
½″	100	.....	.....	200
⅝″	9,150	1,000	16,900	3,000
¾″	227,800	360,000	112,000	35,000
1″	39,300	86,000	85,200	210,000
1¼″	14,300	1,100	5,000	800
1½″	97,300	66,000	18,000	2,400
2″	62,000	117,000	65,000	22,500
2½″	164,800	56,500	3,000	400
3″	77,800	65,800	14,400	10,000
3½″	5,50	3,000	1,500	.....
4″	76,000	27,500	6,000	3,000

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅜″	24,200	.....	.....	.....
¾″	204,000	340,000	68,800	9,500
⅝″	4,000	77,000	42,600	2,000
1″	48,200	46,000	126,400	118,000
1¼″	39,700	4,600	300	2,000
1½″	168,900	40,200	40,000	5,200
2″	110,500	144,000	77,000	30,000
2½″	78,100	21,000	3,700	2,200
3″	28,800	20,500	7,000	5,000
4″	18,600	8,900	.....	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,700	.....	9,700	500
1″	21,200	5,400	2,500	1,400
1¼″	2,000	.....	.....	.....
2″	.....	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½″	6,500	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18″ & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13″ & up	Bright Saps
⅝″	2,500	18,000	.....	20,800
1″	3,300	41,000	10,000	9,200
1¼″	1,300	24,300	.....	3,700
1½″	8,300	19,100	.....	13,000
2″	1,200	.....	.....	.....
2½″	.....	10,800	.....	6,000
3″	.....	27,900	.....	.....
4″	.....	16,500	.....	.....

POPLAR (continued)

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝″	27,000	31,300	800	.....
1″	19,000	111,900	78,800	27,000
1¼″	3,000	5,700	19,000	.....
1½″	11,700	43,000	4,500	5,000
2″	3,700	12,500	24,500	800
2½″	3,700	1,500	.....	500
3″	.....	8,400	47,000	9,000
4″	200	300	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	600	.....	14,400	1,000
1¼″	2,200	21,300	1,200	1,600
1½″	125	200	100	.....
2″	100	4,500	1,100	.....
2½″	.....	145	45	.....
3″	110	50	250	.....
4″	25	500	1,200	.....

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
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MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

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P B
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

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CARDBOARD : SPRUCE LUMBER
SULPHITE : LATHS and TIES
GROUNDWOOD PULP : CEDAR SHINGLES
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on North and South Shores of
the St. Lawrence and
The Sanguenay

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The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

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Hardwood

—when you need it

—as quick as you need it

FROM our Logansport, Indiana, Service Yard (near South Bend) we are able to make hardwood delivery in half the time usually required because we have exceptional car facilities.

Our capacity at this yard is 5,000,000 feet —consisting chiefly of Ash, Elm, Maple, Oak, Poplar and Hickory. Delivery of any of these items—all of the highest quality— can be made just as you want them.

And by that we mean that we will fill your order to satisfy you absolutely—you to be the judge of satisfaction.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

650 Farmers' Trust Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

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Fassett, Quebec

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT

LAY & HAIGHT

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Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

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SPRUCE

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Registered Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

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Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars

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BARGAINS IN Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

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LIMITED

26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

Quality Then Service

Write Us for Prices On

4/4, 8/4,	Hemlock Merch.	grade
6/4, 8/4, 12/4,	Hard Maple,	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
4/4, 6/4,	Beech	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
4/4, 6/4,	Basswood	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
8/4, 12/4,	Elm	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
4/4, -	Elm	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
Three Cars,	5/4 Birch	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
Two Cars,	8/4 Birch	No. 1 Com. & Btr.

Wiarton Lumber Company Limited

Wiarton, Ont.

This stock is in first class Shipping condition.

Mr. Retailer;—

Patronize Home Market—Quick shipment, dry stocks of Pine and Spruce. Get our prices.

Mr. Millmen;—

Wanted Ontario Hemlock.
What stocks have you to offer?
Mail us stock sheets.

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and
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(Late of Hart and McDonagh)

Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

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Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling
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FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

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Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

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Send List Showing Widths and Lengths
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and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

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Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

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Limited

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Lumber, Lath
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Doors, Windows, Architraves and all kinds of Mill Work, done by experts.
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Canadian Softwoods
Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Etc.
To the Mill Man—What have you got in Lath and 5/8 Spruce?

DR. BELL'S
Veterinary Wonder Remedies
50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S. Kingston, Ont.

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Estimator and Valuator
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Timber Limit Mapping a Specialty
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Mill-cuts in

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Hemlock
Birch
Elm
Maple

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RUBBER and LEATHER
We have on hand for immediate delivery a large stock of new and second hand rubber belting, second hand leather belting, garden and steam hose, rubber packing, wire cable, vises, chain blocks and all other mill supplies at sacrifice prices. Send us your requirements and get our quotations.
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We are in the market to purchase a block of dry Hemlock 1 and 2 inch from 50,000 to 200,000 ft. quote price at shipping point also F.O.B. cars, Toronto. Would prefer to have the 2" stock saw-sized at the mill and 1" stock dressed to requirements, also cars made up to width and length as required.
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Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic, Freight Hoists, etc. Grey Iron and Brass Castings. Special machinery built to order. The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

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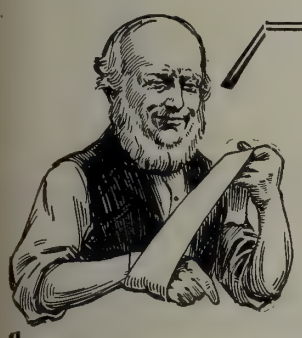

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Nothing to equal
MINARD'S
KING OF PAIN
for Sprains & Bruises

THE first thing to do when you have an injury is to apply Minard's famous Liniment, It is antiseeptic, soothing, healing, and gives quick relief.
The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states: "I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."
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Some Snappy Suggestions

For Quick Sale

All 1920. Cut.

60M' 1 x 4/7 - 10/16 M. R. W. P.
19M' 6 x 6 - 8/16 " "
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60M' 1 x 7 - 10/16 Box & Com. W. P.
100M' 1 x 4 - 6/16 No. 2 Jack Pine
50M' 1 x 5 - " " " "
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Jack Pine—sound and square edged.

Will make good sheeting and under flooring.

Canadian General Lumber Co.
Limited
FOREST PRODUCTS
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FIR Timber and Finish, CEDAR Shingles and Lumber

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White Pine

Nice stocks at Midland, Ont. All sizes and qualities.

Spruce

Western Northern Eastern

Rough or dressed

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DRY STOCK *WELL SAWN* *PROMPT SHIPMENT*

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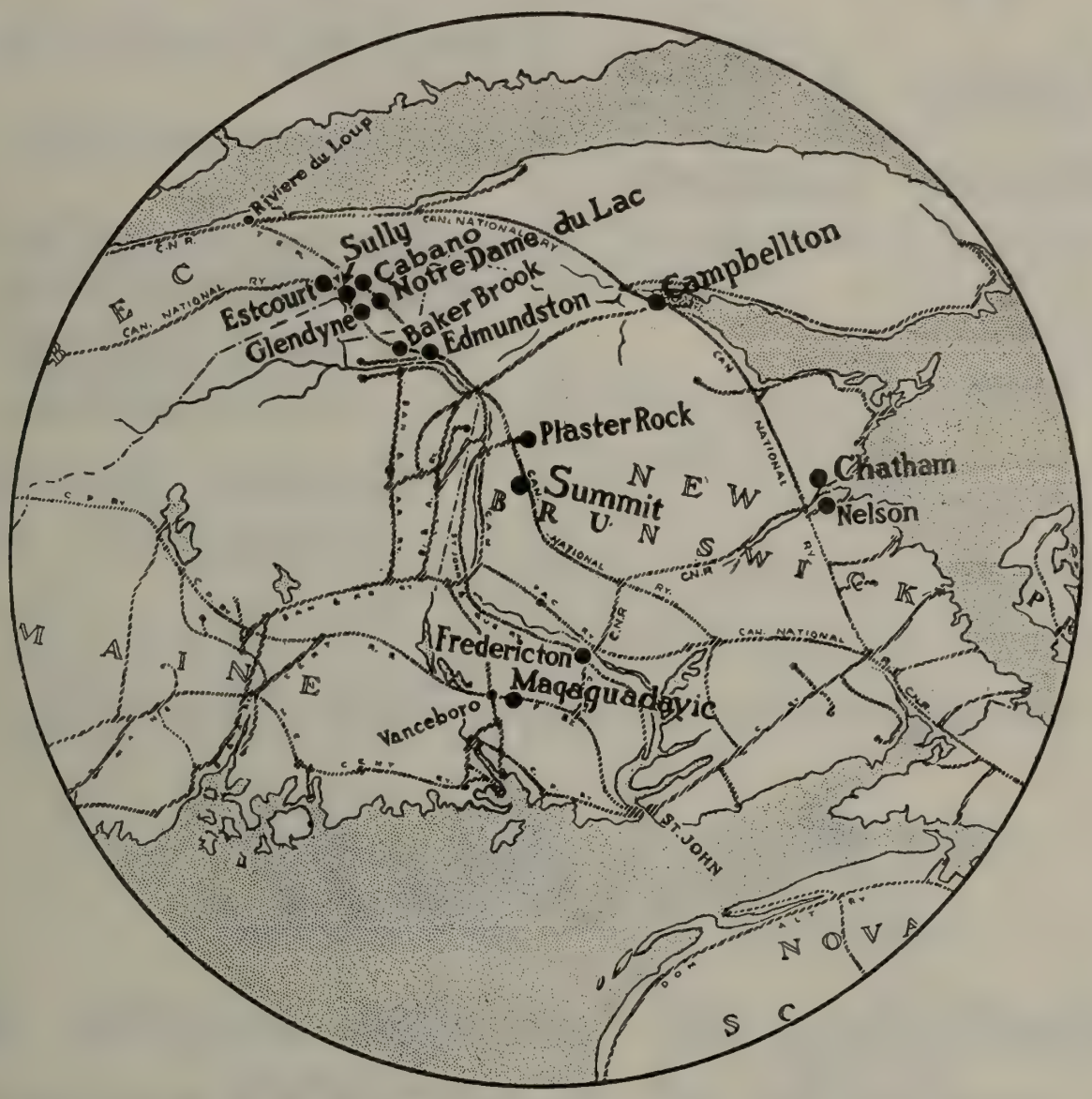
Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
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Bleached Sulphite. Rough and Dressed Spruce. White Cedar Shingles. Railway Ties
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Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of the

Finest Grades of Hard and Softwood Lumber.

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Our agents are in daily touch with all the buyers in the United Kingdom. Send us your lists with full particulars. Our agents assume the delecredere risk on buyers.

EVERYTHING IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Ties, Posts, Sash, Frames, Doors, Mouldings, etc.

Dressing and matching in Transit

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Lindsay. Ont.

Mixed Cars - Uppers and Commons
Rough Clears and Fir Uppers
Coast Stocks of all kinds

Send us your inquiries

Gibson, Merrick and Lindsay Co., Limited

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LongBell

advertising in October spoke to an audience of 26,500,000 persons.

Every advertisement urged:

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② Build with LongBell Lumber,

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Arkansas Soft Pine

Satin-like Interior Trim

Soft, close-grained, light-weight common lumber

The South's Finest Lumber *for all 'round yard stock*

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Makes permanent customers of casual buyers—thousands of dealers know it; more thousands can prove it with a trial car.

Write { The Mills for quotations
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All stock bearing the Arkansas Soft Pine registered trade-mark is manufactured and sold exclusively by the following companies:

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OAK
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WHITE PINE AND
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ESTABLISHED 1818
Head Office: Union Bank Building, Quebec
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Dry Lumber for Prompt Shipment

Soft Elm	4/4"	to	12/4",	all	grades
Basswood	4/4"	to	6/4",	"	"
Hard Maple	4/4"	to	16/4",	"	"
Soft Maple	4/4"	to	12/4",	"	"
Birch	4/4"	to	12/4",	"	"
Beech	4/4"	to	8/4",	"	"

Hardwood Hearts, 4x4, 4x6, 5x5.

We Solicit Your Inquiries.

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LUMBER

Hardwood for October Delivery

Birch 4th Quality and Better

90 M.—1″ x 4″ and Wdr. x 6/13 ft.
75 M.—1¼″ x 4″ and Wdr. x 6/13 ft.
80 M.—1½″ x 4″ and Wdr. x 6/13 ft.
110 M.—2″ x 5″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.
90 M.—2½″ x 5″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.
135 M.—3″ x 5″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.
125 M.—4″ x 6″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.

Also a large quantity of every descriptions in SPRUCE and JACK PINE.

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White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hardwood Lumber and Lath

ESTABLISHED 1893 INCORPORATED 1916

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Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS
of every description

This Week's Specials

1 Car 8/4 B. C. Clear Spruce
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1 Car 4/4 & 6/4 FAS Red Gum
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2 Cars 4/4 to 16/4 FAS Honduras Mahogany
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1 Car 3/16 & 1/4 Cottonwood Panels
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VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

Coast and Mountain Lumber

We ship only from reliable mills.
We sell only wholesale accounts.
Our Vancouver representatives follows up shipment of all orders.

Lumber, Timber, Shingles, Doors.

ROSE-McLAURIN LIMITED

WHOLESALE LUMBER

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Phone 521 **Box 792**

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Woodstock - Ontario

WHY NOT?

Let Us Ship You a MIXED Car of

Western Soft Pine, Fir, Larch and Lath

We can sort up your yard in one car

TRY US

British Columbia Stock always in Transit

FOR SALE

3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

150 M. 1 in. merchantable pine 4 in. & up.

350 M. 2 in. " " 4 in. & up. 8 ft. & up. 75% 6 in. & up. Average length 12 ft.

200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.

Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

Basswood

1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in.,
Dry Basswood

Dry Birch Stock

All thicknesses and grades in

Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and **Brown Ash**

Spruce, Hemlock and Pine

Can saw to order at MacDonald's Siding

Let us quote on your requirements

HART, HAMILTON & JACKSON

in new quarters

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We Specialize In

Yellow Pine, Gum Squares and Oak.

Get Our Prices on

Spruce, Hemlock and all Canadian Hardwoods

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All Western Lumber

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34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

Oats, Corn, Mill Feeds and Hay

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We're a specially equipped to serve the camps with Oats and Corn either sacked or in bulk, having them in nearby positions at all times

Write, Wire or Phone for Prices

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

Stock on Hand in Kitchener

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

3000 Ft.	4/4x10" & up, Qtd. White Oak FAS	
12000 "	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	
15000 "	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	
2680 "	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	
4700 "	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	
400 "	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	
4000 "	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	
5000 "	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	
8000 "	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	
2000 "	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	
15000 "	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	
10000 "	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	
25000 "	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	
12000 "	4/4x3" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B	
25000 "	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut	
2000 "	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut	
32000 "	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut	
5000 "	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B	
10000 "	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B	
10000 "	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B	
43000 "	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B	
1000 "	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.	
12000 "	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B	
15000 "	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B	
5285 "	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B	
6000 "	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.	
12000 "	4/4 Hard & Soft Maple No. 3 C&B	

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber

207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

R. Imrie Lumber Company

18 Toronto Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 580

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Enquiries solicited for

HEMLOCK, SPRUCE, WHITE PINE, RED PINE, JACK PINE, LUMBER, LATH, PILING

Prices on Coast and Mountain Stock as required

TO MANUFACTURERS :—

SEND US PARTICULARS OF WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL AND LOWEST PRICES

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

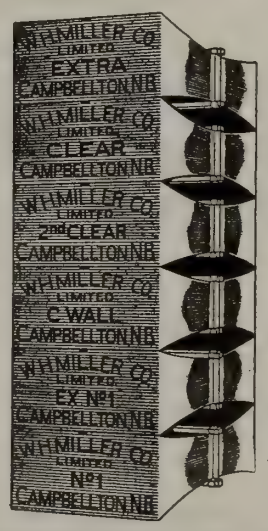
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12'

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



We Specialize in—

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc

Shipments by Rail and Water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD.

Campbellton, N. B.

Power Lumber Company Limited

Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at :

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On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East of Quebec City

Also Mills at :

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All Kinds of Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

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LIMITED

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We invite your inquiries on
EASTERN CEDAR POLES and B. C.
WESTERN CEDAR POLES and PILING
We have a stock of each.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

We Offer You

Extra Good Service

on

Timbers
Heavy Joists
Plank
and
Yard Dimension

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited
New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

WHEN ORDERING--- WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE FOR

STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS
COMMONS, UPPERS OR SHINGLES

Good Stock and Prompt
Shipment Assured

COAST & MOUNTAIN LUMBER CO.
Successors to FRED W. HADWIN
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FOR SALE

2 million White Cedar Shingles xx-xxx and xxxx also 2 millio feet Hemlock 1″ and 2″ in blocks of 500 M.

Write for prices

McGibbon Lumber Co., Ltd.
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White Pine Mill Run

6/4 x 4	6/4 x 6	6/4 x 10
6/4 x 5	6/4 x 8	6/4 x 12

Also 4/4 & 8/8 Stock in assorted widths
All 10 to 16′ Large percentage 16′

Taft-Davis Lumber Co., Ltd.
600 JACKSON BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Prices Up—Stocks Low

"Your Time to Buy is NOW"

Straight Cars Uppers

Mixed Cars Uppers & Commons

Straight Cars Dimension

Douglas Fir

Western Hemlock

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ENGELMANN

Uniform Grades

Guaranteed

WHITE

Daily Capacity 100,000 Feet

SPRUCE

(Air and Kiln Dried)

Superior Manufacture

LUMBER

Stock 10,000,000 Feet

We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

Mountain Lumber Manufacturers

or

Mississippi Valley Grades

LATH

Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

Shelving, Drop Siding, Flooring and Ceiling Resawn Boards

"The Spruce Supply"

U. G. G. SAWMILLS LTD.

QUALITY **HUTTON, B. C.** ***SERVICE***

SPECIAL

We offer the following at a very low price for immediate shipment:-

No. 2 COMMON & BETTER BIRCH & MAPLE

4/4″ about 10,000′
8/4″ " 20,000′
12/4″ " 60,000′

WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited
211 McGill St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

Midland Wood Products, Limited
MIDLAND - ONTARIO

If you need STOCK PINE DOORS, Clear or Paint Quality, VENEER DOORS, made to detail, SPECIAL MILLWORK, of the Highest Quality obtainable, or BEAVER BRAND HARDWOOD FLOORING, write us with your requirements, which will receive our attention whether your needs are great or small.

Midland Wood Products, Limited
MIDLAND - ONTARIO

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—
Fir Cross Arms
Spruce Box Shooks
Kiln Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada and United States.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.
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WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at Restigouche, Que.
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RELIABLE QUALITY TRADE MARK SERVICE

Sort up your Yard Stock:—

MIXED CARS B.C. LUMBER

Montreal Representative
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British Columbia
Lumber and Shingles
Fir - Spruce - Hemlock

Red Cedar Shingles
"Van" Brand
is our
Special Brand

AIR DRIED HEMLOCK
5 Cars 2 inch in random lengths and widths at exceptionally good prices.

Special Spruce for immediate Shipment Shop 1½ and Bevel Siding

Vanderhoof Lumber Company, Limited
Manufacturers and Wholesalers

336 ROGERS BUILDING VANCOUVER, B.C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited
MANUFACTURERS OF
British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusivey
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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RED CEDAR SHINGLES

TORONTO OFFICE: Canada Permanent Bldg.
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Present reports show that the demand is much greater than the production, which sooner or later means increased prices and badly broken stocks.

NOW

is the time to place your requirements for this class of stock in order to save inconvenience and loss of business through slow shipments.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 23 Marconi Bldg.
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E. M. NICHOLSON & CO.

Wholesalers of Canadian Hardwoods

201-3 Board of Trade Bldg. MONTREAL, P.Q

We Specialize in

BIRCH

Basswood, Maple, Ash, Elm and Beech and shall be glad to quote on your inquiries

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SEVERAL CARS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
LUMBER & SHINGLES
ALWAYS IN TRANSIT.

ARE YOU ON OUR MAILING LIST?

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Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
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LUMBER FOR SALE !

We have stock on hand, ready for immediate shipment, all dry,
1 in. 2 in. 3 in. Spruce and Hemlock

also

Surfaced Hemlock Boards, excellently manufactured.

We want to move this stock. Send your inquiries.

MUSGRAVE & CO. Ltd.,
Eastern Trust Bldg.,
Halifax, N. S.

Frank H. Harris Lumber Coy.

LIMITED

Wholesale Lumber

HARDWOOD - YELLOW PINE

Excelsior Life Building
Toronto, Canada

Southern Office, Harris Brooks Lumber Co., Meridian, Miss.

READY FOR SHIPMENT

106,000′ 4/4 No. 3 Com. & Bet. Basswood
67,000′ 5/4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Basswood
28,000′ 6/4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Basswood
108,000′ 4′4 Merchantable Hemlock
52.000′ 2x4 Merchantable Hemlock
113,000′ 2x6 Merchantable Hemlock
173,000′ 2x8 Merchantable Hemlock
100,000′ 2x10 Merchantable Hemlock
45,000′ 2x12 Merchantable Hemlock

Oak, Ash, Red and Sap Gum, Cypress, all thicknesses and grades. ***Mixed cars to suit your needs.***

Steam Kiln dried B. & B. Short Leaf Yellow Pine 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4, also common dimensions and boards all sizes.

Secure our prices.

Phone Main 1535

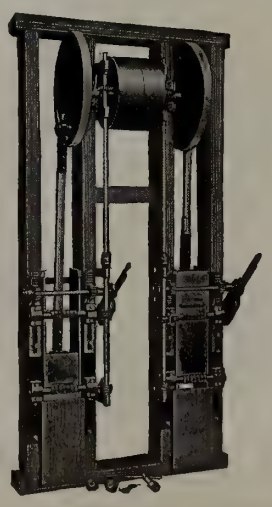
John Bull Brand
Lumber
HARNESS

Made by

The R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

Lindsay, Ont.



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Manufactured By

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

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Write for Circular and Prices

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Tamarack
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Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

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White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock Hardwoods

Let us Quote you

Head Office: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada
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NOTWITHSTANDING the ups and downs of the market, we are shipping more lumber than we did last year at this time, largely because our Pine is right and our planing mill work second to none.

Try a sample car of our No. 2 Shiplap.

Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.

Field, Ont.

For Sale

SAW MILL --- Capacity, 80,000 ft. per 10 hours

TIMBERLANDS --- 170 sq. miles Situated on the Hurricane River

A Complete Outfit for Drive

Beauchemin Fils, Amos, Quebec.

FOR SALE

As a going concern, a timber limit (freehold) on C.G.R. siding in Abitibi district, 15,000 acres, containing 100 million feet of lumber or 150,000 cords of pulpwood, spruce and jackpine suitable for ties; with one mill, capacity of 30,000 feet per day. Logging roads, 2 sets of camps and general outfit complete. Communicate with

J. A. Turcotte, Amos, P.Q.

Bethune Pulp and Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Huntsville - Ontario

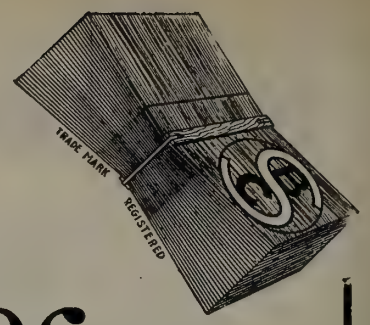
We manufacture band sawn hardwoods, from logs taken from our own timber lands. Our specialty is

BIRCH

which contains a large percentage of red in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 & 4" mostly No. 1 Com. & Btr. with National Inspection Rules of Grading. We also saw some basswood, ash & maple. Have ready for prompt shipment 1" & 2" dry

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

in all widths. Send us your inquiries for pulpwood, railway ties and car timbers. Good car supply and dressing facilities here.



BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles

Wonderful developments have taken place in the manufacture of British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles in the past 10 years. In the earlier days of the industry production was the main object, and as a result many thousands of cheap, thin shingles were produced and used by the building public. Since then both manufacturers and consumers have had an opportunity to observe the result of this erroneous practice, and a great deal of research has been made which has resulted in placing upon the market a vastly superior product, the present vertical grain shingle sawn 5 butts to 2 inches and thicker.

The days for using thin, flat grain shingles as roofing material are rapidly vanishing. It does not necessarily follow that the thin and cheap grades of shingles are not being manufactured and that there is no proper use for them. On the contrary, architects and structural engineers, as well as practical builders, are awakening to the fact that thin shingles for sidewall covering offer tremendous possibilities.

It has been proven that shingles are a great deal cheaper than practically any other sidewall covering, and in addition to this strong point, it has been demonstrated that they constitute a covering which is cool in summer and warm in winter.

In every section of the continent great development is taking place in shingle homes. An interesting competition will shortly take place throughout the country to secure photographs of homes where shingles have been used entirely for sidewall and roof covering. Cash prizes in the amount of $1,000.00 will be offered for photographs of the most attractive shingle homes. These photographs will be utilized in preparing an attractive booklet containing building suggestions. The lumber and construction trade will await this competition with considerable interest.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(Rite Grade Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
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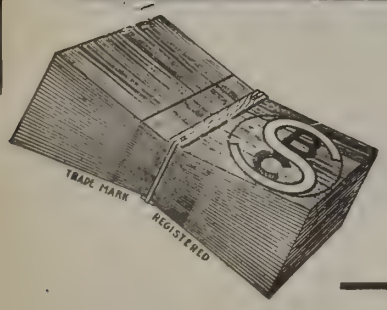

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MIDLAND — ONTARIO

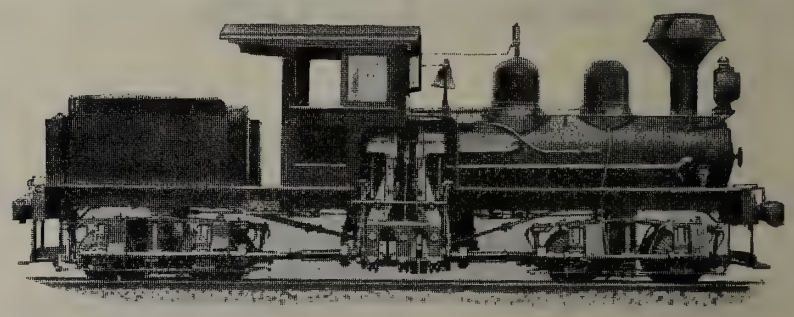
JACK PINE

We have JACK PINE LUMBER for sale——

It is no fraud !
It is not the best lumber !
But - - -
It is the best cheap lumber on the market !

We have Lumber and Ties for sale

JAMES McCREARY & SON **Sudbury, Ont**



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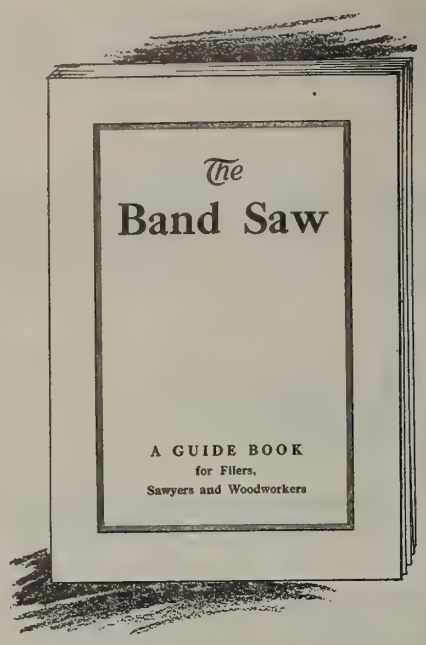

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Into this book there has been put those general principles regarding the care of Band Saws, both Wide and Narrow, which we have found apply to the average mill or factory conditions. It is an invaluable instruction book for the apprentice learning to file saws. It is full of helpful suggestions for the expert who may want to know how others handle the various Band Saw problems.

For some time the makers of

SIMONDS SAWS

have had this book in the course of preparation. It is now actually in type and the printer will have bound copies ready for distribution in a very few days. A copy of "The Band Saw" booklet will be mailed free to any interested millman who writes stating his name and address carefully and telling us his position or company connection. Address--Advertising Department, Simonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd. Montreal, Quebec.

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Montreal, Que. **St. John, N. B.** **Vancouver B.C.**

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If you are anticipating Lumbering Operations this year, you will undoubtedly shortly be sending your men into the woods, and of course you will be looking for supplies of food-stuffs for these men.

We would like you to get our prices before buying, and would recommend:—

"Peerless" Shortening, "Peerless" Pickles,
"Sunset" Hams, "Sunset" Bacon,
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Long Clear Bacon.

Write or wire us (collect) for prices, and be sure to ask about our Beef

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TORONTO

MONTREAL **SYDNEY, N.S.** **HAMILTON**

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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Movement Worthy of Encouragement

The movement for beautifying cities and towns and making the streets, squares and public places attractive with trees, shrubs and flowers, is growing rapidly. In many places improvement societies have been formed with the laudable object in view of creating artistic and superb surroundings. If the civic authorities show an interest in beautifying a town, the residents are apt to become imbued with the same spirit and even if a few persons band themselves together to see that the municipality in which they reside is made brighter and cleaner, their good example will be followed by neighboring places. The result is a friendly rivalry between different centres which is healthy and wholesome.

The city of Chatham, Ont., has such a wealth of maple trees that years ago it was named the "Maple City." There are no less than 4,000 shade trees growing on the streets at the present time, not counting those to be found in the parks, private lawns and fields. Some cities in western Ontario not only have tree-bowered avenues, but also numerous umbrageous breathing spots where rest and quiet may be enjoyed.

J. H. Moore, provincial forestry inspector of Ontario, has been delivering a series of lectures in various towns, putting forth earnest pleas for beautification. He emphasizes the point that beauty is always inspiring and that cleanliness is next to godliness in a much larger sense than is generally understood and applies to inanimate things as well as human beings. The greatest factor influencing the lives of all are heredity and environment, and it is the duty of each of us to make the surroundings of children uplifting and elevating. Some ways for accomplishing this are by having more attractive parks, school grounds, church yards, public gardens and town buildings. The only way for a town to improve is to start something. Many citizens and municipalities are always going to do this, that and the other thing. They are speculating and planning and all that sort of thing, but this is of little immediate or practical value. What is wanted is something definite and progressive. Action is the watchword.

The Retailer as Community Asset

Much has been said about what service the retail lumberman should furnish his customers. There appear in these columns from time to time articles dealing with the manner in which the lumber merchant should replenish his stock, the shed facilities he should possess, the way he should deliver lumber, the necessity of possessing a well-kept yard, of carrying on effective advertising and of being aggressive in the interests of the new business and getting after prospective builders in both town and country.

Many of these attributes, desirable as they are, are physical or financial. One member of the trade can go as far as the other in furnishing service to the extent outlined, provided he has the means and the disposition to do so, but the retail lumberman who wishes to become a leader in his community, who desires to serve the public best, is he, who is a little bigger than his surroundings and believes that no matter how old he is, he can live and learn. He should be councillor and friend to every patron who calls, realizing that his position affords him exceptional facilities for usefulness and service. He should be an authority on the availability and adaptability of woods, and thus firmly establish himself and be recognized as a force and factor in the community, toward the upbuilding and expansion of which he should devote as much time and attention as possible.

A high note was struck by President John E. Lloyd of Philadelphia, at the annual convention of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, held recently in Chicago, in which he pointed out that the retail dealer who serves the public best, is the greatest asset, not only to the association to which he belongs, but the city or town in which he resides. He declared that there should be no room in either the association or the community for the retailer who did not give a square deal and that membership in any body of lumbermen should stamp a man as one of the most representative and reputable in his district.

The Convention Will Be Hummer

Every preparation is being made for the annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 11th and 12th. The executive have plans under way for ensuring the forthcoming gathering as the most representative and outstanding in the history of the organization. Working committees are being organized, and at the last meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association a local committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the executive of the C. L. A. and arrange the details of entertainment, etc. The committee consists of Duncan McLaren, A. E. Clark, W. C. Laidlaw, G. E. Spragge and A. E. Eckardt. There are many important problems to come up for discussion and a programme will be draughted that will be both interesting and instructive. Frank Hawkins of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, was recently in Toronto, conferring with A. E. Clark, vice-president of the association, and other members of the executive.

Good Wages and Free Labor

It was pointed out recently by Governor Ephraim F. Morgan of West Virgina, in a statement in the New York Commercial, that 40% of the bituminous coal produced in this country is from mines where non-union labor is employed. He says, in speaking of the leaders of the United Mine Workers: Under the present wage scale they have found it an impossibility to lessen the tonnage from the non-union districts." After a long course of rioting and murder which received countenance or apology from the national leaders, developing into an armed insurrection which only the United States Army could suppress, these mine leaders discovered more than the governor ascribes to them, or at least would have found it if they possessed an intelligent sense of proportion.

They themselves had stimulated the non-union production by the encouragement of loafing, costly labor conditions and excessive wage demands among union workers. The per capita production of the non-union miner is far greater than that of the unionized worker. His labor conditions are eminently tolerable, his net wages are as good or better, and he has practically continuous work against fewer days a week in the unionized districts. When will labor begin to understand that a union is a means and not an end? If the workman can secure better conditions in the open shops of the United States Steel Corporation, is it any wonder that 93% of that corporation's employees were not in sympathy with the indefensible strike of two years ago? To judge from the utterances of some labor apologists, and more particularly those who carry their half-baked economics into the pulpit, a strike is something good for its own sake and a union is an end in itself. Everybody is looking around for signs of better times. The non-unionized miner is one of them, and he is getting big wages at that.—Barron's Weekly

How Arnprior Dealer Hustles for Business

Possesses Excellent Shed and Well Laid-out Yard, Advertises Extensively and Keeps in Close Touch With Carpenters and Contractors in His District.

"Good service, prompt delivery and standing back of everything we sell has always been our policy. Under no circumstances should a customer be disappointed either in the nature of the stock he buys or the hour it is to be left on his premises. Every promise should be kept as far as it is humanly possible to do so, and if the material which we sell either locally or out of town points is not up to the mark and exactly as represented, we cheerfully take it back and pay freight or carrying charges both ways."

Thus spoke A. D. F. Campbell, of A. F. Campbell & Son, retail lumber dealers, Arnprior, Ont., whose clean and well laid out yard was recently visited by a representative of the "Canada Lumberman," who

A. D. F. Campbell, Arnprior, Ont., standing in front of his office.

found that an unusually large and representative stock is carried.

The location is on Flat Rapid Road, where eight acres of land are owned and the business was established eleven years ago by A. F. Campbell, who was for a long period a prosperous farmer in McNab Township, Renfrew County. During the winter he used to take out logs in the bush, consisting of basswood, pine and poplar, and these he had sawed up at White Lake.

Mr. Campbell sold his farm and removed to Arnprior for the winter, intending to go West in the spring. He had, however, a small stock of lumber from the timber he had cut during the winter, and this he disposed of locally. Mr. Campbell then got in a little more stock and this formed the nucleus of his launching out in the retail lumber line. He gave up the idea of going West and settled down in Arnprior. Mr. Campbell passed away in 1917, and the business has since been continued by his son, A. D. F. Campbell, who was taken into partnership a year before the passing of his father.

"Andy" Campbell, as he is known, is one of the best-liked and aggressive young men of Arnprior, and is only 27 years old. He is a member of the town council and chairman of the Water Works Committee, and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the community. He is also a live member of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and thoroughly believes in the organization of the lumber merchants of the province.

How Dressed Lumber Shed is Equipped

About two years ago he put up one of the finest dressed lumber sheds to be found anywhere in the province. In dimensions it is 54 x 130 feet, 22 feet high, with monitor roof. The shed is built on concrete sills, there being three supporting the piling compartments and two the building. The outside sills are 8 inches thick and the inside ones 6 inches. The centre hemlock uprights supporting the roof are 8 in. x 8 in., and those supporting the walls are 6 in. x 6 in.

The different bins or compartments are each 8 ft. wide by 7 ft. high, with an average capacity of 7,000 to 8,000 ft., and number 64 in all, there being a row of 16 upper and 16 lower on each side of the central driveway, which extends the full length of the shed. About a dozen of these bins are floored, and about one-half the others divided into smaller bins 4 x 7 feet, with a few on the upper level still further sub-divided to accommodate a well assorted stock of mouldings. The height of storage space is 14 ft. at the rear and 16 ft. at the front, with easy access to all upper bins from a working platform about 7½ feet high the full length of building on each side of the driveway.

In the shed, which is electric lighted and has a driveway 16 feet wide, is stored the dressed stock and all lumber ready to dress, hardwood flooring, mouldings, interior finish, pine, basswood, B. C. fir, etc. Mr. Campbell specializes in birch and maple flooring in all grades.

The lumber shed is painted a bright red with large white letters on the front, advertising the firm and its products. There is also a smaller shed or separate building which was used previous to the erection of the larger one. The former structure is 20 x 50 feet and 22 feet high, and in it are kept large quantities of beaver board, B. C. doors, verandah posts, stair material, etc.

In Mr. Campbell's yard the roadbeds are smooth and dry, he having spent some $500 recently in stone and gravel, making permanent roadways which are dry the year round. At the rear is another yard, which is used for the storing of green lumber, etc.

Mr. Campbell specializes in hemlock, pine, spruce, B. C. fir, B. C. hemlock and basswood, and these stocks are properly classified and piled throughout the yard. One noticeable feature is his 2 x 6 spruce for building silos, in which he has developed a large trade. He also handles B. C. cedar, drop siding and V joint, ready roofing, stucco board, building paper, etc. He finds that in the Arnprior district basswood is used to quite an extent for cheap flooring, as well as for interior finish and mouldings. He handles large quantities of B. C. red cedar and New Brunswick white cedar shingles, and in 1919 disposed of a stock of nearly 3,000,000 shingles.

The yard is well protected in the matter of fire appliances. There are barrels of water placed at various points throughout the yard, and Mr. Campbell has sufficient standard two and a half inch hose of his own to reach from the town hydrants to any point in his main yard or sheds, with all necessary nozzles and fixtures. The hose is stored in a small building close to the dressed lumber shed.

Some Effective Plans for Publicity

The subject of this reference believes in timely and well directed advertising, and uses regular space in the Arnprior press and other newspapers in surrounding towns to make known his business, and at certain seasons of the year advertises specialties in his line. He also has a mailing list of all the carpenters, contractors and builders living

The commodious dressed lumber shed of Arnprior retail lumberman.

within about a forty-mile radius of Arnprior and sends out a price sheet about once every three months, covering rough lumber, dressed sheeting, dimension, silo stock, cedar squares, strapping, lath, cedar shingles, clapboards, softwood flooring, end-matched hardwood flooring, dressed finish, B. C. fir, ready roofing, building paper, verandah columns, doors, clear fir, veneer panels, and winds up his announcement by stating: "Ask for prices on anything you want that is not

listed. If there is something special you would like, we will get it for you."

Mr. Campbell quotes a delivered price on each article and has a range of three prices, varying according to distance of shipments and freight rates. He believes in furnishing information to the public freely and fully and says there are many people who are not acquainted with the different grades of hardwood flooring, shingles, etc. He gives a full explanation in his reading matter and this has led to receiving a number of orders, as everything is stated so distinctly that any person can decide on exactly what he wants.

Some time ago Mr. Campbell, whose slogan is "Everything in Building Material," issued a leaflet on "hardwood, the economical flooring for the store, office and every room in the house." He announced that he carried grades to suit all purposes, and among the expressive references in the announcement were: "Better ask us what it will cost to cover your rooms before you spend too much money on an expensive substitute. We can give you the figures. They are free, and also give you the flooring when you want it."

"Take a little pride in your home. Don't trip over those annoying knots sticking up nor make excuse to your friends about a hole in your carpet. Try hardwood flooring in one room in your house and you will be proud of it. You will also appreciate its sanitary and everlasting qualities."

"You did not know that good end-matched hardwood flooring sufficient to cover one yard square costs only from 62c to $1.12, according to quality."

Getting Out After the Business

The subject of this reference believes in going out after business. Recently he saw an ad. in a neighboring paper for 28,000 feet of 3-inch cedar or hemlock planking for bridge covering. He wired a B. C. mill for prices, got after the authorities and quoted them a delivered price on fir, with the result that he got the job.

Mr. Campbell operates a lumber yard exclusively and has no machinery of any kind on his premises. He has, however, arrangements with local planing mills by which he can furnish any class of work desired on short notice. He has never yet had to turn down a job in the line of factory work, although there are times when he admits that it would be profitable and advantageous to have his own planing mill on the premises. With this end in view, he has secured a suitable site in the central portion of Arnprior lying between and adjoining both the Grand Trunk and C. P. Railways, which will give him splendid transportation facilities. At the present time, however, Mr. Campbell cannot see his way clear to invest in a planing mill, on the ground that even if he puts in only one machine, his insurance rates will go up from 1 per cent. to practically 2½ per cent. This would mean an annual additional outlay of $1,000 on the present heavy stock that he carries. Then he estimates that it would cost at least $25,000 to build and equip a planing mill such as he desires, and this capital would be permanently locked up, whereas this sum invested in stock can be turned over several times and yield a much better return on the outlay.

Practical Displays That Close Sales

"We are doing about 60 per cent. of the business that we were last year," said Mr. Campbell, "and have no reason to complain of our turnover. We are taking losses on several lines, and are selling all our goods on replacement values. Our main purpose is to keep things moving, which we are managing to do. We believe that practical demonstrations or displays often close a sale." In this connection Mr. Campbell, whose office is located in part of his residence just across the street from his yard, has one apartment finished in Beaver board with B. C. fir trim and another in Georgia pine. He also has doors of different designs and has put up a Beaver board ceiling with an attractive panel effect.

Mr. Campbell uses a one-ton Ford truck with a 10½-foot platform for delivering light loads around town and for covering long trips in the country. Heavier loads are moved by team. No charges are made for delivery within the town limits, but on small lots sent to the country a minimum levy is made according to the distance.

All business in town is practically cash, except that with contractors or firms of recognized reputation. Mr. Campbell believes in prompt collections, and during the last three years says that his losses have not averaged one-quarter of one per cent.

"Yes," he said in conclusion, "we endeavor ourselves and also encourage our employees to live up to our motto, 'Prompt, Courteous, Satisfactory Service.' We believe in giving good values, keeping our promises and honoring all contracts, or, in other words, treating our customers as we would like to be treated."

Quebec Will Fix Maximum Cut Per Acre

Progressive Move in the Interest of Conserving Future Lumber Supply of the Province —Selfish Exploitation of Crown Lands Must Henceforth Cease

Forest destruction in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from fire and insect ravages during the past summer, has awakened the governments of the different provinces, the limit holders and the forestry services, as well as the general public, to the fact that drastic measures must be taken without any further loss of time in the interest of safeguarding the wooded resources of the country. The "tent" caterpillar and other insects which have invaded the Canadian forests and still threaten destruction to the resources of the land, need closer scientific attention, and it is suggested that the federal government organize a convention to be attended by the heads of the provincial forestry services, together with delegates from the scientific bodies in entomology, with a view to discovering drastic measures for the extermination of this insect pest.

The "tent" caterpillar invaded the forests of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the early part of this summer, and found their way into the forest territories of Quebec in July last, carrying with them destruction everywhere they located. This species of caterpillar entered the province of Quebec in 1911, and their ravages have not been forgotten. Trees, ornamental or forest, and fruit trees were defoliated to such an extent that in midsummer they looked like hibernating trees. In the Ottawa Valley the outbreak was so general that millions of caterpillars could be seen covering the trees, houses, fences, etc. They even interfered with the operation of railroad trains, as they also did in July this year in New Brunswick, on their way to invade the forests of Quebec. To avoid serious outbreak of these injurious caterpillars next year, steps should be taken immediately to destroy all forms that may assume: egg, larva, cacoon and moth.

Mr. G. C. Piche, chief of the forestry service of the Department of Lands and Forests of Quebec, who recently returned from the forestry conventon held in Switzerland, speaking before the Quebec Rotary Club on the subject of forest protection, said:

Forestry is a science so vast that it would require my presence before many meeting to discuss it in an adequate manner. Consequently I am in the present instance obliged to condense the subject and confine myself in speaking of the more essential things in its connection. But I do hope that an occasion will present itself later that will afford me an opportunity to develop by explanation certain particulars in more explicit detail.

Forestry is an art which originated from necessity; in fact, as with all other matters in connection with natural resources, the forests have always been unprotected until the time came when the supply of wood had commenced to become far removed and expensive to obtain. The people, especially the exploiting interests for commercial ends, then began to realize that the supply of wood was not inexhaustible as they previously, and people in these days, believed.

The aims and attainable results of the forests are as follows: First, to render grounds that are productive for farm cultivation, as no forester has the desire to preserve the forest invaded by civilization, and preserve the forest in parts where the land will supply profitably a crop of vegetables or grain. They are opposed, however, to the clearing of some lands covered with valuable forests that are not suitable for farm cultivation.

The Depredations of Forest Robbers

Here is a vital question which we are confronted with. Individuals prospect these forest domains and select locations for settlement. They cut the timber for their own profit and then abandon the land on which they had no intention of settling. In the past Quebec has suffered from the depredations of these robbers of lots to the detriment of good and bona fide settlers.

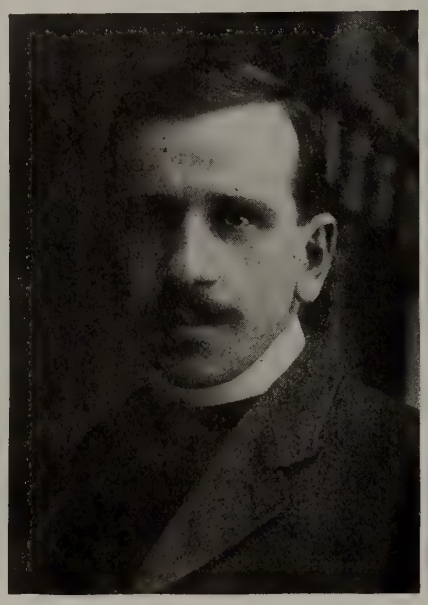
We estimate that there are in Quebec over 3,000,000 acres of forest land which is not productive land for farm cultivation. These lands need to be replanted, and it is desirable that this work should be car-

ried out as soon as possible. It is to assist in this work that the Quebec government had established the nursery at Berthierville, and have caused to be made some plantations upon the shifting sands at Lachute.

Moreover, the forestry service have worked during the past ten years to carefully classify the small territorial districts which were to be transferred to the Department of Colonization, and see that the grounds sold for cultivation are suitable. Furthermore, a drastic inspection of lots forced the holders to observe honestly and faithfully their obligations. The speculators were forced to vacate the premises and the sales made to them of lots cancelled. Without making a disclosure of all the depredations wrought by the speculators, we succeeded in a large measure in moderating the trouble with the safeguards that the visits of those ejected would not be repeated.

The replanting of unproductive farm land must be done as soon as possible on private properties by people who should carry on the work, and I believe that the government is willing to accord generous assistance.

It must be recognized that wood can be chosen and cut on properties with a care that will guard the interests of good farm land with substance in soil that will give fine results in the cause of cultivation, keeping in mind humidity and possible climatic conditions. We must also study qualities in these respects when we are choosing trees to cut in



G. C. Piche, Chief Forester
Province of Quebec

regions surveyed. Scientific forestry teaches us that trees live in association and have elements of influence with each other.

It is recognized that the cultivation of trees in Europe has given good results due to the foresight and scientific methods of French foresters, as was evidenced in the late war by the vast supply of wood material in the construction of the trenches. In Sweden the foresters have succeeded in doubling in value the increase of trees by their scientific methods. In our Canadian forests we do not cultivate more than two thousand feet in average to the acre, and when the cut is made the forest appears stripped. I have seen in France and in Germany poplings that could have given from fifteen to twenty trees more wood results. We have in Quebec 130,000,000 acres in forest property, but on account of fire and improper cutting and the absence of adequate treatment of the trees, these forests are very small in comparison, not exceeding more than 300 to 400 feet to the acre.

It should not be necessary to show business men the advantages and need for forestry reforms, for the cultivation of a larger quantity of wood to the acre and the decrease in the cost for cultivation and the quality which will equal the operations as practiced to-day.

The cultivation of our Canadian forests will be more economical, and in keeping with forestry demands, if scientifically carried out. We have succeeded in cultivating the trees to yield a larger quantity of wood than formerly. It is absolutely necessary that wood combers be as small as possible, not only in clearing the wood, but also to reduce the wastes that provoke danger of fires.

Heretofore in lumber operations we were remiss in our attention in the woods by the construction of camps, the making of roads and dams made with wood of poor quality in order to preserve the better quality of trees for cultivation, and leaving behind trees deteriorated by insect rot, with the result that the insect or rotten culls give birth to degenerate growth of trees which should be obviated.

In lumbering all the rules of scientific forestry should be observed and the same care given in the care of trees as we take in the welfare of breeding animals, because the imprudence of the present will be costly to the future, and though it takes from sixty to one hundred years for the re-cultivation growth of trees to their normal size, we look to the future in meeting the market exigencies of the present. Our Canadian lumber merchants select their cut of trees to meet requested requirements and begin with the white pine, and finally the fir and other resinous trees, with the result that the non-cultivated trees are sowing the cultivated spaces to the detriment of the forests, which are becoming impoverished and the reason why, instead of a reduction of pine, we find it being replaced by the resinous trees, and in a general way by hardwood.

We have not given the Canadian forests all the attention they deserve, as forest cultivation has in the past been carried on in a routine instead of a practical scientific manner. Limit holders have not taken care to employ a technical staff of foresters. If we were to emulate the methods in practice in Sweden, we would employ practical foresters who would not only be given the floating of the wood, but its maunfacture. By this manner of action, we will be in a position to take an inventory of our forests, for in the present we are not aware of our possessed property in forest value. A small group interested in lumber operations can tell of the richness in wood, but it is more important to know the amount of wood we possess, the increase and decrease in production. Consequently, frequent inventories are very necessary, and, in this, we must not judge in the simple statement as to the number of trees or the diameter, height and substance, but must study their time of growth and be possessed of the knowledge of what is growing in the forests each year.

The man engaged in the lumber business who only calculates the increment he reaps from the capital he has invested without providing for the future by means of production of his forest resources, exposes his capital and ultimately will meet with ruin. This also applies to the manufacturer of pulp or the proprietor of a sawmill, for if he cuts more wood each year than his forest property can produce, he will, certainly, in time meet with ruin.

It is the intention of the government in the near future to fix a maximum quantity of cutting to be done per acre. This has been decided upon with a view to controlling the properties held by the crown, which is of considerable extent in area. Unfortunately the government have no control over the owners of private properties in forest territories, who, by their escape from these restrictions will, in the liberty afforded them, continue this work of destruction until they are face to face with ruin. Each year the province of Quebec exports more than one million cords of pulpwood into the United States. This exportation of wood from the Quebec forests represents in many cases the complete ruin of our forests in privately-owned land, and signifies a great loss, and the government cannot prevent the deplorable abuse of private rights. It is desirable that the federal government should take cognizance of this question and adopt the necessary means to arrest the practice.

The United States government intend to make a law, ordaining that the exploiting of private forest properties be superintended and supervised by the forestry service of the States, and it is desirable that similar legislation be adopted as soon as possible in this Canadian country.

During my recent visit to Sweden, I observed with pleasure that the legislators in that country, with a view to protecting the nation's forest lands, had framed and passed a law which obliges proprietors to keep their land under culture in lieu of heavy penalties. If we in Canada could adopt such a law, we would be enabled to prevent speculators from obtaining land under the guise of clearing some under the pretense of farm cultivation, while in reality they were obtaining woodlands for the timber and pulpwood they could cut, and sell to the pulp and paper mills in the United States, and when they had accomplished this object, abandoned their clearances.

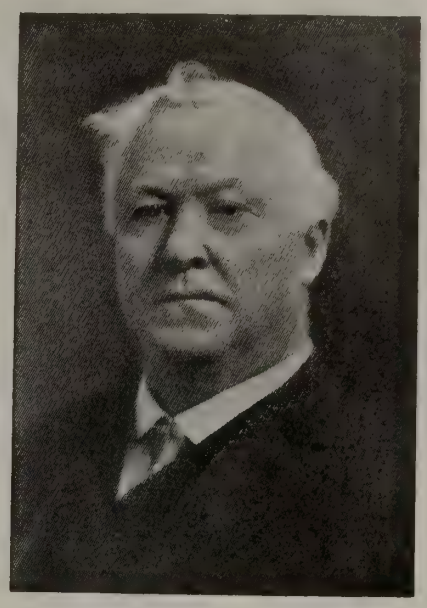
In Sweden all private land properties come under the contract of forestry commissions, who see that all land on which the wood is cut is properly converted into and cultivated as farm land. These forestry commissions also have the power to compel the proprietors to replant with trees portions of their farm land, in order to preserve the wood supply of that country.

The work of the forester in the woods is not only important from a scientific point of view, but to meet with good results requires much study on account of the many conditions to be considered. In order to carry on this important work, we require men of training in all the technical essentials of forestry.

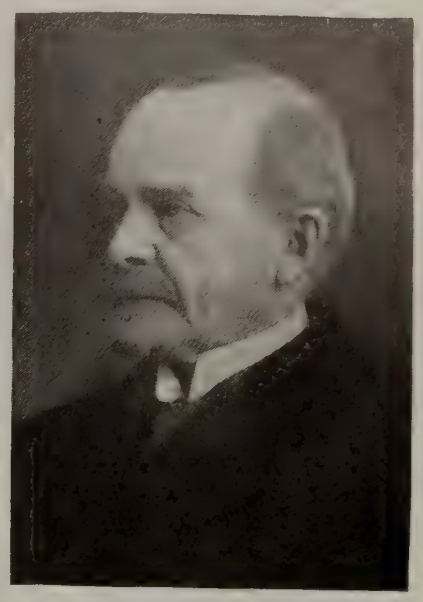
In regard to protection against fire, I might point out the deplorable losses in this respect from year to year, losses that have been very great and even more than the ravages of the insects and the abuses of speculators in their clearances of lots under this protection of new settlement and farm cultivation. We must not forget that fires not only destroy the trees in their age of maturity, but also the young and growing trees, and should a fire be reported frequently in the same locality, the losses that result become irreparable. In the meantime it should be recognized that with precaution it is easy to prevent the majority of fires.

LUMBERMEN CANDIDATES IN THE FEDERAL ELECTION.

G. B. Nicholson, ex M.P.
Chapleau, Ont
Conservative in East Algoma.

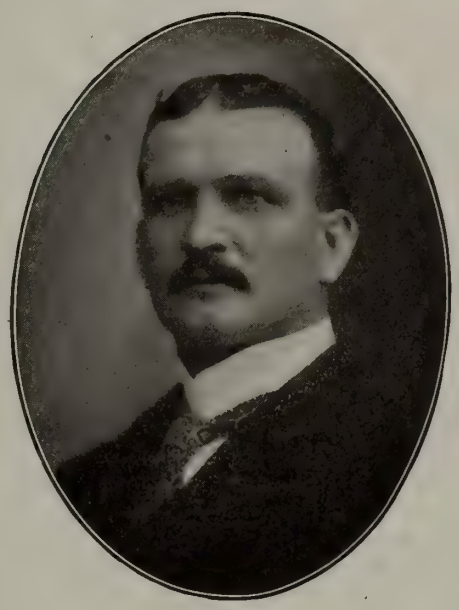


F. N. McCrea ex M.P.
Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Liberal in Sherbrooke County.

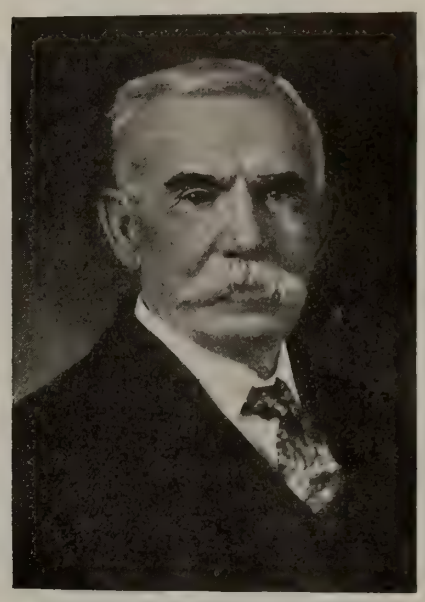


W. K. Baldwin, ex M.P,
Baldwin's Mills, P.Q
Liberal in Stanstead County.

A. B. Hunt, ex M.P.
Bury, Que.
Liberal in Compton County.



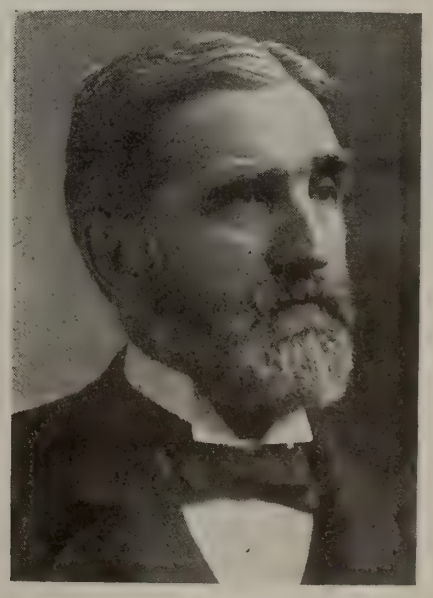
E. W. Tobin, ex M.P.
Bromptonville, P.Q.
Liberal in Richmond-Wolfe County.



P. R. McGibbon, ex M.P.
Lachute, P.Q.
Liberal in Argenteuil County.

W. S. Loggie, ex M.P.
Chatham, N.B.
Retiring Liberal in Northumberland County.

Col. H. J. Mackie ex M.P.
Pembroke, Ont.
Retiring Conservative in North Renfrew County.



Hon. W. A. Charlton ex M.P.
Toronto.
Retiring Liberal in Norfolk County.

Road-making crew of McNamara Co. on T. & N. O. Ry.

Decking logs in McNamara Co's operations.

Logging Operations on Temagami Forest Reserve in Ontario

By J. F. TURNBULL, A. B. DORAN and A. C. THRUPP.

The operation on which this report is based, is one of several conducted by the McNamara Lumber Co., which is a subsidiary company of the Union Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto. Three camps were operated by the McNamara Lumber Co. last season in the south-eastern corner of the Temagami forest reserve.

The limits of the company are situated on both sides of the T. & N. O. Ry. from approximately mileage forty-three to mileage fifty-two inclusive, a strip about ten miles in length, and varying from one to three miles on either side of the railway, in accordance with the irregular directions of the route. This comprises an area of over thirty square miles, the greater portion of which lies in the south east corner of the Temagami Forest Reserve, but the limits also extend outside of the Reserve to the east and south. This area, as far as could be ascertained, is not classified as a township, or as a portion of one, but on the west the limits extend to the township of Milne, whose boundaries were surveyed thirty eight years ago, as was determined by counting the annual layers of growth over the old blazes. To the south the limits extend into the township of Gooderham.

The camp visited is situated on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, at mileage fifty, or about three miles north of nearest village and post office, called Kenny Siding. The camp is on an arm of Boyce Lake which at this point, extends eastward to the railway, and it is on the east shore of this lake, on what appeared to be an island, that the camp is situated.

A short built up road crosses the channel, and connects the camp with the main land, and the store house. The railway detours around the east side of the bay, passes wihin a few yards of the store house, which is on the siding, and within one hundred and fifty yards of the camp proper.

The tract under operation from this camp is the area to the south of this arm of the lake, between the railway and the lake proper, to the depth of about one mile. The operations are easily accessible to the camp in the winter, when the bay is frozen, but in the fall it would be necessary to either walk around the end of the arm on the railroad, or to cross over in boats. The tract to be logged during the season has an approximate area of between eight and nine hundred acres.

Lumbering History of Limits:

The winter of 1919-20 was the first season that operations from this camp were conducted. The camp buildings were erected in the fall of 1919, and an area of between one and a half and two square miles was logged east of the railway during that winter. Other smaller areas, on the west side of the railway, and on the north side of the arm of Boyce Lake, were also logged.

During the years of 1900-04, when the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was being constructed, white pine was taken from many of the easily accessible areas, as along the railway, and the shores of the lake. The railway had the right to use any timber in the immediate proximity for structural purposes, and much of the finest white pine in the district was taken out at this period, leaving areas with smaller pine which were being logged under the present operation. Inland from the railway for three quarters of a mile, however, there has been no cut, so that in this part there is only virgin pine, as there has been no other logging conducted on the limits.

Beside the camp visited , the McNamara Lumber Co., conducted two other camps in the neighbourhood, one being situated at mileage 44 on the T.&N. O. Ry. and the other three miles east of it. It it planned that during the coming fall another camp will be built midway between the camps now on the railway, probably about mileage 47, although it would likely be a mile or so from the railway to the west. The areas around the existing camps will, after the cutting operations have ceased for the season, be all cut over. During the previous year, 1919-20 over four and one half million board feet were cut.

Owing to the fact that the railway is near to the camp, transportation facilities are greatly simplified. A siding was constructed along the shore of the bay, and the logs raised from the water to the flat-cars by means of a log-loader. The logs were then hauled about fifty miles south to a mill on Trout Lake.

Lumber Industry of The Region:

During the fall, when the slump began to set in, labour became more plentiful. This was immediately felt in the lumber camps, which had been working short handed for the last three years. As work became scarce in the city, the men began to look for work in the camps and, through the aid of the employment agencies, both the companies and the men were able to secure work. These agencies may be found in any of the smaller towns near the lumbering operations, such as North Bay or Parry Sound, and also in the larger cities, as Toronto and Ottawa. The men are generally forwarded their railway fare, which is deducted, together with the agent's fee from their first month's wages. Camps, which are near railways, such as the one visited, often do not have to resort to agencies, as there is a certain element among the lumberjacks, known as "jumpers", who never stay in a camp long, and these men may often be found in the camps which are easily accessible. The McNamara Lumber Co. deals almost entirely with the woods operations, and the getting of the logs to the mill.

The lumbering industry of this region may be distinctly divided into two parts, the lumbering of the pulpwood and the lumbering of the pine log, with the former now in the greater prominence. The fact that the pine is of lesser importance to the pulp is due to two main influences; first, that most of the pine has been already cut, and second, that only another twenty five to fifty miles further north, the northern boundary of white pine is reached, and the jack pine and spruce take its place. The pine now being cut is on its extreme northern limit, where it does not reach the same large dimension that it did when it grew in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts. During the past twenty years, the white and red pines have been the most important item to the lumbermen of this region but, as they became scarcer, and the demand for pulp became more insistent,a change be-

gan to take place until the spruce and balsam cut for pulp became more insistent, and now exceeds the cut of pine. The timber rights to the south and west of the Temagami forest reserve, belong to the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. and the pulp-wood cut on this area feeds their mill at Espanola.

Fire protection is maintained in this district in two main ways; first by Government fire rangers and second, by railway fire rangers, Gover nment fire rangers travel in pairs, and generally have several townships to patrol, although this depends on the facilities of travelling, and on the topography and drainage of the country. They work from May till October. The duty of the railway fire rangers is to see that no fires begin through any agency of the railway company. Sparks from engines are the chief offenders in this respect, and in the late spring and summer season there is a constant need for fire pro-

Slash after limit has been logged over.

tection. For the purpose of patrol the rangers are supplied with gasoline speeders, or hand cars.

In relation to the transportation, and the sawing of the logs the cmpany has two contracts, the first with the T. & N. O. Ry. for transportation of the logs from the lake to the mill, and the second with the mill for sawing and, piling etc. As mentioned before, there is a siding at the shore of the bay and the logs are loaded on the flat cars directly from the water and may then be attached to passing freight trains. The charge for hauling by the railway is estimated at 1½% per M. bd. ft. per mile, and as the distance to the mill on Trout Lake is forty seven miles, the cost per M. feet for transportation is about seventy cents.

The Character of the Forest

In general, two forest types may be found in this region. These are the coniferous slope type, and the swamp type, although a third type may be differentiated, a mixed flat type, but it is comparatively scarce on these limits. It is chiefly in the slope type that the pine is found, and here it is the predominating species, often approaching almost to a pure stand. Red pine is confined more to the upper slopes and ridges, or to the borders of the lakes, where light conditions are best suited for it. On the lower slopes, mixed with the white pine, may be found some white spruce and hardwoods, such as yellow and white birch. Balsam may be found practically all over, on swamps and slopes alike.

Neither red nor white pine is found in the swamp type, which occurs in both large and small areas between the slopes and hills. In the swamp type are found black spruce, balsam, yellow birch, black ash and an occasional poplar. Stubs of dead tamarack are also found, but no trees of any size alive, of that species, were encountered. In neither the slope nor the swamp type is the hardwood over ten per cent, so that these types may be considered almost purely coniferous. There is about 75% slope type, and 25% swamp type.

The average stand per acre, taking into consideration all types, was worked out to be about 6000 feet board measure. This figure was arrived at by dividing the amount cut, whch was determined by field observations and checked by the camp clerk's records, by the area cut in acres.

The maximum stand wes determined by laying off small sample plots throughout the tract, in what appeared to be the heaviest timbered areas. The highest results obtained by this method gave the maximum stand as 31,580 bd. ft. per acre.

The average tree contains between three and four sixteen foot logs, and is therefore, about seventy-five to eighty feet high. Occasionally trees over forty inches in diameter give six sixteen foot logs, such trees being about one hundred and twenty-five feet tall.

One tree measured gave the following diameters at the seven cuts from the stump to the top respectively; 42", 33", 32", 30", 25", 19", and 10", at the last.

The diameter of the average log was determined by scaling a few average skidways. With a basis of ten skidways, or a total of over 2,400 logs, the average diameter was found to be fourteen inches Thus scaling by the Doyle scale, the contents of the average log would be 100 feet, board measure.

As is true of most northern Ontario and Quebec, the topography of the company's limits consists of those small Laurentian hills and valleys, which never rise to any great altitude, and are so often broken by small lakes and swift rivers. Due to the abundance of the waterways the hauling operations are seldom over a few miles in length, the longest haul in the operation described being 1¼ miles. It is partly due to the topography that animal power is used to such advantage, and, no doubt it is still cheaper than any form of steam logging, especially on the small operations. Occasionally, when steep cliffs or shore lines are encountered, gravity skidding is possible, in this case the logs are generally skidded right to the shore of the waterway. On the operation visited, this was carried on quite successfully in several places, on the shore of Boyce Lake, which necessitates a lake drive to bring the logs to the railway, instead of the ordinary river drive, which takes the logs right to the mill.

As mentioned previously, the camp is built on a small island in an eastern arm of Boyce Lake, at milage 50 on the T. & N. O Ry. Not all of this area is cleared but the camp buildings are scattered over about three acres. The storehouse is a little apart from the main camp, as it is situated on the railway.

Features of Location of Camp.

The location of the camp is very fortunate, as many of the usual factors, which make some of the camps so objectionable and impractible, are eliminated. The following are some of the features which are beneficial to the camp.

It is near the ralway, and thus reduces toting costs to a minimum.

It is near the centre of the northern section of the limits, and thus is well situated in regard to the operations.

Being on the lake it is very near all operations in connection with the drive in the spring.

Its closeness to the railway makes it convenient for loading the logs on the flat cars in the spring and summer.

It is well situated with regard to sanitation as it is on a slight elevation and very close to the water.

Probably the most important factor in the location of this camp is its closeness to the railway and the lake. The water supply is obtained directly from the lake.

At the close of a day's work each felling and skidding crew reports to the office the number of logs felled and skidded, which the camp clerk enters into the Government shanty-book. It is a common practice with the crews to keep a bank; that is, on the days of easy selling and skidding the number of logs reported is less than is actually cut.

Some skidways on McNamara Co's. limits.

This surplus is held over until a day when only a small number of logs are cut and skidded. The cause of this may be hard felling and skidding, or a day when it is too stormy to work. The bank thus causes an average number of logs to be reported each day.

After logging, the timber left standing consists of hardwoods; chiefly ,yellow birch, spruce and balsam and, in the swampy areas white cedar. Later the company expects to go over the area for any pulpwood that is left. This will clean out all the merchantable trees of spruce and balsam and will leave a stand composed of hardwoods, with an understory of balsam and spruce. The younger age classes of balsam are fairly well represented and there is also some spruce reproduction, although much scarcer than balsam. White and red seedlings are very scarce. Pine in this region as a commercial tree will soon be gone. The older balsam is gradually being killed by the budworm, but the younger growths are not so severely injured.

How Western Woods are Received in the East

B.C. Lumber Commissioner Makes Interesting Report on the Obstacles That Have Been Overcome and Points Out the Necessity for Greater Propaganda for Coast Products

On the occasion of his recent visit to the west, L. L. Brown, of Toronto, B. C. Lumber Commissioner, gave interesting and instructive addresses before various lumbermen's associations in the Pacific Coast province. He outlined the work which is being done in the east by the Toronto office of the forestry branch, and in the course of his remarks told of the growing appreciation of western woods and some of the difficulties that had to be overcome in the marketing of them. Mr. Brown said, in part:

Increases in the market for B. C. woods in eastern Canada will be due to two main reasons: First, a decrease in the lumber production of the east; and second, an increase of the popularity of our woods.

Under the first point: It is well known that the supplies of the more important eastern Canadian woods are becoming rapidly depleted, as for example the exhaustion of eastern cedar for the manufacture of the famous Peterboro canoe. The supply of eastern white cedar is practically exhausted and British Columbia red cedar is now being extensively used in its stead. Clear white pine also is now almost impossible to obtain in Ontario. It is a fact that the greater part of the white pine of the province has been cut and that the remaining stand will soon be a thing of the past at the present rate of cutting and fire loss.

Under the second point, the popularizing of our product, a great deal can be said, and it is this work which the forestry branch of the provincial department of lands is concentrating on. This educational work must be done with the wholesale and retail lumberman, the wood using concerns, and the ultimate consumer in the shape of the home builder. A great deal of work has been done with the wholesale and retail lumberman by the British Columbia mill representatives. The other two classes, however, the wood using industry and the builder have been to a great extent neglected.

Ontario Uses Half of Softwoods

The annual consumption of soft woods by the wood using industries of eastern Canada, according to the latest official data available, amounted to approximately 763 million feet, exclusive of pulpwood and ties. Practically half of this amount is used in the province of Ontario, largely in the southwestern portion.

In order to properly put the merits of our woods before the large industrial concerns of the eastern markets, a detailed knowledge of the use to which the wood is to be put must be obtained. This can only be obtained by detailed study in each particular factory. To this must be added a knowledge of the physical and mechanical properties of the woods, to be compared with some knowledge of their values. It is often necessary in introducing our woods to these factories to speak in terms of tensile stress and moduli of rupture and elasticity, for many of these large concerns maitain their own laboratories and trained engineering staffs.

In this connection it may be interesting to relate some work which has been carried on in connection with the engineers of one of the large implement manufacturing concerns in Ontario. They have been for years very large users of southern pine pole stock, i.e., poles for binders, etc., although they had at times used some fir. When I approached them they had definitely determined to discontinue its use and had given orders to their producing agent to stop buying it. This was because they had decided that southern pine was stronger than fir and that their waste in using the pine was less. I found that they had no definite data in regard to either matter, and on approaching the general manager he placed the experimental laboratories, together with an engineer, at my disposal, and stated that if I could prove my contention they would adopt our product. They undertook to run some pine and fir poles through the factory and we watched different lots of these through the plant, noting the number culled during each operation, together with the reason therefor.

I found that they were having greater losses on the fir due mainly to scant sizes, also to the pressure of cross grained blanks. Both of these defects could easily have been taken care of at the mill. Besides the question of a greater waste in fir, there was to be considered the point of strength. To determine this the plant engineer selected four pine poles, while I selected four fir poles from one representative lot as they went through the factory. These were securely held at one end as in service and loaded at the other end to failure. These tests proved that the fir on the market to-day averages more than 10 per cent. stronger than the same grade of southern pine, and what is very important, the fir is of a much more uniform grade. The weak southern pine poles shown up by these tests break in service, and it costs then to replace them several times the price of the original blank.

There are a great many people who do not realize the superior merits of Douglas fir. If I told you that Douglas fir will support a greater dead load as a post or as a beam than red oak and that it is at the same time durable, I dare say you would be surprised, and yet such is a fact. While studying the manufacture of railroad cars in the car shops of an eastern railway recently, I found they were using large quantities of American red oak. Subsequently I mentioned this to the master car builder and asked him why he was importing red oak for car framing when the could buy British Columbia fir, a stronger wood, at a considerable saving. The upshot of it all was that we were soon on the way to the forestry laboratories at McGill University to try out the truth of my contentions. Fir proved the stronger wood, with the result that it has now been adopted as standard by that railway. That railway alone imported over two million feet of red oak the preceding year, at a cost of more than $160,000.

Woods Are Not Properly Advertised

There was a market in one shop alone for two million feet per year of our product which only needed going after. We have never properly advertised the superior merits of our woods. Those railway officials were very much surprised at the strength of Douglas fir and would never have changed from oak to fir if they had not seen the actual tests. This result could only have been accomplished by actual field work. Through our efforts this railway has also adopted western hemlock as standard car siding and box car door framing, and is trying mountain larch for car decking.

Very often certain concerns find our woods adaptable to their needs. They, of course, do not spread the news among their competitors. This represents a field of usefulness for our endeavors. A month or so ago I learned on visiting a factory in Ontario that they were using Douglas fir staves for hand and power washing machines staves in place of southern cypress, and what is more, after considerable experience and tests of the tubs in service, pronounced the fir superior. Only the one factory of four large ones in Ontario was using fir—now all of them are experimenting with it, and I have every reason to hope will adopt it as standard. There are approximately 30,000 tubs made in Canada per year, consuming two million feet—all of which has heretofore been bought in the United States.

These implement manufacturers present a very large field for the extension of our markets. One Ontario firm used approximately 2¾ million feet of southern pine last year. I hope to carry out tests in several plants in the near future comparing the merits of southern pine and fir. These firms are also large users of pine, and as the eastern supply of clear pine is a thing of the past, they now present a field for missionary work on behalf of B. C. pine.

Amending the Existing By-laws

Another important branch of the work to be done is that in connection with existing building by-laws which define just what strength factor shall be used in computing the sizes of members used. Recently one of the largest cities in eastern Canada issued a building by-law showing the strength of southern pine as approximately 50 per cent. greater than Douglas fir. This was manifestly unfair and was corrected after authoritative information was produced. Although the final by-law has not been issued, I have been assured that Douglas fir will be given the highest strength factor shown in the code. Similar work is being done with the municipal authorities of several other eastern citeis.

To show the importance of this work, according to the new Toronto by-law, a 1⅝ inch Douglas fir joist is 17 per cent. stronger than a full sized 2 inch eastern hemlock joist. That is very important to the British Columbia lumber industry, as it enables us to ship fir framing material of scant sizes into the east and still give them, according to their building by-laws, a better article than the full sized local product. This scant framing went into Sarnia this summer in such a large volume that the retailers selling hemlock advertised in the local papers warning people against the scant sized B. C. fir. They also influenced the local

building inspector into forbidding its use until figures were produced to prove our case.

At this point it may be interesting to note the magnitude of the requirements of the railways, the largest wood consuming industry in Canada. Their requirements come under the three main heads of ties, bridge and building, and car material.

Ties, Bridge and Building Car Material

The annual lumber requirements of Canadian Railways in a normal year are difficult to obtain. It may be interesting to note, however, that last year one railroad with 13 per cent. of the mileage in Canada purchased nearly 28 million feet of soft wood lumber, exclusive of ties, and that in the province of Ontario alone approximately 25 million feet were used in the construction and repair of railway cars. The latest official data available shows more than 111 million feet per year of lumber used in eastern Canada in the manufacture and repair of railway cars. Some of the largest railways are at present using only B. C. woods in the construction of box cars with the single exception of one piece of oak at each end to absorb the shock of impact. Of the ties purchased—approximately 645 million ft. per year—very few of those required for the eastern lines have been of British Columbia woods. Of the bridge and building material a very large proportion has been of British Columbia material, and here it is gratifying to note that practically no yellow pine is being brought into Canada by the railway companies themselves, although there are still several million of feet annually being imported by the car building companies.

In the manufacture of railway box cars Douglas fir has proved to be the wood par excellence. The supporting sills which demand long clear timber of the greatest strength and stiffness, the decking which must present a hard wearing surface, the sheathing and roof boards which must take paint well and be inherently durable, all of these properties are found in Douglas fir.

Notwithstanding the advances which steel and concrete and other substitutes have made, it has been found that wood is still the superior material for many uses. In railway car construction especially this has been found to be the case. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that the very best box car yet designed is the steel frame car with wood sheathing flooring or decking and roof. These cars are lighter to haul, a very important item, and are much more easily repaired. Another interesting fact is that it has been found by one eastern railway that coal cars with wooden sides last longer than the all steel car, as the chemicals in the coal corrode the steel sides and bottoms, destroying them completely in about ten years. It has also been found that a wooden roof covered with canvass gives longer service and is more economical than steel roofs for passenger and baggage cars.

Wood Is Still Superior Material

Large quantities of lumber are used in the construction of warehouse and office buildings, barns and residences in eastern Canada, and it is in this field that a great deal of work is urgently needed to popularize our product.

The University of Toronto provides a number of outstanding examples of the use of several British Columbia woods in recent construction. Red cedar has been used with excellent effect in the Tudor ceiling of the music room of Hart House—a magnificent $2,000,000 building designed by Sproat and Rolph of Toronto. These architects are also using this wood in the roof of a memorial hall being erected at Ridley College, St. Catharines. The Electrical building at Toronto University, recently completed, was finished in B. C. spruce, and two buildings on which construction is to start soon, the Anatomy building and Trinity College, are to be finished in British Columbia fir. It is also gratifying to be able to state that, although last year the city of Toronto's Board of Education were using large quantities of southern pine, they have now standardized on Douglas fir, and that in the two million dollars' worth of work in this year's scheme of building Douglas fir alone is specified for doors and trim.

It is interesting to note that in the border cities of Ontario practically all interior trim and framing is either Douglas fir or southern pine, whereas in Toronto, for example, there is a small percentage of any trim, other than oak or chestnut—the major part of both of which is imported—while the framing lumber is eastern hemlock. A wonderful opportunity awaits the proper advertising of British Columbia woods for doors, trim and framing in the city of Toronto, which is bound to see a great building boom, especially of small residences, in the next few years. That there is still a great dearth of living accommodation in eastern Canada is beyond dispute. Two facts in connection with the present situation in Toronto are very illuminating. In the face of falling prices in nearly every other commodity, rents were raised this fall, which goes hand in hand with the other fact that only 2,175 dwellings and two apartment houses were built in that city in the first eight months of this year in contrast with 4,586 houses built during the year preceding the war. It is estimated that Toronto should build dwellings at three times the present rate for the next five years at least.

Manufacturers Must Create Demand

The introduction of our woods can not be left with the average retailer, many of whom have interests in mills cutting other woods, and the remainder of whom are not vitally interested in our progress. To my mind the British Columbia manufacturer can not afford to wait for the eastern retailer to popularize his product. The manufacturer must create a demand for his product in the breast of the ultimate consumer. The manufacturer of those products most intelligently marketed in this country to-day appeal direct to the consumer and do not depend on the retailer entirely to push their product, although they do maintain a very real and helpful co-operation with him. The manufacturers of substitute shingles provide a very striking example of this.

It is the necessity of such advertising which I would impress on the timber industry of British Columbia. I submit that this advertising should not take the form so much of newspaper and magazine advertising as of personal field work; that a staff of several men could be advantageously employed in the east; that in such a centre as Toronto, at least, one man could be effectively employed calling on every builder and prospective building, putting before him the merits of B. C. lumber and shingles; and that a much larger and more detailed exhibit than the present one should be maintained in Toronto. This exhibit should be composed of different rooms such as a living room, dining room, kitchen, etc., finished in British Columbia woods, and completely furnished. How much more productive of results such a display would be than a collection of stained and varnished boards. It is very difficult for a prospective builder to visualize the effects obtainable with our woods by looking at a piece of 1 x 6 board, or a section of wall panelling. The idea of home carries a very strong appeal to every being, and I submit that an exhibit containing several rooms finished in our woods and properly furnished will do more to popularize our product than any other media, and at the same time go far to create a demand for homes.

Guide Book on the Band Saw

A neat little publication, entitled "The Band Saw," which is a guide book for filers, sawyers and woodworkers, has just been issued by the Simonds Mfg. Co., Fitchburg, Mass. In the brochure the company have endeavored to put all the practical points necessary for the care of wide and narrow band saws. In the introduction the company say: "While we do not wish to convey the impression that we are a super-authority on the subject of handling saws, we do say that the information we herein offer is considered most authentic. We have avoided expression of opinion by individuals or organizations, and have grouped ideas from experienced sawyers, filers and mill men in every section to which we have added our own expert knowledge gaind as saw makers."

The booklet covers such points as the superiority of the band saw, band saw steel, making a band saw, rolling and tensioning wide band saws, levelling a band saw, brazing a band saw, how to tension a band saw, band saws' speed and strain, band sawmills, fitting and running small band saws, and a closing chapter on "Safety First." "The Band Saw" is sent free to any sawmill men.

Wholesale Firm is Branching Out

The Russell Harris Lumber Co., 34 Victoria St., Toronto, has branched out considerably of late and is now specializing in Coast products as well as Southern pine, red and white oak, and all kinds of native hardwoods. The company also handles chestnut, and gum squares for table legs, and has recently formed active conection for the sale in Ontario of soft-textured, short-leaf yellow pine from Missouri, which is easily worked, takes a superior finish and is especially suitable for interior trim.

R. A. Neilson, who some time ago joined the staff of the Russell Harris Co., is thoroughly acquainted with British Columbia stocks, having spent several years on the Coast and gaining a practical insight in all Western woods. He is a son of the late Robert Neilson, who for many years operated a sawmill at Proton Station, Ont., and comes from a family long engaged in lumbering activities in Grey County. Previous to his connection with Mr. Harris, Mr. Neilson was for some time with the Wm. Laking Lumber Co., Toronto. The Russell Harris Lumber Co. reports that business has shown a considerable increase during the last few weeks and the outlook is regarded as much brighter.

Riordon Lumber Cut Has Been Sold

The Riordon Company, Limited, have had a very busy season in connection with the lumber end of their business. Approximately two-thirds of the cut at Calumet, P.Q., has been sold at satisfactory prices. The lumber, principally spruce and pine, has been nearly all shipped to the United States by canal barges. The port of Calumet has been, in fact, the busiest of all shipping points on the Ottawa River.

Budget of Briefs in the Lumber Arena

J. Levie, of W. & J. Sharples, Regd., Quebec City, was a recent visitor to Montreal.

The Addington Lumber Co., Montreal, P.Q., was recently registered, with Mathieu Bell and Donat Cote as proprietors.

W. C. Laidlaw, of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, has been on a deer-hunting expedition in the vicinity of Massey, Ont.

Fire broke out recently in Clarksville, N.B., and destroyed 2,000,000 feet of lumber. Three cottages and a store were also burned.

Buchanan & Hall, of Yale, B.C., have commenced work on a sawmill at Choate. The mill will have an annual capacity of about a million feet and will be steel-driven.

W. K. Baldwin, of Baldwin's Mills, P.Q., who was elected a member of Parliament for the County of Stanstead in 1917, has again been nominated by the Liberals as a candidate in the present campaign.

J. P. Johnson, wholesale lumber merchant, of Toronto, and Thomas Patterson, of Patterson & Crosthwaite, Hamilton, recently spent a few days on a deer-hunting expedition at Kinmount, Ont.

C. Schmidt, J. E. Littleton and H. W. George, who are members of the staff of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, spent a couple of weeks in the bush at Pickerel, Ont., where they enjoyed a successful deer hunt.

H. A. Hamilton, of Hart, Hamilton & Jackson, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, has retired from the firm which is being continued by Messrs. Hart & Jackson, in the same offices, 702 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto.

Carter C. Edgar and Archibald A. Edgar of Three Brooks, Victoria County, N.B., have been incorporated as Carter C. Edgar & Sons, Limited, with a capital stock of $24,000, to carry on business as lumber merchants, sawmill proprietors, timber growers, etc.

L. L. Brown, Toronto, B. C. Lumber Commissioner for the East, accompanied by his wife and family, has returned home. Mr. Brown spent a delightful holiday among his old friends in the Pacific Coast province and delivered a number of important addresses before various lumbermen's associations.

La Compagnie J. A. Parê, Limitee, Saint Agathe des Monts, P.Q., have been granted supplementary letters patent to conduct a general lumber business, manufacturing and dealing in logs, pulpwood and other forest products. Capital, $20,000. Two of the incorporators are J. A. Parê, of Saint Agathe des Monts, and S. Lavery, of Montreal.

William Lawrence, who was killed near Delaware, Ont., as the result of a motor mishap, was a partner with his brother, Edward, in the Lawrence Lumber Co., Sarnia, and had resided in that city all his life. He lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lawrence on Christina Street South, and is survived by his wife, one son and two brothers.

The sawmill of the Northwest Lumber Co., on the St. Albert Trail, near Edmonton, started sawing recently and will continue throughout the winter. This is the largest mill on the prairies and has large timber limits along the E. D. & B. C. Railway and on the south shore of Lesser Slave Lake. For months the company have been getting out logs for their winter's cut.

A. E. Hammond and Wilfred J. Sirois of Van Buren, Maine, and Frank L. Perry of Boston, have been incorporated as the Little River Lumber Co., with head office in the parish of St. Francis, County Madawaska, N.B., and a capital stock of $49,900. The company is empowered to carry on the business of lumbermen and to buy, sell and deal in wood products of all kinds.

John A. Oliver, Port Arthur, for the past sixteen years Crown timber agent, has resigned. He is well known throughout northwestern Ontario and served as alderman in Port Arthur, after which he was Mayor for two years. He is a past president of the Board of Trade and has been president of the Patriotic Fund since its inception at the commencement of the war up to the present time.

W. S. Loggie, who has represented Northumberland County, New Brunswick, in the House of Commons since 1904, has retired from public life and is not again a candidate in the Liberal interests. Mr. Loggie is president and managing-director of the W. S. Loggie Co., Limited, Chatham, N.B., and has extensive timber limits, and has for many years been actively associated with the lumber business.

John R. Booth, head of John R. Booth, Limited, at the age of 94 years has undertaken another of his annual vacations to the woods. Late in October he left Ottawa for the Mattawa district, where it is his intention to remain for three weeks or a month. He travelled in a private car. Reports reaching Ottawa early this month indicate that the Lumber King is enjoying his vacation going over his limits and watching bush operations, and is in good health. Last year Mr. Booth also visited the Mattawa district, where at times he actually assisted in the operations.

E. A. Flewwelling & Sons, Limited, of Hampton, King's County, N.B., have been granted a charter with a capital stock of $49,000, to carry on a lumber business and to acquire, sell and deal in wood products of all kinds. The incorporators are E. A. Flewwelling, Parry's Point; G. H. and E. H. Flewwelling, of Hampton, N.B. The new organization will acquire and take over as a going concern the lumber business carried on by E. A. Flewwelling & Son.

Arthur L. Dawe, of Montreal, who for several years past has been secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, has resigned and become associated with the Canadian Export Paper Co. Mr. Dawe is widely known in the industry throughout the Dominion, having been identified in the past as Canadian agent of Edward Lloyd & Co., of London, England, and manager of the Howard Smith paper business in Montreal, previous to entering upon his present duties.

It is interesting to record that lumbering is receiving more study and scientific attention to-day than at any previous period. A course in this subject is being established by the Y.M.C.A. in Vancouver, who felt there was a real need for a series of lectures to be imparted by experts. The lecturers have been selected for their practical knowledge of the subjects assigned, and a large number of young men have enrolled for the whole series. Among the subjects taken up will be scaling and grading logs, logging, cruising, timber, protection of forests from fires, etc.

The Murray & Omanique Lumber Co., who are manufacturers of pine, hemlock, spruce and hardwood lumber, and have their sawmill at Barry's Bay, Ont., expect to cut during the coming year the same quantity as during the past season when they took out 2,500,00 feet of lumber and 30,000 railway ties. The company state that the lumber and ties sawn during the past summer are all sold and the ties have been shipped. They find business picking up, particularly in lath, and report that good bushmen are rather hard to obtain at present, the wages prevailing being from $30.00 to $35.00 a month.

G. B. Nicholson, late representative for East Algoma, has been nominated as the Conservative candidate in that constituency in the forthcoming Federal election. Mr. Nicholson, who is a member of the firm of Austin & Nicholson, lumber manufacturers, resides at Chapleau, Ont., and was first elected to the House of Commons in 1917. He began life in railway construction work in 1884, and in 1901 established the present business of Austin & Nicholson in partnership with J. McN. Austin of Renfrew. Mr. Nicholson's opponent in the forthcoming fray will be Norman Hocken, of the Hocken Lumber Co., Toronto, who have mills at West River and Deer Lake. The latter is the Liberal standard-bearer.

Why Concession on Spruce Was Made

Hon. Clifford W. Robinson, N. B. Minister of Lands and Mines, arrived in St. John from Fredericton on October 20th, after a visit to the capital on departmental business. When asked regarding the decision of the government, made at a recent meeting in Fredericton to reduce by fifty per cent. the stumpage rate on budworm-killed lumber, which in the case of spruce was reduced from $5 to $2.50 and other kinds in proportion, he said that the object was to encourage the cutting of the dead timber, which, if allowed to stand, would be of very little use in another year. In working out the details of this arrangement, Mr. Robinson declared that the Department of Lands and Mines found it difficult, if not impossible, to properly examine all the different operations throughout the province in order to ascertain the percentage of budworm-killed lumber.

Premier Foster has called a meeting of the Cabinet in St. John on October 25th, at which officials of the department will submit detailed reports on conditions as fully as possible, with a view of fixing definite rates, so that the lumber operators in all sections of the province may know just "what is what."

Regarding the outlook this winter, Mr. Robinson said that the prospects were that the cut would be very light in any event, but all the lumbermen are anxious to start some operations and have expressed a willingness to co-operate with the government in taking steps to relieve the unemployment situation throughout the province.

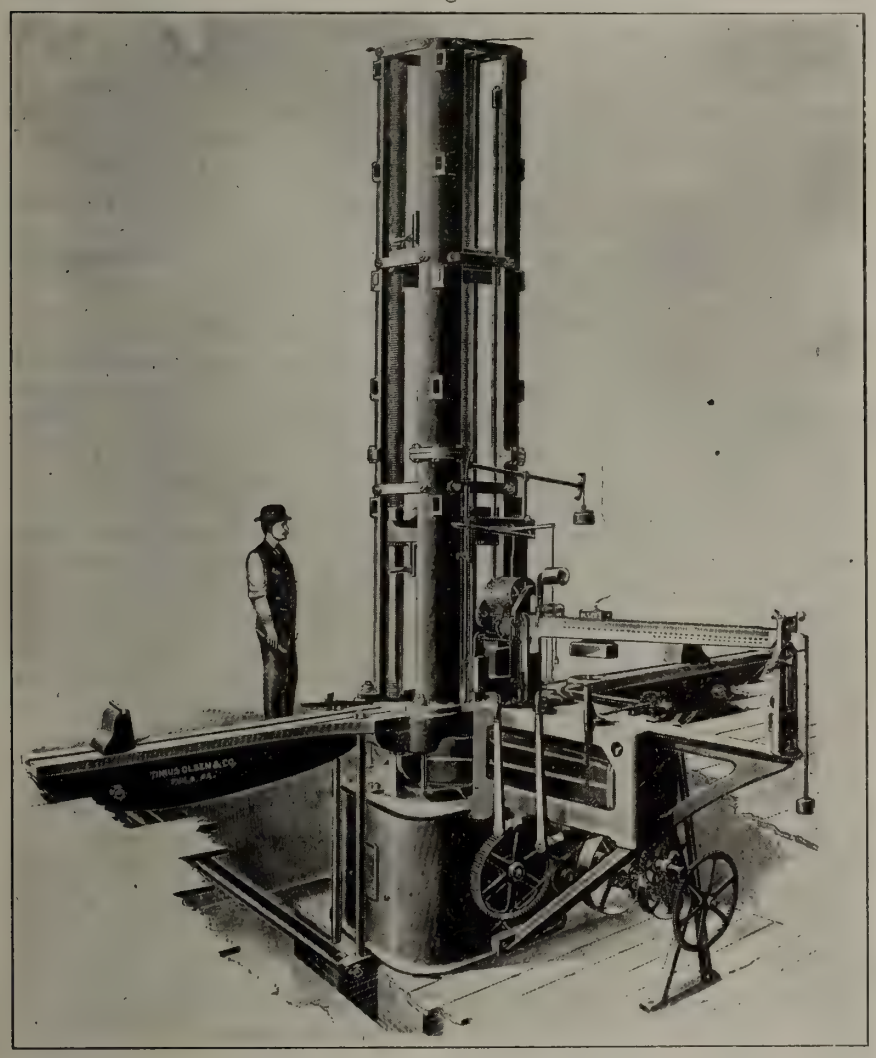
The sum of $700,000 has already been paid into the government by operators on this year's stumpage, Mr. Robinson added, and it was expected that the balance would be settled by the end of the government's fiscal year, which is October 31. There is at present some $300,000 outstanding.

Forest Laboratories Are Widening Activities

Investigating More Problems in Which the Lumber Industry is Interested– How Practical Tests are Carried out and the Results Tabulated

Reorganized, the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal and Vancouver, are now extending their activities, especially in investigating problems in which the lumber industry is interested. The Federal Government has lately recognized in a practical form the work of the laboratories, and with a strengthened staff, the work is now proceeding on a more elaborate scale. Those in charge of the laboratories are anxious to co-operate with lumbermen in investigating subjects which are of interest to the industry, and invite applications to that end.

Of late great attention has been paid to the testing of Canadian commercial woods for strength. Nearly all species have been tested, both under green and air-dried conditions. The testing is carried out at McGill University, and also at the branch of the laboratories in



200,000 lb. testing machine at Vancouver laboratory, Forest Products Laboratories of Canada.

Vancouver. At the latter place a 200,000 pound testing machine has been erected, which is capable of testing structural timbers up to 16 feet in columns and beams.

As to result of the tests for strength, it is found that air-drying increases the strength of the wood very materially up to, in fact, 100 per cent.

Some Nail Holding Tests

At the Montreal Laboratories tests are now being carried out in connection with the nail-holding properties of various woods. The tests are being made on green and air-dried lumber and also with various types of nails. The experiments will be of special interest to the woodworking industries.

The latest completed tests on wood relate to Sitka spruce, these having been carried out at Vancouver. Sitka spruce came into prominence during the war, owing to its fine qualities for aeroplanes. After the war the large surplus stocks were sold to woodworking factories. It had long been used in the west for cooperage, boxes—solid and veneer—and for framing and interior trim in house construction and office buildings. Recently eastern factories have commenced to use it in the manufacture of sashes and doors, ice cream tubs, tank stock, kitchen tables, boats, spars, cars, paddles, billiard table frames, and for certain parts of pianos, diaphragms and horns for phonographs, wagon sides and bottoms, car stock and ladder stock.

The results of the tests have been tabulated by Mr. L. L. Brown, of Toronto, B. C. Lumber Commissioner for the east, and formerly superintendent of the Vancouver Laboratory. Three shipments of Sitka spruce were selected—a lower mainland type from Kings, B.C., a north Queen Charlotte Island type, from Masset Inlet, and a south Queen Charlotte Island type, from Thurston Harbour. Some 3,000 tests were made on green and air-dried wood. It is interesting to note that the shipment of greatest density was the strongest and that the two other shipments ranked according to their density; that a high percentage of summer wood was associated with the strongest shipment, and that the stronger shipments were of slower growth than the weaker.

Moisture Percentages Greatly Vary

The tests showed that as Sitka spruce is dried below 31 per cent. of moisture on the basis of the oven-dry weight of the wood, its strength increases, but that any increase of moisture content above 31 per cent. does not affect the strength. The moisture percentage varies greatly, the minimum, about 27 per cent., being found in the heartwood, and the maximum, about 230 per cent., in the sapwood. The effect of air-drying Sitka spruce to approximately 12 per cent. moisture was to increase its strength from 230 per cent. in certain directions to a slight increase in others.

A considerable proportion of Sitka spruce trees is spiral grained. Investigation shows that this defect does not seriously impair the strength of timbers when the angle of deviation of the grain is less than one inch in twenty, but that, as the angle becomes greater, the weakening effect increases. This defect was the cause of a considerable loss of life during the war, due to the incorporation of spiral grained wood in aeroplanes.

It may be added that Sitka spruce is lighter than any other wood

Sawmill used for cutting blocks for testing purposes., Forest Products Laboratories of Canada.

of equal strength properties, which can be obtained in like sizes and quantities. It is estimated that there are 14 billion feet in B. C., 10 billion of which are accessible. The best stands will yield from 15 to 25 per cent. of aeroplane material. The wood has exceptional ability to withstand suddenly applied loads. It has also a high degree of toughness, is soft enough to work well and does not readily splinter, and can be easily air-dried or kiln-dried.

Historic Industry Becomes Incorporated

Gordon T. Williams, Toronto

As announced some time ago, the C. B. Williams Co., 11-23 St. Albans St., Toronto, has been granted a provincial charter and is now known as "C. B. Williams Co., Limited." The business was founded by C. B. Williams in 1883, being first located on Queen St. In 1900 the plant was removed to Yonge St., and in 1906 to its present location on St. Albans St. The late Mr. Williams passed away three years ago. The present officers of the company are Mrs. Marie Williams, president; Thomas V. Gearing, vice-president; Gordon T. Williams, secretary-treasurer, and R. J. Hill, manager. Mr. Hill has been in the service of the firm ever since it started. The C. B. Williams Co., Limited, caters largely to the jobbing trade, and has always prided itself on the efficiency and promptitude of its service. The company manufactures and deals in all kinds of building material, flooring, sheeting, shelving and moulding of every description.

Gordon T. Williams, secretary-treasurer of the company, is a son of the founder and was in the R.N.C.V.R. for nearly three years as sub. lieutenant during the war. He received his discharge on December 1, 1918, shortly after the death of his father. Mr. Williams is an energetic young man who is well liked in the lumber business. The trade mark of the C. B. Williams Co., Limited, is "The Big 4 Planing Mill and Lumber Yards." This was adopted many years ago and has always appeared on the printed matter of the firm.

High Freight Rates Strangle Business

Excessive rates on Canadian railroads are strangling business on Vancouver Island, causing loss to capital and throwing laboring men out of work, the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners was told by representatives of the Associated Boards of trade of Vancouver Island.

The trade boards placed before the Railway Board an application "for a reduction in rates on lumber from coast and interior mills to stations in western Canada."

It was explained, however, that this application was intended simply as an endorsation of the fight which the British Columbia Government has been waging to bring about a general reduction in freight rates eastward.

Whalen Pulp Plants Getting Busy

The affairs of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Co. are now in such a satisfactory condition that it is proposed to re-open the third plant at Swansea Bay, seventy miles south of Prince Rupert, B. C., at an early date. The company's mills at Port Alice and Howe Sound are now in full operation. The latter narrowly escaped destruction lately being within a mile of the scene of the cloudburst which did so much damage at Britannia settlement.

The directors of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Co., at a recent meeting held in Toronto, re-elected Hon. T. W. McGarry, president. W. D. Ross, of Toronto, who has been a director for some time, was made vice-president. The company at present are shipping considerable of their pulp to Japan, and conditions are steadily improving. Mr. McGarry has gone on another visit to the Coast and, it is understood, while away will make arrangements for the resumption of activities of the Swanson Bay plant.

Valuable Reference on Dry Kilns

Dealing with the Sturtevant High Humidity Dry Kilns, there has just been issued an interesting and admirably illustrated handbook by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Boston, Mass. The publication is called "Catalogue No. 282," but this does not convey a correct impression of its character for the edition is, certainly, a handbook in every way and presents a wealth of information on the "Kiln with the circulation you can understand."

Part 1 is devoted exclusively to a discussion of the Sturtevant High Humidity Kiln and part 2 consists of several interesting and impartial publications taken from the U. S. Forest Products Laboratories' Bulletins and other interesting data. The publishers say that they feel sure that these impartial articles in the main substantiate their claim that the kiln in which the temperature, humidity and, most important of all, the circulation, is under the constant, automatic control of the operator, is the best and most practical kiln on the market.

It may be stated that the Sturtevant High Humidity Dry Kiln was developed primarily to meet rigid requirements in producing the quality of lumber used in the airplane industry, which it has met very well. To place the kiln on the market a separate dry kiln department was formed, with experienced wood conditioning and dry kiln engineers in charge, and the services and experiece of these men are available in solving all dry kiln problems. These men have been called upon to solve a number of knotty problems and have made a record in successful achievements in installing kilns both in usual and unusual situations. For example, the engineers designed for a large manufacturer, who uses a P. & H. overhead mono-rail system, a special kiln over 20 feet high and loaded it through the roof.

In reference to its work, the company say: "The ever-increasing demand for air-dried lumber has made evident the need of a commercial dry kiln capable of quickly and successfully reducing green lumber to dry, without any injurious effects in so doing, as well as the more rapid handling of air-dried stocks. The company, therefore formed a separate Dry Kiln Department with experienced wood- conditioning and dry-kiln engineers in charge, to place the Sturtevant High Humidity Dry Kiln on the market. The services and experiences of these men are continually at your call in all problems relating to drying, and even through the conditioning of the lumber until it receives its prime coat.

"Briefly, in the new Sturtevant High Humidity Dry Kiln, air, containing any desired percentage of moistures and at any desired temperature, is made to flow across both faces of every tier of boards within the kiln. This is the 'secret' of the success of the kiln. It is nothing more nor less than the practical application of what everyone admits are the three essential requisites of an efficient dry kiln. These three requisites are uniform circulation, temperature, and humidity."

Conditions in Madawaska Camps Ideal

J. R. Booth, Limited, of Ottawa, is operating four camps this year in the Madawaska district on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, although the camps are not as large as the firm usually run. Wm. G. McKay, the Madawaska superintendent, says there is no scarcity of men. Up to a month ago men were not of a very good class, but latterly they are much better and are now staying on the job. The rate of wages being paid to the general run of bushmen is $26.00 to $32.00 per month. The price of all supplies is much lower, with the exception of hay and oats, which are about the same as last year. "The outlook for logging on the scale we are working is, as far as I can see, good. The weather is the only thing we cannot build on; otherwise the supply of men and the way they work is better than last year," concludes Mr. McKay.

Heavy Freight Rates Handicaps West

F. Smith, of Smith, Davidson & Wright, paper dealers, Vancouver, in giving evidence recently before the Board of Railway Commissioners at their recent sitting in that city, said that one of the direct benefits resulting from the equalization of freight rates in British Columbia would be the development on a very large scale of the pulp and paper industry of the province. He mentioned that two of the mills alone on the Pacific coast, the Powell River and Ocean Falls plants, represented a total investment of over $83,000,000 and that their development rested entirely upon the removal of excessive freight rates.

He contended that this rate discrimination was no longer just or reasonable; was doing harm to the industrial development of the province, was preventing the railways from securing a substantial tonnage that they would otherwise receive, was creating undue preference in favor of competitors in the East, and if removed would soon result in business activity that would in a very short time offset any temporary loss in revenue that such adjustment might occasion.

Eastern Mayor Has Wood Cutting Plan

In order to give employment to the men of St. John, Mayor Schofield of that city has placed before the City Council a wood-cutting scheme. He would have men cut wood on Crown lands at Musquash, owned by the provincial government, and had already received permission to that end. He planned to put the camp under the charge of a working foreman and pay the men employed, by the cord for the wood cut. Meals would be served at the rate of $1.00 a day, to be deducted from the amount earned by the men. The Mayor estimates that the wood cut could be landed in St. John at the present wholesale price, and anticipates a yield of about 1,000 cords.

Getting Things Headed Aright in Lumber World

The Trend of Quotations is Upward and Confidence is Being Established in the Market—Cutting Prices Only Makes Buyers More Determined Not to Place Orders

Much has been said about the psychology of salesmanship, but various theories, which hold good in normal times, are often set at naught when a period of depression is ushered in.

The late Sam P. Jones, the fiery Southern evangelist, used to say that when a man was sliding down-hill it seemed as if all Hell put out a hand to give him a push. The same interpretation might be applied to a falling market. When values begin to recede, no one wants to buy, and there is a well-known economic utterance that the proper time to buy is on a rising market. Most people seem to act on this counsel for in times of stringency or stagnation there appears to be concerted moves to unload. No one wants to add to his stock or assume additional obligations.

A well-known traveller once told the writer that unless a man was absolutely out of a certain line of goods and his stock positively bare, he never found a merchant who wanted to buy. The only incentive for action in this regard was when the price was going up or an advance seemed imminent. Then nearly every man wanted to "come in."

It is the same in the matter of selling lumber. When deflation is in progress there is a hesitancy about making purchases, as the retailer or large consumer feels he cannot make money more rapidly than by waiting a while. He is constantly looking around for further concessions until he finds some evidence that the tide has turned and things are heading in the other direction.

"It is just this way," remarked a representative wholesaler the other day when discussing the situation, "as long as each man is trying to outbid the other or offering his lumber $1.00 or $2.00 cheaper than some competitor, so long does the retailer and the factory man hold back. If one traveller comes along and finds out his prospect would take a car or two of white pine, hemlock, basswood or ash, if the price is only right, the salesman verily believes that a noise is being made like an order and proceeds to give the would-be customer a figure. The customer gets these quotations, quietly jots them down on a piece of paper, puts them either on a file or in a basket and says he will let the representative know, or he is not ready just yet to place the order. Along comes other salesmen and the would-be purchaser gets a figure from them. He finds that Smith's is $2.00 lower than Green and that Brown shaved Smith's price by $1.00. Then Black drops in, and, learning, either by intuition or some other way, that the retailer is in the market for lumber, he makes one fell swoop and is about $5.00 lower than the first quotation received; yet not one of them gets the order.

"Then Mr. Purchaser finally comes to a point where he cannot delay ordering the stock any longer, and some morning takes up the various quotations and finds that Mr. Black has offered him the best figure; still he is not satisfied. He goes to the phone and calls up Black and says, 'I would give you an order for a couple of cars of hemlock but your price is just a trifle too high. If you will reduce it by a dollar, why you can have the order; if not, I will have to give it to Mr. —,' naming a competitor. The result is Black, or the firm that he represents, falls for this 'jockeying' and the lumber is disposed of at a level below production costs. In the meantime the four or five men, who have been figuring on this consignment, have been making what each calls an unusual concession or special price to Mr. Purchaser, thinking, of course, that he will get the business, which is all an error of the imagination, a mere delusion. As one of the speakers at the recent wholesale gathering said, 'Boys don't cut your price. You don't have to. If you do, you only make the buyer more determined not to buy.'

"Now this whole state of affairs might be changed if a salesman would add $1.00 or $2.00 to the price each time he is asked to give a quotation. This would then make the purchaser sit up and think and be more anxious to replenish his stock. Say he wants a carload of 4/4 basswood, 1st and 2nds, and obtains a figure of $90.00. The next man comes along and asks him $95.00, the next $97.00. Then the purchaser does not feel so good. Perforce, he comes to the conclusion that he is making a mistake in delaying the closing of his buying in this line, and immediately he gets busy.

"There is nothing like ascending quotations to stir up activity in general trade. Its effect is more or less electric, and if the trade is convinced that the ascension in values will be maintained and are not transitory in character, business will begin to hum and move in a livelier manner."

After all, the market is largely one of sentiment—at least, that is, the conditions which govern and the mental approach or attitude has much to do with the feeling that exists. If one becomes thoroughly optimistic, his views are communicated to others, and the leaven of good cheer, co-operation and better times is accordingly spread throughout the whole industry, with the result that inquiries multiply, demand improves, prices are strengthened and stock starts to move. There is business for all and all want to get into the game, with the result that uncertainty and hesitation are replaced by confidence and aggressiveness.

While supply and demand will in the final analysis always regulate prices, (and there is no violation of this old-established economic law,) yet it has been proven in the process of liquidation and deflation, which has been going on for a year or more, that both demand and supply are governed to a large extent by invisible, underlying conditions or intangible factors which possibly are not so much on the surface as they are in the air. These abettals, if one may use such a term, are confidence, patience, goodwill and a healthy state of mind and body. When once the industrial arena becomes surcharged with this atmosphere, there is no doubt that things are on the mend and an era of greater activity is arriving.

That the lumber trade is experiencing more satisfactory business than for a long time is generally acknowledged and, as pointed out by one representative, if allowed to function normally, prospects are favorable for a fairly active market from this out.

The Passing of Mr. John D. Malloy

There appeared in the last edition of the "Canada Lumberman" a short reference to the death of John D. Malloy. In this issue a more extended notice is printed relative to his life, worth and character, written by one who says—

On October 19th there passed to the great beyond one of the greatest bushmen that ever blazed a trail into the northern woods, in the person of John D. Malloy, of the firm of McFadden & Malloy, Blind River, Ont. He was stricken suddenly by heart-failure, while about to enter the office of Camp No. 1 after having spent the day reviewing the day's cut of logs, etc. Verily he died in the harness as it had been his own statement that he would.

Born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1860, the subject of this reference came to Canada at the age of seven years, accompanied by his father and mother, John D. Malloy and Catherine Dorian. Their destination was Westmeath, where after many years of earnest endeavor, John D. Malloy Sr., became one of the leading farmers of the district. The son's ambition was to become a lumberman. This purpose he achieved, and testimony to his wonderful and accurate knowledge of lumbering is borne by the part that he played in the success of McFadden & Malloy. Previous to conducting operations in Blind River, Mr. Malloy in his early days operated for Alexander Fraser of Pembroke, Thomas Hale, Malloy Bros., also of Pembroke, and J. R. Booth.

The late Mr. Malloy enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew or came in contact with him. He pursued his objects in life with rare skill and perseverance, yet he was never neglectful in his religious duties or attendance at church. He was a loving father, a worthy brother to all good men and a true friend to both rich and poor.

The remains were taken to Pembroke, Ont., on October 21 by J. J. McFadden and Rev. Father Brennan of Espanola, where they were met by two sons of the deceased, Dorian and Russell Malloy of Loyola College, Montreal, and also by his brothers, Connolly, James and Daniel. Interment was made in the parish cemetery.

John Malloy leaves to mourn him his beloved wife, three sons, Dorian and Russell of Loyola College and Connolly, a student in the High School at Blind River. Three brothers, Connolly, James and Daniel Malloy of Pembroke and one sister, Mrs. P. Dunbar of Pembroke, are also left.

Lumber Price Readjustment Culminating

By Roger W. Babson

Post-war deflation in lumber is temporarily, at least, complete. Prices at the mill are fundamentally low enough, in cases below the cost of replacement. Lumber consumption, however, is far below the normal complement. This is due almost entirely to one factor, the obstacle in lumber buying to-day being the cost of transportation. Practically every grade of soft and hard woods rules at relatively low prices at the mill, but prices in the principal distributing markets are prohibitive. Take, for example, the New York market. While mill prices are regarded as attractive, quotations where transportation is a factor are radically higher. Yellow pine rules 52%, eastern spruce 80%, ash 81%, oak 110%, and chestnut 120% above the pre-war level. Potential buyers are not free to purchase heavily while this condition exists. A reduction in the cost of lumber transportation is a primary essential in establishing a foundation for an expanding demand.

Statistically and fundamentally, lumber is stronger to-day than for many months past. Production of all grades of hard and soft woods, due to conditions that accompany a depression period, has dwindled to a figure which is not healthy. Judging from figures now on hand, this year's output will barely reach 29,000,000 M. feet—14% under 1920—the lowest figure in modern history. The seasonal trend of output is downward, and contraction this year will be more drastic than the normal tendency. During the years 1919 and 1920, production exceeded consumption by a scanty margin—in fact, stocks on hand at the first of the current year were heavy only from a surface standpoint. Stocks to-day are not burdensome. The salient feature to-day is that production is rapidly decreasing, while shipments and new orders are rapidly increasing.

The potential demand for lumber is tremendous. Building permits during the past three months have been the largest ever known. The moment building costs are reduced, a building boom is inevitable. Moreover, a higher rate of consumption is expected in boxes and crates, furniture and fixtures and car construction. The trend of exports is also upward, although it will be years before the pre-war volume is reached. The situation hinges largely on transportation, and there is little that can prevent a reduction before many months. This means an additional demand that present stocks and rate of production cannot meet.

A foundation is under construction for a firmer lumber market, including hard woods as well as soft woods. Transportation costs permitting, we urge clients to accumulate during the immediate future stocks of lumber for 1922 account. If this policy is not practical, we advocate following the market along, being prepared to negotiate the moment the present transportation cost schedule is revised.

High Freight Hurts Pulp Trade

That a big market exists in the eastern United States for British Columbia wood pulp providing the handicap presented by unequal freight rates is removed, was the information imparted to members of the transportation bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade, when a letter was read from the Western Canada Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., complaining against existing rates and pointing out that this obstacle had only recently prevented this concern from landing a large order for kraft.

The order in question was for 2,000 tons of pulp, but it was stated that with a rate of $1.11½ between Vancouver and Hartford, Ind., where the delivery of the pulp was requested, it was found impossible to compete for the business.

Mr. W. F. McClintock, chairman of the bureau, pointed out that the development of such trade meant much to British Columbia and said that as a result of steps already taken it was believed that a rate of 75 ½ cents could be secured and that recommendations had been made by the head of one of the local freight departments, for a rate of 60 cents. If this concession were granted by the railway in question, Mr. McClintock predicted the rapid development of that line of trade.

The More Lumber Cut, the Lower the Price

Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, N.S., in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" says: I am very much interested to note that the general opinion of the lumbermen of New Brunswick on the reduction in the price of stumpage on budworm killed timber, reported in your issue of November 1st, is that it will work an injury rather than any benefit. This is exactly in line with what I have tried to impress on our provincial governments, namely, that what they wanted to do was to try to discourage rather than to encourage cutting, as the more they cut the lower the price for lumber will be.

If each province would cut a little less each year, lumber would bring a living price, but just as long as they keep the market oversupplied the price will be below the cost of production. As far as budworm killed timber is concerned, the stumpage owner will cut what is fit for lumber or pulpwood in any event, in his own interest, and what is not fit for market he will not cut even if he receives it gratis.

The state of Maine has lost 40 per cent., at least, of its standing supply of timber by the ravages of the budworm, very little of which will be salvaged. It was too far gone before it was realized by the land owner, who is only now just beginning to realize the enormous loss that Maine has suffered in its standing wood supply.

The loss in dollars and cents to the land owner will be nil; in fact, he will be better off, selfishly, as what timber there is left will be worth four times as much per thousand, on account of the great reduction in the remaining supply, and this, of course, applies with even greater force in Canada on account of our larger loss in bud and fire killed wood.

Lumberman Kills Cougar With Large Stone

Armed only with rocks, Dave Vanstone, well-known Vancouver lumberman, recently killed a large cougar, infuriated as a result of a rifle wound, at Valdez Island. Mr. Vanstone was in his rowboat skirting a timber claim when he heard calls from a hunter in the woods. Landing, he found that a settler had fired his last cartridge and that the cougar, wounded, was showing fight and acting in a most ferocious manner. Mr. Vanstone armed himself with two rocks and was fortunate enough to land hard with one of these on the animal's nose. The cougar was momentarily stunned, and Vanstone quickly crushed its skull with a larger rock. The hunter who fired the first shot, however, will collect the bounty. The cougar was eight feet six inches long.

Only Fiddling with Housing Problem

"The total effort of the Federal and Provincial Governments altogether has not been sufficient to satisfy the housing needs of one city in one year," said W. S. B. Armstrong, secretary of the Town Planning Conference, recently in Toronto. The subject was "Housing," and Mr. Armstrong declared to the assembly that instead of solving the housing problem "we are only fiddling with it."

The total sum loaned by the Dominion Government to Ontario under the Housing Act of 1919 was some $8,000,000 which has been used up. In Toronto alone over $12,000,000 is spent annually in building houses. Mr. Armstrong said the Governments seem to be constantly in fear that somebody is going to steal from them. Instead of launching a town-planning and housing campaign upon a scale that would satisfy the demand, they curb their efforts lest the municipalities or the individuals inflict losses on them. Not one-half of one per cent. of working men fall down on their contracts under the Municipal Housing Act.

The primary responsibility rests on the Provincial Legislature," said Mr. Armstrong. "It is up to them to institute a moderate amount of compulsion in town planning and assist in the expansion of the work that has already been started. Houses are still at a premium in the province. One thing in the Act that is absurd is that no municipality is permitted to build a house outside its own borders. A survey of Toronto would show that more than half of the single houses in the city are occupied by more than two families."

F. E. Hollingsworth, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

Who recently bought out the interests of his partner, T. A. Corrigan, of the Corrigan Lumber & Mill Co., and is now sole proprietor. Mr. Corrigan has removed to Toronto to reside. Mr. Hollingsworth is a director of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Many Vital Problems Discussed by Retailers

National Retail Lumbermen say They are Doing Their Part in Promoting Building —Manufacturers and Merchants Should Come to Better Understanding

At the fifth annual convention of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association held recently at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, President John E. Lloyd, of Philadelphia, in his opening address outlined briefly the topics to be discussed in the three days' convention and touched emphatically upon the subject of retail service; "The retail lumber dealer who serves the public best will be the greatest asset to the association." Mr. Lloyd also pointed out that the retail dealer should strive to make his business a real help to the community and that there was no room in the association for men who did not at all times strive to give the public a square deal. The President also laid stress on the problem of standardization, explaining how the uniformity of standards would give the industry a common basis for price quoting.

Another question he dwelt upon was that of branding. Association branding was thought to be of greater advantage than individual and shippers who shipped lumber contrary to the standards of the Association, should be not allowed to use the brand of the Association.

The transit car privilege was also mentioned. "Shipping lumber better than the grade called for was just as serious as shipping lumber below grade and the mis-use of this privilege, it was declared, has been one of the unsettling factors in the lumber industry.

Mr. Lloyd referred to another important matter when he discussed the right of the retail lumber dealer to have 100% distribution in his community and stated that the sooner the wholesalers and manufacturers admitted it the better for the industry as a whole.

In closing Mr. Lloyd made known his ideas regarding the labor question. "The many uneconomical restrictions of labor unions must be eliminated at once, the closed shop thrown to the discard and a real days' work given for a day's pay."

Opinions on Grading Rules

J. M. Daniels, Kansas City, believed the lumber dealer should be recompensed if he received no. 2 common when he ordered no. 1, but if carrying both grades he should take it at the usual prices. No commodity on the market is 100% perfect, but still the dealer should not be made the loser on difference in grades.

Frank Durham, of Wisconsin, said his policy of receiving no stock that was not according to order, was the best, because the people he did business with were compelled to do their best and consequently exacted the same service from the manufacturers.

J. W. Martin, chairman of the grades committee, Southern Pine Association, stated the quality of the mill grading was improving. In his opinion the mill making the shipment of wrong grades should be penalized. The grading of lumber never can be an exact science and the 5 per cent. clause was invented to allow for a variance of opinion among lumber graders. He believed, however, there were millmen who needed disciplining in the matter of off-grades, and would be glad if that discipline was applied. The suggestion was made that the members of the Association record figures of losses caused by off-grades which would give the Association something concrete to work upon.

John G. Whittier, Newark, N.J., led a discussion of "Lumber Grades Other Than Standard." Many local retail lumber dealers are doing considerable business in grades of their own invention. This, it was pointed out, was a detriment and serving to defeat the efforts of standardization and uniformity in the grading of lumber. Mr. Whittier gave an example of a retailer who was in the habit of giving names, such as "Jones' special," which are, of course, foreign to standard grading rules and lead to misrepresentation. These specials may be of poor and uneven quality, which handicaps intelligent competition and leads the consumer astray.

The Shingle Question

W. S. Dickason, Kansas City, in his address before the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association went thoroughly into the shingle problem. He said that some time ago some shingle manufacturers decided to make a change in the method of bundling which had been in practice ever since shingles were manufactured, and proposed four bundles to the square, or five bundles to the thousand. At this time the price of shingles was very high and the shingle manufacturers were feeling the competition of substitutes, and they endeavored to make their product appear cheaper to the consumer without any reduction in price. The distributor was asked to stand between the manufacturer and the public, and guarantee that 800 shingles would do what had previously been required by 1,000 shingles.

This change was undertaken without the distributor and the consumer being generally consulted or considered. The result was that opposition was aroused and a large majority of the dealers were opposed to the change. Bitter and unjust accusations were made, and many dealers retaliated by recommending substitutes. Substitutes gained an impetus and foothold that will be hard to dislodge, for, emboldened by their success, they are making an active and aggressive campaign to put shingles out of the running.

"You are all familiar with the law passed in California that prohibits the use of shingles everywhere—on the farm as well as in the city. Fortunately this law has been suspended by a referendum, and it is to be hoped that it will be repealed when the legislature meets," declared the speaker.

The Benefits of Co-operation

"Co-operation between the retailers and manufacturers for the purpose of promoting the interests of all concerned," was another interesting subject on which W. S. Dickason gave his views. He explained that many manufacturers realized what the retail dealer was doing each year in advertising and what expenditures he was making to bring before the eyes of the consuming public, facts and inducements to encourage building, but that the majority were ignorant or indifferent as to the endeavors which the retailer was making in this direction. Did the manufacturers realize that in many sections of the rural districts the retail lumber dealer has taken the form of a banker; and in the last year extended credit amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars? It is estimated that $400,000,000 in accounts and notes payable are on the books of retailers throughout the country waiting for the wheat and the cattle to be sold.

Manufacturers might well be interested in what these figures represent and understand that as a consequence of these enormous yearly risks it is possible to carry on a large percentage of the year's building.

Then there is the tremendous amount of capital tied up in different stocks which must be kept up to meet the needs of every kind of building and to make home construction as simple as possible for the home seeker. The lumber dealer no longer has a mere yard. His place of business is rather a building department store and he himself a building supply merchant who handles materials for the home complete.

The retail dealers do not believe they are doing all the work of promoting building, but that they are doing their part and not receiving the backing and recognition for their great investment from the manufacturers.

The manufacturers have their problems and grievances, but they should not condemn the retail industry as a whole for the faults of a few, but with the knowledge of the great work the retailers are doing in the interest of the whole indudstry, should seek the opportunity of discussing the many matters that have a bearing on the sale of wood materials to the consuming public. In this manner the two great factors, the manufacturers and merchants, will come to a better understanding.

The Cancellations of Orders

W. W. Wood, Birmingham, who led the discussion on "cancellations," stated that where both parties, buyer and seller, had been guilty of cancelling orders. There was among the retailers an erroneous idea that orders could be cancelled at any time and, on the other hand, the millmen very often failed to ship when the market was rising. The best method to combat this matter was through universal voluntary arbitration. If either side refuses to arbitrate they should be put down as an undesirable business connection.

Mr. Dickason said very few of the cancellations during the falling market were made by retailers. However, a motion was passed by Mr. Wood affirming support of the principle of sanctity of contracts and never justifying cancellations on a falling market.

Reduction in N. B. Stumpage Rates

At a meeting of the provincial government held in St. John special stumpage rates of $4 per thousand feet on spruce and $2 per thousand feet on fir cut on crown lands were fixed for operators who cut a certain amount of bud-worm killed and burnt over timber.

A memorandum from Colonel Loggie, deputy minister of lands and mines, in regard to the order-in-council passed at a previous meeting, providing for an allowance to lumbermen for cutting bud-worm killed and burnt over timber, was received and considered. Under this order-in-council the rate on this class of lumber was fixed at one-half the regular rate, being reduced from $5.00 to $2.50 per M. Owing to the difficulty in having the lands examined in time for this year's operation it was recommended, as a result of a careful investigation which was made by the forestry department, that a flat rate be put into force at $4 per thousand for spruce and $2 per thousand for fir, with the provision that the rate would only apply in cases where an effort was being made to save the dead timber and where the cut of dead fir amounted to forty per cent. of the whole operation in that district.

This action on the part of the government should enable the lumbermen to commence operations, and it is hoped that it will tend to the saving of timber, which otherwise would be lost.

New Ground Wood Pulp Mill Completed

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, have just put into operation a new groundwood mill at East Angus, P.Q. The mill, which is electrically driven, consists of a two-storey grinder room, 126 feet long by 62 feet wide, with an addition along the west side 84 feet long by 15 feet wide, and a single storey screen room, 168 feet long by 85 feet. The grinder room has a structural steel frame, brick walls and concrete floors, while the screen room is of concrete construction. The grinders are direct connected to 1,400 h.p. 2,200 volt motors. Pulpwood is now brought to the mill by rail, but a conveyor from the block pile is to be constructed. The wood is carried to the second storey of the grinder room by two conveyors, one on each side of the room. Sufficient storage space is provided to supply the mill with wood for twenty-four hours. The grinder room provides for four magazine grinders, three of which have been installed. These machines have grindstones 60 inches in diameter by 54 inches face width, and are fitted with steel plate magazines extending to the second floor of the building. Each magazine holds about five cords of wood 4 feet in length.

Conference on Railroad Ties

For the purpose of determining some plan of action on the unification for specifications of railroad ties, a conference of railroad, lumber and government representatives was held October 25 in Washington, D.C.

At this initial meeting there were no details of any kind discussed, but only questions of a broad nature were considered. The discussion for the most part centred on whether the unification of specifications for railroad cross ties and switch ties should be undertaken. If so, what the scope of the work would be and how it should be organized.

Among the foremost advocates for the proposed plan was Mr. Earle H. Clapp of the forest service.

Motor Vehicles Cut Lumber Woods Costs

The day of the horse is passing in the logging camps. The cost records of the horse compared with the records of the motor vehicle in several recent carefully checked tests, show that the use of power equipment cuts the cost of log hauling as high as 70 per cent., says the "Paper Trade Journal" of New York.

These figures were presented by practical woodsmen during the recent convention of the Woodlands Section of the American Paper and Pulp Association, who have been forced to substitute power operations for animal hauling by the far greater economy of the motor hauler.

The figures given by these operators apply equally well to lumber operations as to woods camps of the paper industry, for the hauling problem is identical in both types of cuttings.

O. L. E. Weber, of the Watab Paper Company, Sartell, Minn., told of extensive use last winter of tractors, under conditions where horses could not be used at times, but he made his comparison of costs on the basis of horse equipment on passable roads. He figured that a 10-ton tractor would do the work of 36 horses, and a 5-ton machine of 16 horses. He made his cost comparison on the basis of 5,000 cords of pulpwood, 35,000 tamarack and cedar ties, 30,000 cedar posts, and 750,000 feet of Norway pine, where he actually used tractors, but where he estimated the cost of horse operation under conditions of previous years.

The cost of the job with tractors was actually $3,150. The cost with horses would have been $10,100, including cost of equipment in both cases.

Stanley H. Sisson, of the Racquette River Paper Company, operating in northern New York, told of hauling 23,000 cords of 16-foot peeled wood 10 to 12 miles, an average of 65½ cords per day per tractor, handling 15,000 cords in 38 days. His comparison with horse equipment was as follows: One team hauling 9 cords per trip, double headers at landings, costing $15.50 per day, or $1.72 per cord. The tractor cost, on a basis of 60 cords, with two trips daily to landings, was $43.06 per day, or $.717 per cord. He, like the other woods superintendents, said the care in repairs and maintenance of tractors was vital to their successful operation, and also urged care in dispatching trains of sleds or wagons, with extra equipment being loaded or unloaded while the machine was on the road.

Some Timber Talks That Are Forceful

The Kaministiquia Lumber Co., Fort William, Ont., believe in timely and effective publicity and have been running a number of instructive announcements in the local press. These are entitled

Timber Talks—17

Do You Own Your Own Home ?

Good for you if you do! That is the first step towards independence in old age. Next make your wife happy and your house more valuable, with Hardwood Floors. A polished floor is chic and sanitary. Saves money on linoleums and dust collecting carpets.

THE PRICE OF LUMBER IS NOT MUCH MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE TOP PRICE REACHED LAST YEAR.

KAM. LUMBER CO.,
LIMITED
The Firm with a Reputation
1005 Victoria Ave. Phone S. 314

Mr. Wilson Captures the Golf Trophy

Frederick V. Wilson, of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, is the winner in the golf tournament for the Laidlaw Cup during the past season, and will hold that trophy for the next year. The cup has to be won three times in succession to become the permanent property of the winner.

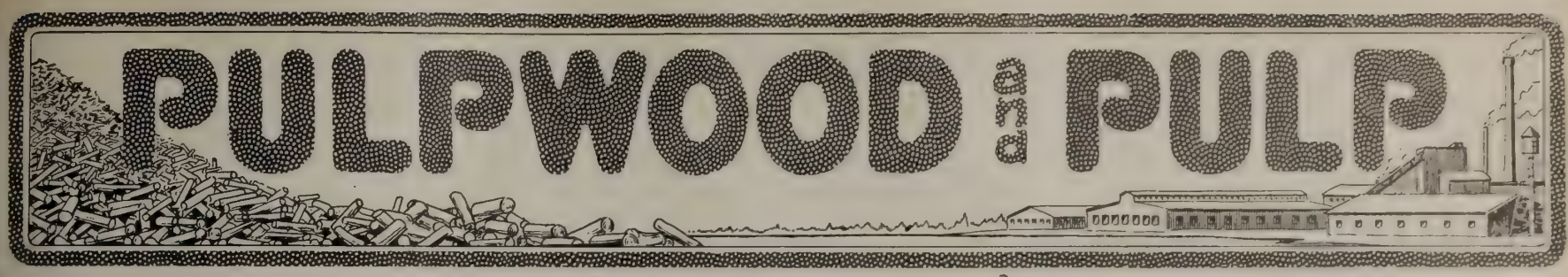
Each game consisted of eighteen holes match play on handicap, each player using the handicap of his own club. The number of strokes given was 6 by ¾ of the difference in the handicap.

Veteran Lumberman Putting Up Stiff Fight

J. H. Findlay, of the firm of Ferguson & Findlay, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, pulpwood and ties, Braeside, Ont., has been nominated as the Conservative candidate for South Renfrew in the

J. H. Findlay, Braeside, Ont.

forthcoming federal election. Mr. Findlay is widely known in the lumber industry, having started working many years ago in the woods for Gillies Bros., Limited. He later became a culler and followed this calling for a score of years. Then he joined the E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, with whom he remained for a considerable time. Mr. Findlay next went into business with George B. Ferguson, of Ferguson & Findlay, who operate mills on the Madawaska and Ottawa Rivers. Mr. Findlay is putting up a vigorous campaign.



The Pulp Outlook of Canada Discussed

At the recent meeting of the British Columbia Forestry Convention, which was held in Vancouver, interesting papers prepared by A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Montreal, and by A. E. McMaster, secretary of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, on "The Outlook of the Pulp and Paper Industry in Canada," were read.

In both papers the need of a more reasonable use of the timber resources of the country, and the adequate provision of methods of replacement was stressed. The industrial status of Canada, declared Mr. Dawe in his paper, depends in part, and in the future will be, directly dependent upon the success or failure of the timber industry, which is Canada's natural and greatest industry. Proper methods of handling timber, and of replacement were urged, the speaker declaring that it would mean the ultimate saving of costs in the pulp and paper industry.

In dealing with the pulp and paper situation in British Columbia, Mr. McMaster declared that the Pacific coast province had barely entered upon its career as a great timber producing country. He emphasized the need of research work, and deplored the lack of technical data on timber subjects in B. C. The total value of pulp and paper industries in B. C. in 1919 was $12,000,000; and in 1920 this reached a total of $21,000,000. This year, declared the speaker, the total would be in the vicinity of $15,000,000.

Abitibi Company Completes New Power Plant

The big $5,000,000 hydro electric power plant at Twin Falls, which is helping to drive the paper mill of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company at Iroquois Falls, is now completed. Morrow & Beatty, contractors, are removing their equipment to the railway, to Matheson. This consists of three locomotives, which were used on a narrow gauge railway, tackle, steel rails, etc. The Twin Falls power plant is one of the largest ever installed in Northern Ontario, the generating capacity being approximately 28,000 h.p., thereby more than doubling the former amount of electrical energy generated by the Abitibi Co. Even with this new plant, the Abitibi Co. is stated to have only ample energy with which to operate its enlarged paper mill, where facilities are available with which to produce upwards of 500 tons of newsprint daily.

Annual Timber Growth is Over-estimated

P. L. Lyford, of Clark & Lyford, recently delivered a timely and thoughtful address before the British Columbia Forestry Convention in Vancouver. He contended that exaggeration by the general public regarding the timber resources of the province and the rate of annual growth was likely to dampen public enthusiasm for the application of reforestation.

Mr. Lyford pointed out that the general impression gained by people of B. C. was that the annual growth exceeded largely the annual cut. While people think this, he declared, schemes for forest perpetuation are unlikely to cause much concern. He proceeded to show that while the annual growth in B. C. timberlands amounts to more than 5,000,000 feet per year, this increase depends upon complete protection of the young growth, a condition that is not yet in operation. He declared that, while the province probably contains 350 billion feet of lumber, there is not more than some 100 billion feet of the quality now demanded for logging operations.

The Great Possibilities of Pulp

Ellwood Wilson, manager of the forestry division of the Laurentide Co., Limited, Grand Mere, delivered an address recently before the Engineering Institute of Canada at Ottawa on "The Value of the Airplane in Forest Fire Prevention," and the need for greater activity along these lines was emphasized.

No development of recent years had rendered such aid to the work of the forestry engineer as had the airplane, and Mr. Wilson wished to express his appreciation of the work done by the Air Board in this regard. The work of the Air Board in the interest of forest fire protection and forest patrol duty changed the entire situation.

Mr. Wilson suggested that the whole work of forest patrol and forest fire prevention should be taken over by the Air Board.

The provinces, particularly Ontario and Quebec, were not spending enough on their forests in proportion to the amount they received from this source of revenue, said the speaker. Ontario received about $3,000,000 revenue annually from its forests, and most of this amount came from capital account, which was not being replenished, and would be expended some day.

The speaker drew a rosy picture of the future pulp industry of Canada, which was menaced by forest fires. The pulp and paper industry should rank first among Canada's assets. Although its output has trebled during the last five years, they were only on the border of its possibilities and here might yet be a paper age. Pulp and cardboard rugs, furniture, wall hanging, boxes and barrels and milk bottles were coming in the near future. Education was the only and best means of preventing forest fires. The problem was so vital that it could not wait for a solution, as Canada's forests must be preserved.

Pulpwood Business in Quebec is Unchanged

General lassitude marks the pulpwood arena in Quebec. Men are still shipping on old contracts and when questioned as to what 1922 holds forth, they merely reply "Who knows?"

The manager of a well-known Quebec concern commented on how contracts for 1922, if any were to be made at all this year, should have all been completed by May or June, as is the usual custom. The fact that October was well advanced and no contracts as yet for 1923 have been offered by the mill people goes to show the quiet condition of things. The reason mills are hesitating over contracting for wood for 1922 is because they fear that prices may fall lower by next spring. In addition to this, they have relatively large stocks on hand and find it an easy matter to put off buying until absolutely necessary. Quebec pulp and paper concerns are in no way apprehensive, however, of what the coming year holds forth, because they all have connections with American and Canadian mills that have contracted with them regularly for years for wood. Undoubtedly next spring will see the stocks of these mills so low that they will again begin buying.

Timber Probe Will Not Be Extended

Unless there are excellent reasons to the contrary, no fresh irregularities in connection with Ontario timber limits will be probed by the Riddell-Latchford Timber Commission. Future inquiries of the commission will be confined to matters already under investigation. This was intimated in a statement made recently by Mr. Justice Riddell. Following the conclusion of evidence lately, the commission was adjourned sine die. If the Crown counsel, Mr. Shirley Denison, K.C., can prepare any material for investigation of matters in which the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company is not involved, the commission will sit before December 8th. If not, there will be no session before that date, when the affairs of the Spanish River concern will be again under investigation.

Good Progress on New Pulp Plant

The Temiskaming Pulp & Paper Co., of which Alex. Fasken, K.C., Toronto, is president, and J. H. Black, Toronto, manager, is making good progress in the erection of its groundwood pulp mill at Dixon Creek, near Haileybury, Ont. The building is 270 feet long by 60 feet wide, the superstructure being of concrete and steel, with interlocking tile brick walls and gypsum slate roof, covered with Barrett roofing specifications. The output of the plant will be 40 tons a day, and it is expected that the plant will be in operation early next spring. Part of the equipment has been ordered, and it is understood that magazine grinders will be installed. The mill will be one of the most up to date of any in Canada and is assured of a pulpwood supply for many years to come.

Operators on Great Salmon River

Plans for the winter's operations on the Great Salmon River for logging have not as yet been made, but it is generally understood that the cut will be light owing to heavy overstock of lumber and pulpwood. The sawmill there is now engaged cutting an order of one million pieces of lath for the American market, which is to be shipped to Boston in schooner lots. It is expected that this shipment will be completed about the middle of November. It is said that at least one million feet of logs will remain in their pond during the winter.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$105.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	105.00	110.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	135.00	145.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	120.00	130.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	170.00	175.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	175.00	180.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	85.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	95.00	100.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100.00	105.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	54.00	57.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	57.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	54.00	57.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	57.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	64.00	67.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	55.00	58.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	55.00	57.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	62.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	65.00	67.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48.00	50.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	30.00	32.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	35.00	37.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	26.00	28.00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	29.00	31.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	20.00	22.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	$40.00	$42.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	42.00	44.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	44.00	46.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	46.00	48.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	38.00	40.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	40.00	42.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	42.00	44.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	44.00	46.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	46.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	65.00	67.00
2 in Clear and Clear Face	65.00	67.00

Spruce

1 x 4 Mill Run	37.00	39.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	39.00	41.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	41.00	43.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	46.00	48.00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	50.00	52.00
Mill Culls	28.00	30.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft	$28.00	$30.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft	30.00	31.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft	32.00	33.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft	35.00	37.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft	31.00	33.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 10 to 16 ft	32.00	34.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft	34.00	36.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft	38.00	40.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft	25.00	27.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$73.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	48.00

(Depending upon Widths)

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	72.00
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	76.00
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	72.00
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	76.00
1 x 5 and 6 Fir Casing	73.00
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base	77.00
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12" E.G. Stepping	90.00
1¼ and 1½, 8, 10 and 12 " F.G. Stepping	80.00
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	70.00
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	70.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M	3.30
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 ", per M	5.50
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 ", per M	6.25

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft	8.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in	5.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft	7.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods include American exchange.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$100.00	$ 55.00	$ 43.00
1¼ and 1½"	105.00	60.00	45.00
2"	110.00	65.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	120.00	85.00	50.00
4"	150.00	100.00	55.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$110.00	$ 55.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	120.00	65.00	45.00
2"	130.00	70.00	55.00
2½ and 3"	145.00	80.00	65.00
4"	165.00	95.00	75.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 80.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
5/4 and 6/4	90.00	60.00	35.00
8/4	100.00	65.00	40.00
10/4 and 12/4	110.00	75.00	45.00
16/4	115.00	85.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 85.00	$ 60.00	$ 30.00
5/4 and 6/4	100.00	70.00	35.00
8/4	105.00	75.00	40.00

Chest. Nut

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$125.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00
1¼" to 1½"	125.00	85.00	50.00
2"	135.00	90.00	50.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 85.00	$ 60.00	$ 25.00
5/4 and 6/4	90.00	65.00	30.00
8/4	100.00	75.00	35.00
12/4	105.00	80.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	85.00	40.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 85.00	$ 60.00	$ 30.00
6/4 and 8/4	100.00	70.00	35.00
12/4	105.00	75.00	40.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	——Plain——		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$110.00	$ 55.00	$130.00	$ 80.00
1¼"	120.00	65.00	140.00	85.00
1½"	120.00	65.00	140.00	90.00
2"	125.00	80.00	150.00	95.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$ 55.00	$ 40.00
1¼" and ½"	58.00	42.00
2"	70.00	50.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$100.00	$ 65.00
1¼"	125.00	70.00
1½"	125.00	70.00
2"	130.00	75.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com
4/4	$130.00	$ 70.00
5/4 and 6/4	135.00	75.00
8/4	140.00	80.00
10/4	150.00	85.00
12/4	150.00	90.00
16/4	155.00	95.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$150.00	$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	155.00	85.00
8/4	160.00	95.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$145.00	$ 75.00
5/4 and 6/4	150.00	85.00
8/4	155.00	90.00

Beech

The quantity of beech produced in Ontario is not large and is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices. At present the prevailing quotation on log run, mill culls out, delivered in Toronto, is $35.00 to $40.00.

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$150.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up.		175.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		175.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		90.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$110.00	115.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		130.00
2 in.		135.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		120.00
1 in. x 4 in. to 6 in.	90.00	100.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		120.00
2 in.		135.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	58.00	60.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	85.00	90.00
No. 1 dressing strips		80.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	70.00	75.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips	58.00	60.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips	58.00	60.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips	65.00	67.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips	65.00	68.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.	65.00	68.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.	65.00	70.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	65.00	70.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		67.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		60.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	50.00	52.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		50.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		53.00
S.C. shorts, 6'-11', 1" x 10"	54.00	56.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.- 11 ft.		47.00
1 in. x 3 in., 12 ft.-16 ft.	52.00	55.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	47.00	50.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	35.00	37.00
O. culls r and w p	25.00	30.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill culls out, 1 in.	34.00	48.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.	34.00	48.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.	35.00	47.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.	35.00	47.00
Mill Culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	38.00	40.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		34.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		34.00
1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	40.00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'		45.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B	45.00	50.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull	28.00	30.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	37.00	40.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.	45.00	50.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out.	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	60.00	70.00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft.		11.00
No. 2 White Pine		10.00
Mill run White Pine	10.00	10.50
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.		8.00
Red Pine, mill run		8.00
Hemlock, mill run		6.50

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	9.00	10.00
Clear butt, 18 in.	6.00	7.00
18 in. XX		5.00

QUEBEC

White Pine

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$ 20.00	$ 25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	26.00	28.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	36.00	38.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Birch Planks

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$ 30.00	$ 35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills)

Rough Lumber

Retail Prices per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh Merch Spr	$32.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	33.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	33.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	34.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	37.00	$ 40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	40.00
2x10, 3x9	45.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	45.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x3-4 & 5	30.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x6	34.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	40.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	20.00	23.00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.
For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$6.25
" Clears	5.50
" 2nd Clears	4.50
" Extra No. 1	2.90
Spruce	4.50

WINNIPEG

No. 1 Spruce

Dimension	S.1.S. and 1.E. 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$31	$30	$30	$31
2 x 6	32	30	30	31
2 x 8	33	31	31	32
2 x 10	34	32	32	33
2 x 12	35	33	33	34

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only, add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac, open.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E	$28.00
2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 10 ft., S1S1E	29.00
2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 8 ft., S1S1E	27.00
2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 18/22 ft., S1S1E	30.00
2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 24/32, S1S1E	32.00
2x10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	30.00
2x10 ft., S.S1E	30.00
2x10, 18/22, S1S1E	31.00
2x10, 24/32, S1S1E	33.00
2x12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	29.50
2x12, 10, 18, 20	31.50
2x12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	33.50

B.C. Coast Fir

Dimension S1S and E

2x4 in., 6 ft.	$29.00
2x4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	29.00
2x4, 16 ft.	30.00
2x4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	31.00
2x4 in., 22 and 32 ft.	33.00
2x10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	30.25
2x10 in., 16 ft.	31.25
2x10, 18 to 20 ft.	32.25
2x10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	34.25
2x12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	31.75
2x12, 16 ft.	32.75
2x12 in., 19 and 20 ft.	33.75
2x12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	36.00
3x3 and 3x4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	33.50
3x3 and 3x4 in., 16 ft.	34.50
3x3 and 3x4, 18 and 20 ft.	35.50
3x3 and 3x4, 22 to 32 ft.	37.50
6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 6x16 ft.	36.00
6x6, 6x8 and 8x8, 18 and 20 ft.	36.50
6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 22 to 32 ft.	37.50

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	110.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	55.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 5/4	95.00
Dressing, 5/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 5/4 x 12	120.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	80.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	40.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	42.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	45.00
Box, 1 x 6 and 8	34.00
Box, 1 x 10	36.00
Box, 1 x 12	37.00
Box, 1 x 13 and up	38.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	$ 80.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
5/4 to 8/4	85.00	50.00	30.00
10/4 to 4 in.	90.00	55.00	30.00

Sap Birch

1 in.	90.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	53.00	30.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	75.00
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00

Basswood

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	80.00	55.00	35.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	85.00	50.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	95.00	60.00	40.00

Ash

1 in.	85.00	50.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	95.00	55.00	30.00
10/4 and up	110.00	70.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.	
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in.	
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.	
White Pine Uppers, 4 in.	
Selects, 1 in	
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	
Selects, 4 in.	
Prices nominal	
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up.	$150.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	150.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	160.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.	180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	85.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	90.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	110.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	160.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	80.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	92.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	90.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10	85.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8	85.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12	72.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8	65.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10	67.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12	50.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10	48.50
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8	48.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"		
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.		
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 5 an 5 in.		
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 7 in.		
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 7 in.		
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		
Prices nominal		
Spruce, 12 in. dimension		49.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		47.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension		46.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		45.00
2 x 10 in., random lengths, 8 ft. and up		42.00
2 x 12 in., random lengths		45.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	$ 32.00	36.00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	36.00	38.00
2 x 9	38.00	39.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 8 ft. and up	32.00	36.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	31.00	35.00
1 x 2		34.00
1 x 3		32.00
1⅝ in Spruce Lath		11.00
1½ in. Spruce Lath		9.50

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	6.00	6.50
Clears		4.75
Second Clear		4.25
Clear Whites		3.00

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

WANTED assorted lumber shingles and lath for retail lumber yard, just opening. Will give in exchange $5,500.00 first mortgage which I hold against a 300 acre farm in Grenville County Ontario. Box 708 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

Dry Birch Wanted

Quote your best price on 200,000 feet 4/4 No. 3 Common Dry Birch for immediate shipment. Box 702, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

Hard Maple and Birch Wanted

A limited quantity of 4/4 and 8/4 dry stock No. 2 Common and Better. For further particulars apply Box. 704 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

Lath Wanted

WE WISH to purchase 10 cars each of 4 ft. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 White Pine Lath. Also 5 cars each of 4 ft. No. 1 or Mill Run Hemlock Lath. All Lath to be ⅜ x 1½ in. Send list of Lath on hand. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 508-9 Lincoln Building, Detroit, Michigan. 20-23

Wanted

Dry Cherry in carloads or less, Box 709 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-23

Wanted

BIRCH, Basswood and Elm 4 to 16/4 No. 1 Common and Better. State average widths and lengths, prices F.O.B. cars, freight rate New York, Detroit, Mich., and Boston, Mass. Box 688, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

Wanted at Once

No. 1 Common and Better Birch
Maple and Basswood for cash.
Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.
Springfield, Mass.
22 T.f.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

160	M.	ft.	No.	1	Birch
27	"	"	"	1	Maple
40	"	"	"	2	Birch
20	"	"	"	3	Birch
36	"	"	"	1	Ash
20	"	"	"	1	Elm
25	"	"	"	1	Pine
45	"	"	"	3	Pine
35	"	"	"	2	Pine
175	ft. Hemlock Squares				

6 x 6 up to 12 x 12 and 10 to 16 ft. long.
L. H. Martin,
Bury, Quebec. 22

For Sale

20,000 cords Pulpwood; 15 cars Lath, Mill run, Culls out; 10 million feet Spruce Lumber. Quebec Lumber, Limited, 140 St. Peter St., Quebec City. 21-22

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Machinery For Sale

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Engines and Boilers For Sale

1—No. 3 Jewell engine, 10 h.p.
1—Leonard Clipper engine, 60 h.p.
1—Leonard 8" x 10" Ball Automatic engine.
1—McEwen Automatic engine, 11" x 10", R.H.
1—60" x 14" horizontal return tubular boiler, 42-4" flues, full C.I. front, with 50 ft. of new stack.
2—Horizontal Erie return tubular boilers (64" x 16', 54-4" flues), with extended shell and half front, with breeching and smoke stack complete.

The above are in good condition and can be inspected at any time. Apply to Box 6 0, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20TF

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

Situations Wanted

AMBITIOUS, energetic young man, twenty-two, with ability, integrity and five years' valuable experience in woodworking and lumber offices, desires position with progressive concern. Qualified to handle correspondence, orders, sales, etc. All correspondence treated confidential. Very best references. Box 693, Canada Lumberman, Toronto . 21

MARRIED MAN, 36 years of age, at present engaged, desires position of trust with mill company; at present has charge of lumber company's retail store and post office, accounts and buying. Have had 7 years' experience machine shop and drafting, and 5 years postmaster. Not afraid to put on the overalls, and a 7 o'clock man. Excellent references. Box 684, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-22

VANCOUVER WHOLESALE LUMBERMAN doing profitable business desires to represent Eastern wholesalers in British Columbia, or will open Vancouver office for them, turning over present business on a salary and profit sharing basis. Thoroughly practical, long experience in manufacturing and marketing. Address Box 694, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

YOUNG WOMAN—Attractive, good cook, college graduate (interested in home-making rather than professional life) would consider position as housekeeper in refined home, preferring entire charge. References exchanged. Box 700, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Situations Vacant

LUMBER SALESMAN—Required by Toronto wholesale firm, must be experienced salesman. Apply, giving references, age and salary required. Applications confidential. Box 656, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21tf

WANTED EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGRAPHER for wholesale lumber business for order and invoice department, position open December 10th. Apply giving references to Box 710 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

Salesman

of saw-mill and woodworking machinery wanted. Applicant must speak both languages fluently, be sober and know mill machinery by ractice. State previous employment and salary wanted. Apply Box 706 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

Workman for Log Band Saws

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, steel wants good workman for Log Band Saws (all sizes) Must be capable of brazing, tensioning, and straightening. Give full particulars of experience in this work and where obtained. State wages expected. Box 703 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

Business Chances

I WOULD LIKE to get in touch with a man who has four or five thousand dollars to invest in the timber business. I have a sawmill, shanty, plant and horses all ready to start to work. One willing to take an active part preferred. Box 697, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

For Sale

TIMBERLANDS in the North country. P.O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 21-22

For Sale

Sawmill Plant Complete

EQUIPMENT Double Cutting Band and Wickes Gang, complete lath mill, power plant, electric light plant and machinery in A1 condition. Excellent site with several buildings, barn and workmen's houses. Apply Box 698, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

For Sale

MODERN sawmill plant including piling grounds. Also approximately 180 square miles of pine timber licenses, with all necessary milling, logging and driving outfit. Timber well watered. No driving tolls and no large lake towing. All situated Northern Ontario. For further particulars apply to Box No. 683, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Camp Equipment for Sale

3 Used Gurney Kitchen 6 hole Camp Ranges
22 Used Double Deck Steel Camp Cots in good condition.
14 Used Salamanders.

WRITE

for our list of Valves, Pipe Fittings, Packing and other supplies which we can offer you at exceptionally low prices.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
BY-PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT,
New Toronto, Ontario. 22-23

Miscellaneous

Sale of Timber

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday the 31st day of December next for the right to cut the timber on the East-half of Sheraton Township in the District of Temiskaming.

For conditions of sale and other information, apply to the undersigned or to Dalton Spence, Crown Timber Agent Cochrane, Ontario.

Beniah Bowman,
Minister of Lands and Forests
Toronto, November, 2nd, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 22-24

Sale of Timber

TENERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 10th day of December 1921, for the right to cut the Red and White Pine Timber on Lot 4 Concession 5, and Lot 4, Concession 6, Lyman Township.

For further particulars regarding this sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. J. T. McDougall, Crown Timber Agent, North Bay. Ontario.

Beniah Bowman,
Minister of Lands and Forests
Toronto. Nov. 8th. 1921

N.B.—No unauthorised publication of this Notice will be paid for. 22-23

Sale of Timber

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to and including Saturday, the 10th day of December, 1921, for the right to cut the timber in the Township of Irish in the District of Algoma.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. A. H. Huckson, Crown Timber Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, October 6th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 21-23

SALE OF RED AND WHITE PINE

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 10th day of December, 1921, for the right to cut the red and white pine timber on the south-west quarter of the Township of Pardo, in the district of Sudbury.

For further information, map, etc., apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. T. McDougall, Crown Timber Agent, North Bay, Ontario.

Beniah Bowman,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto. Oct. 26th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 22-23

Toronto Lumberman Returns from Coast

W. C. Carter, of the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, and Mrs. Carter have returned from an extended visit to the Pacific Coast. While away Mr. Carter called upon a large number of members of the wholesale trade and visited several mills. He also spent some time in conference with T. M. Lewis, the B.C. representative of the firm. Mr. Carter reports that there is a better feeling prevailing in the trade in the West than there was some time ago, and the demand from the United States has picked up considerably. Large shipments of stock are going forward to Japan, there being a lively call for Japanese "squares." The stock of common lumber in the millyards is quite large, but clears and shop stock is scarce at certain points. All the Western manufacturers are looking for an improvement in conditions from this out, which, although not rapid, is expected to be gradual and steady.

Mechanics' Lien Act Committee at Work

A meeting of the special committee appointed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature to consider a new Mechanics' Lien Act for the province, was to have been held at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on October 11th, but had to adjourn owing to lack of a quorum. W. E. N. Sinclair, M.P.P., of Oshawa, chairman of the committee, was on hand, and several others, and after some discussion it was decided to adjourn until Tuesday, November 15th, when it is hoped a fuller representation will be present.

There were representatives from the Plumbers, the Builders' Exchange, the Trade and Labor Association, York County Law Association and Toronto Home Builders' Association, as well as the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. E. M. Barrett, of Ottawa, president of the latter organization, Horace Boultbee, secretary, and other members put in an appearance.

R. N. Lucas, barrister, of Columbus, Ohio, who had much to do with the draughting of the Mechanics' Lien Act in that state, along which lines the proposed measure for Ontario follows closely, was present to explain the features and workings of the Ohio legislation, but was not able to do so on account of there not being a quorum. However, it is expected that Mr. Lucas will attend the next gathering.

The members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association had conferences with several of the other bodies that were represented, and some points of doubt and difficulty were cleared away. It would appear that good progress is being made upon the proposed measure which, it is expected, will come before the Ontario Legislature at its next session, be given three readings and passed.

Only Four Timber Berths Sold

The depression in the lumber situation in the province of New Brunswick was demonstrated in no uncertain manner in Fredericton on October 19, when the Department of Lands and Mines put up sixty timber berths for public sale and only four were disposed of. All were sold at upset price, as there was no competition.

Lot No. 20, nine and a half square miles, two miles east of the Canadian Government Railway, near Cross Creek, York County, was sold to J. D. McLaughlin of Red Rapids at seven dollars per thousand feet.

Lot No. 5, two square miles, on Dead Water, branch of Magaguadavic River, were sold to George W. Coburn, of Harvey, York County, at twenty per cent. of the value of cordwood at place of shipment.

Lot No. 59, on First Chipuneticook Lake, was sold to Charles F. Keefe, of Vanceboro, Maine, at seven dollars per thousand.

Lot. No. 66, on the head of Salmon Brook, branch of Cains River, sold to Robert Layton, of Blackville, at seven dollars per thousand.

New Band for Binding Shingle Packages

Wires of Canada, Limited, whose head office is in Hamilton, have recently put on the market the McPherson Improved Shingle Band, which, the makers claim, is a great saver of time and nails. They also point out that it is the only band on the market having in itself a complete fastener on each end without the use of nails, and is simpler and more economical than the old metallic band or twine. The improved shingle band is efficient and durable, and the firm say that packers find it more satisfactory than the old-fashioned kind on account of not having to notch the ends of the slats to hold the twine, as they do now, and that the new band does not require experience to make time in packing or tying.

Five Causes of Western Timber Depletion

Speaking at the recent Forestry Convention, held in Vancouver, John Coburn declared that there were five reasons for the depletion of forest resources in British Columbia. Three of these can be controlled—the annual cut, the depletion by fire, and the depletion by disease. In regard to the latter he recommended a more adequate forest service policy. The other two causes of depletion are the natural maturity of the timber and the loss by storms.

"It is apparent," said the speaker, "that the virgin forests of our province are rapidly disappearing, never to reappear. For it is equally apparent that the quality of the new forests is by no means up to the standard of the virgin timber."

Wood Commodities Not Requiring Marking

Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, has sent out the appended information in regard to the marking of imported goods with indication of the country of origin.

By Supplement A to Circular No. 9, File No. 104,481, the effective date of the order in Council governing this matter has been postponed until the 31st day of December, 1921.

We are in receipt of a letter from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise as follows:

I beg to quote below the rulings of the department as to the manner of marking, or the exemption from marking, of the goods listed thereon:

The following commodities will not require to be marked:

Bolts, blocks, felloes; handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts; hub, last, wagon and gun blocks; laths; shingles; veneers of oak, rosewood, mahogany, Spanish cedar and walnut; veneers of wood N.O.P.; staves; lumber, rough and dressed.

The following commodities will each require to have thereon an indication of the country of origin, in accordance with the regulations:

Window sashes, doors and wooden lasts.

The following commodities could be imported in compliance with the provisions of Section 18 of the regulations, as completely manufactured parts for incorporation into articles of Canadian manufacture:

Spokes (hickory and oak).

Each of the following articles will be required to be marked by means of an adhesive label attached thereto, on which the indication of the country of origin should appear:

Wood handles.

HICKORY AXE HANDLES
Made From the Best Canadian
HICKORY
Quality, Shape and Finish Unexcelled
St. Marys Wood Specialty Co. Ltd,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada
"High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats Handles. and Hardwood Lumber."

Stop Losing Business:

When you miss the chance of landing a contract for a new building, or for supplies, you are losing business. You need not miss these chances. You can have reliable advance information regarding

Building and Engineering

Contracts placed on your desk every morning through the medium of MacLean Building Reports. Neither hearsay nor indefinite facts. Clear, worthwhile, "live" information - the best business prospects available.

Write for full information.
MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.
345 Adelaide St. West, Toronto
Phone Ade. 778

MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.
345 Adelaide St. W. - - TORONTO
119 Board of Trade Bldg. - MONTREAL
348 Main St. - - WINNIPEG
212 Winch Bldg. - - VANCOUVER

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

St. John Reports Overseas Demand is Brighter

At the present moment all the mills at St. John, N.B., are idle and everything is practically at a standstill in so far as manufacturing of lumber at St. John is concerned. The plant of Murray & Gregory, Limited, the only mill which was in operation during the season of 1921, finished sawing on November 5, and will do no more sawing until opening of navigation next spring.

The stocks of good deals at St. John have not grown any during the season of 1921, as what mills were sawing practically all cut American sizes, and in the early spring some 7-inch and up deals were sold and shipped at or around $30.00, f.a.s. St. John. During the last two weeks a few Irish inquiries are coming out, but they are for hard specifications, and the prices offered are yet extremely low and have been productive of very few sales.

The holders feel that 7 x 3 and up is very scarce, and it is the cream of the log and should certainly bring the best price of any sizes, and if they should sell the best of the stocks at great losses, what would become of the poorer or narrow sizes. At any rate, good wide deals of good lengths and well manufactured stocks are scarce and must eventually bring cost and a reasonable profit. Freights to Ireland are down to 90 shillings and may go lower. Exchange is improving and all around the English market is brighter than a month ago. Stocks are also lower on the other side than any time since 1914.

The American market is weaker than it was two weeks ago, but it has been a very unsatisfactory market all year, and any stocks which were sold to it were disposed of at great losses. At the present this market shows little demand, but every buyer seems to feel there will be a decided improvement in demand next spring.

Montreal market has purchased considerable stock, both merchantable and culls, from the provinces at prices which will net about $22.00 for merchantable and around $15.00 for culls at mills here.

The lath market has fallen very flat and sales for the time being are hard to make. This has been caused by an extra heavy shipment which has taken place from the north shore of New Brunswick. Many small plants which have started up will now cease. Later on laths will come back in price.

No logging has yet been started, but some contracts have been let for a limited quantity at prices considerably below last year's contracts.

Montreal Conditions Make for Firmer Market

The better feeling in the Montreal lumber market, noted in the last issue, has continued. There is nothing in the way of a pronounced revival, either in the volume of business or in prices, but there is a distinct tendency towards conditions which will make for a firmer market. In some directions prices have improved slightly, and this, coupled with the general feeling that the worst of the depression is over, has imparted a confident tone to the market that has been lacking for a long time. Here and there one comes across a Doubting Thomas, who argues that all conditions are against a stronger market for many months, and that the abundance of stocks will be a weight on the market for many a long day. Wholesalers would rather witness a steady improvement than a strong upward movement, for the reason that any sharp rise in prices would be likely to restrict the demand and to cause a setback.

Business with the United States has picked up. Inquiries are more numerous, and it looks as if the demand will be much better than it has been for a long time.

The pulpwood situation can only be described as chaotic, to use the expression of one of the largest Montreal dealers in this commodity. He continued: The American paper mills are stocked with wood bought at high prices, and very few sales are now being made. During the war, owing to the great demand, pulpwood was forced up to very high prices, but conditions have changed. The consumption has fallen off, due to the smaller use of newsprint and the depression in general trade, with the result that prices have dropped considerably. I have been offered peeled wood at $8.00 per cord, at points where $20.00 per cord have been paid. In my opinion, American mills will be forced to come to Canada in large numbers, as the supply of the natural product is here. The mills across the border have to pay more for the wood, owing to the longer freight haul, and this means that Canadian mills will be able to undersell their American competitors when it comes to the finished product. All the information I have is to the effect that the farmers will cut very little during the coming winter, owing to the low prices now prevailing, with the result that there will be a short supply next year. If this be correct, the great probability is that quotations will then appreciably advance, provided that there is a fair demand. In one sense, the position is not a new one. Low prices have always resulted in the farmers cutting very little wood, with a subsequent rise in prices.

A fair amount of lumber is being shipped to the United Kingdom, the latest advices from overseas being of a more optimistic nature. The shortage of houses is as acute as ever, the decision of the Government to curtail assistance for building schemes being a great disappointment to those who have been moving in the direction of securing more house accommodation. The Montreal Shipping Federation has made a strong protest against the system by which the shipping companies can only obtain yearly leases of piers and sheds. A long lease, it is contended, would enable the companies to make arrangements for the greater convenience of their customers, including the lumber exporters. It is evident that the uncertainty attaching to a yearly lease —the fact that a company cannot depend upon securing the same sheds for even two years—must result in arrangements which lack permanency.

With a view to relieve unemployment, the chairman of the Metropolitan Commission has proposed a scheme for building houses, which are urgently needed in Montreal and its suburbs. Many new residences and apartment houses have been erected during the past season, but they are mainly of a class which is intended for those who can pay high rents. The Provincial Treasurer has promised that the Government will advance money to municipalities under the jurisdiction of the Commission with which to build houses in accordance with the provisions of the provincial housing scheme. This means that such loans will have to be approved by the Commission. The building permits for October totalled $1.982,835. against $2,213,263. in the preceding month.

The pulp and paper industries are in better shape. The demand for pulp has improved, and the prospects are stated to be encouraging.

Ottawa Lumber Market Continues to Improve

A continued improvement was noted in the Ottawa lumber market during the opening period of November. Wholesalers and dealers expected the market would continue to improve, though the usual winter quietness was looked forward to. The improvement was indicated by an increase in the number of orders and inquiries from the United States, which were principally for the better grades of pine.

The return of orders of this nature after the long period of stagnation was welcomed by Ottawa dealers, and was pointed to as being one of the signs that the "corner" of the depression has been turned and business was on the upward trend.

Another of the most encouraging signs that augurs well for the future of the market was the continued activity in building in and around Ottawa. Last month upwards of sixty permits were issued for new buildings which had an estimated valuation of $361,115, as compared with forty permits calling for building having an estimated valuation of $715,029 issued in October, 1920. The largest permit issued during the past month was to the L. R. Steel Corporation for alterations to Blair's store, Sparks street, which are to cost $95,000 or more.

Prices on the whole showed a tendency to come down somewhat, and a drop of as much as ten per cent. was registered in a few lines. The greater part of the trade is agreed that the bottom in lumber prices is pretty nearly reached, and predict that if quotations go much lower they will have to advance again when building and other operations open up next spring.

The total amount of stock available in the Ottawa Valley this fall is very hard to estimate. Some dealers declare there is a considerable scarcity, and others aver that there are considerable blocks of stocks in the manufacturers' hands still unsold. "If you try very hard, you can find pretty nearly any stock you want and can get it, if you have the money to pay for it," remarked one wholesaler, who placed his emphasis on the "if."

Despite the period of depression, during which considerable losses were experienced by several firms, there is no general complaint about what has passed before. Instead there seems to be increased optimism,

View of Mills in Sarnia.

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Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

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Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

that business is going to pick up, and that the losses incurred during the liquidation months will be partly made up.

Regarding the amount of stock unsold in the manufacturer's hands, Jackson Booth states that it is difficult to estimate, as the figures for the cut of the Valley are not yet available. He was of the opinion, however, that the amount of unsold stock is considerably greater than during the corresponding period a year ago.

Practically all of the sawmills in the Valley have closed down, and from information so far available, the cut will be much less than last year. Camp operations were reported to be progressing favorably, but with the majority of companies it is the intention to take out a smaller cut than last year.

Conditions with the woodworking factories did not show any general improvement. In some cases plants were running on a five-day eight-hour shift. Lath and shingle continued fairly active. Labor and transportation conditions remained the same.

Ontario and the East

The improvement in the lumber business, which set in a few weeks ago, is continuing steadily, although there is by no means a boom in any particular wood. The slogan of "better business" has gone forth and there is a more encouraging feeling prevailing in the trade than has been for some time. Sales, of course, are not as yet nearly up to normal, but the change from the conditions which ruled for several weeks past is such a welcome one that all movement of stock, which in ordinary times would pass without comment, is hailed as an omen of the brighter days that are coming. A number of wholesalers, however, report business yet as very spotty, while quite a few say that October was the best month they have had this year.

A number of factories using hardwoods are resuming activities, and the demand for birch, maple, ash, elm, chestnut and oak has gained appreciably, while prices in several varieties have stiffened, particularly the better grades. Buyers are showing greater concern in locating requirements, and there is less bickering over quotations. The choice stocks are moving most freely and the inferior grades are exceptionally hard to get rid of.

The yellow pine market is particularly strong and the tendency is upward. Prices on the scarcer items vary with the ideas and the available stocks of individual mills. In softwoods white pine is more active than has been for quite a while, although this wood has held up remarkably well during the whole season. Some large firms report bigger shipments during October than in any previous month. Hemlock is also evidencing a tendency to stiffen in price, and it looks as if values had reached the lowest possible level, for several more sales of a million feet or more are reported. The advance, which went into effect on the upper grades of B. C. fir is holding, and it is expected that other lines may also strengthen in the near future.

Logging operations, which were started some weeks ago, are being undertaken by some firms on a more extensive scale than at first reported, in view of the improvement which has taken place in the lumber outlook. However, as a general rule, the cut will be very much less than last season. In Ontario the most generous estimate concedes 50 to 60 per cent. of last year; in Quebec, from 30 to 50 per cent.; in New Brunswick, about 25 per cent, and in Nova Scotia, about 20 per cent. These are figures which have been furnished the "Canada Lumberman" by a representative manufacturer, who has visited a number of important points of late.

Practically all sawmills in Ontario and Quebec have closed for the season, with much smaller cuts than last year.

Prominent among the factors making for a revival of business generally is the increasing steadiness of prices. While values were steadily dropping buyers tended to reduce their purchases to a volume which they knew they could dispose of within the immediate future, and which would not be sufficient to cause any great loss if left on their hands at the time that another recession was sustained. The turn from a decline to an upward trend seemed to come about the middle of the current year, when in a number of instances the index number became stronger.

Should Change Rate on Pulpwood

The present railway freight rate situation, especially in relation to pulpwood, is very unsatisfactory, according to Mr. A. Ellison, of Barrie Engineering Company, Limited, Montreal. The company handle very large quantities of pulpwood and also deal in pulp. Mr. Ellison's contention is that freight rates are too high, and that they exercise a prejudicial influence on business.

"The rates on pulpwood are not justified. As far as I can see, they are not based on any definite principle, and I am at a loss to understand how the Railway Commission make them up. I claim that pulpwood should be as classified as to allow it to be carried by the cord instead of by the ton.

"Under a cord classification, the farmers would be able to ship the wood in a green condition. At present they will not do so, and for this reason a cord of green pulpwood weighs about 4,000 lbs. as against 3,300 lbs. for a cord in a dry state. As cordwood is carried by weight, it is manifestly to the advantage of the sender to ship the wood in a dry condition, thus saving the freight on 700 lbs. per cord, as compared with green pulpwood. The drying of the wood involves a delay in its marketing of from twelve to fourteen months. As far as the railways are concerned, a cord of green wood takes no more space than a cord of dry wood, but under the present classification the companies receive a considerably larger sum for carrying it green than they would in a dry condition.

"At certain seasons of the year the railway companies have a large number of empty cars available, and I suggest that if the companies would give inducements to ship during those seasons, it would not only profitably employ their cars but would result in very large shipments of pulpwood.

"My belief is that the changing of the classification from that of weight to the cord would stimulate the pulpwood trade. In Europe pulpwood is shipped under the cord classification.

"Let me give you an illustration of the very high railway freight rates as compared with ocean freight rates. The railway rate from Chicoutimi to Lincoln, N. H., on chemical pulp is $0.43½. Now as half of this pulp is water, it means that the actual rate is $0.87—a total of $17.40 per ton. Add the cost of the pulp, say $60.00, and we get $77.40 per ton. From Christiana, pulp costing the same price as at Chicoutimi or any other Canadian point, can be transported to Boston for $3.60 per ton, this charge being on the basis that 50% of the commodity is water. I am quite aware that ocean freight is universally cheaper than railway freight, but I can contend that $17.40 against $3.60 per ton is out of all reason, and that the Railway Commission should materially reduce the railway charges.

"The amount of capital invested in the pulp industry runs into tremendous sums, and it is the duty of every Canadian, especially the Railway Commission, to see that European countries shall not take away our trade with the United States, the chief customers of Canada for this commodity. The excessive railway rates allowed by the Commission will, in my opinion, tend to the killing of the industry. In view of the fact that in 1920 our pulp and paper exports to the United States totalled $104,635,388, it is of the utmost importance that this trade should be protected, and one vital factor in that matter is to make the freight rates reasonable.

"It is manifest that it is difficult for Canadian mills to compete under such conditions as I have outlined. The excessive railway charges mean that not only is business lost to the Canadian pulp industry, but that the men who manufacture pulp wood are adversely affected, so that the producers of the raw and the finished article are hit. In addition, it is obvious that the diversion of trade to European countries adds to our Canadian unemployed. The loss in traffic to our railways must also add to the already heavy deficit on theNational Railway Lines, a deficit that has to be paid by the nation.

"My views on the matter of the handicap of railway freight is confirmed by Mr. R. S. Kellogg, of New York, secretary of the Newsprint Service Bureau, who in a speech in Chicago on Nov. 1, asserted that the difference in rail and ocean freight rates was one reason why Eurpean mills were able to undersell Canadian mills in the United States markets, and had succeeded in capturing a large part of the United States business which formerly went to the paper manufacturers of the Dominion."

The rate from Hamburg to New York and other eastern ports is $4.00 per 1,000 kilos or $3.64 per ton of 2,000 lbs., and $6.00 per long ton or $5.36 per 2,000 lbs. from Scandinavia.

Typical rates from important Canadian shipping points to New York, as quoted by Mr. Kellogg, are: Espanola, Ont., $10.50; Grand Mere, Que., $7.60; Iroquois Falls, Ont., $9.60; Jonquiers Que., $8.60; Ottawa, Ont., $7.60; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., $10.50; Three Rivers, Que., $7.60.

Many B. C. Shingles Crossing Border

A great business is being done between British Columbia and the United States in shingles and lumber, and train loads of shingles are constantly arriving at the port of Sumas, Washington, where they are cleared, the cars sealed by the U. S. Customs, and the journey resumed over the C. P. R. on the long haul for New York and other points. According to customs officials in Sumas, shingles and lumber have increased the work at the port 300 per cent., and there appears to be no end to the shingles that are manufactured in British Columbia. Customs brokers are reaping quite a rich harvest in clearing the shingles.

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How Eastern Dealer Gets Business

He is Educating the People to get rid of the Terror of Undertaking to Build Homes of Their Own

Down in Nova Scotia in a section famous for its large apple harvests a live retail lumberman got thinking about the business he was engaged in, and after analyzing and going into every part of building construction, decided there were three people, and three only, who had direct dealings with the consumers of wood materials. This is how he placed them:

In the majority of cities there are certain residents who are called architects. They have offices generally on the upper floors of a building in the larger centres and in the smaller communities the architect is practically extinct. His office is a dignified sanctum and this dignity is manifested in the gentlemen themselves who are at the service of the public. But few in the profession have ever followed a policy wherein they touched the home-loving instincts of the people. To be sure, the architect draws the plans of big buildings, but does he care whether Mr. Smith of —— township has been thinking seriously of building a new home, or Mr. Jones' barn burned last week?

There is another man in the construction business who is not confined to the large cities or towns, but still is about as far from the public eye as the architect, when compared with the automobile agent who has his attractive show window in the busiest section of the town, and whose make of car is on everyone's lips. This man is the builder and contractor. His place of business is anywhere anyone asks him to go and he keeps his building tools in the rear of his home. He is in most cases a well-known man personally, but as far as the business he is engaged in is concerned, few people know much about it. Like the architect, he plays the waiting game and has no display window because he doesn't handle the materials. His policy is to build a house or some other structure when called upon, and most likely after someone else has put the building idea in the prospect's mind, but when it comes to rustling for business he is not found in that line of endeavor.

The Retailer Is the Best Medium

That is how the thoughtful lumber merchant down in the Maritime Province eliminated the other two factors which might possibly be useful if working in co-operation to push the happy thought of owning a cozy home. The elimination leaves the retail lumber merchant, whose position in the community affords the best medium through which the home-owning instinct may be exploited.

The Nova Scotia dealer believes in his lumber business, and, more than that, believes that the retail lumberman can place the desire for better homes in the minds of his community to better advantage than any other factor in the building industry. He is practising the advertisement of the complete home and announcing his readiness to give gladly information and suggestions regarding plans, materials or any other help to which a prospect might desire.

This is not a theory which this dealer hopes some day to find time to try, for he has started after carefully laying plans and preparing the most effective steps for his advertising he has discarded his old method of announcing his business, which was merely a few words telling of the choice woods on hand. At the top of his first advertisement under the new regime is an attractive sketch of a young couple in the foreground viewing a pretty bungalow, accompanied by a display type heading of "Home and Happiness."

The dealer lays great stress on educating the people to get rid of the "terror" of undertaking to build a home of their own. He aims at telling them how the house is built and getting the young wife interested in a labor-saving kitchen. His plans are so laid that he advertises a home with prices of all materials complete. A series of these taking in barns, silos, garages, implement sheds, cattle pens, and other farm buildings is certainly a good preliminary step for local newspaper publicity.

Creating Business in Dull Times

During an interview with this human retail merchant he related a rather unique story, especially in these times of so-called "bad business." "One day last summer I was making my usual call upon a customer just prior to the construction of a summer kitchen for which I was supplying the materials. I had helped this man with his plans of the kitchen, and, of course, wanted to make sure the carpenter understood the details. Upon entering the side alley between the house of the customer and his neighbor I noticed that the posts of the neighbor's front verandah were in bad shape from the way the floor was sloping. Upon closer examination I found loose boards, which had apparently no firm backing, which told me the 2 by 4's were rotten. During my conversation with the owner of the new summer kitchen and the carpenter, the next door neighbor came out and joined in the discussion. I got in some timely advice to the neighbor about his front verandah, who did not realize it to be as bad as it really was until I showed him the rotten frame by pulling off a loose piece of siding.

"I sold him the idea, design and materials for a new verandah. This same man's brother, living on the other side of the town, had been contemplating for some time the erection of a bungalow, and I was given the opportunity one evening of supplying suggestions and helping with the plans of the new home. This bit of business came at a time when sales were practically dormant."

Will Take Out Only White Pine

James Davison's Sons, Ottawa—So far as logging operations are concerned this year, owing to the lumber business being quiet and having a large stock on hand, we are operating only one camp with one hundred men in it. This camp is taking out white pine only. Besides this, we have seven jobbers working on our limits and they are also taking out white pine. We expect that the cut at our mill at Davidson, Que., next year, both from the jobbers and our own camp, will amount to around 7,000,000 feet. Our idea in taking out only white pine is that there seems to be a large quantity of spruce on the market at the present juncture, which is being sold at ridiculously low prices. We feel that while there is not much white pine being sold, still the price has been well maintained. For this reason we prefer to have a quantity of white pine on hand next season rather than spruce.

Carl Sorensen & Co., Fort William, Ont.—We are not going in this winter and do not intend to operate at all this winter. We have a half a million feet of lumber unsold, piled at Crozier Station, about six miles west of Fort Frances. This is mostly box lumber, also some birch and ash, which we have been trying in vain to find a market for all this summer.

The Northern Wood Products, Limited, of Cane, Ont., whose mills are located at Osseo Station, say that they are not operating any camps at present and the prospects look slim for doing anything in that line this winter.

The Hocken Lumber Co., Toronto, who have mills at West River and Deer Lake are putting in three camps this season, which is the same number as last year. The firm also expect to take out about the same quantity of timber.

John Prince, Barry's Bay, Ont.—We are not operating any camps this winter. The prevailing wages for lumberjacks are $26.00 to $35.00, with an over-supply of labor. Prices for lumber are much lower than last year, with a rather slow demand.

N.B. Stumpage Reduction too Late

The Louison Lumber Co., of Jacquet River, N.B., in a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman" relating to the regulations in stumpage rate in that province, say that a flat rate of stumpage of $4.00 per M feet has now been fixed on all softwoods cut from Crown Lands, with a proviso that if 40 per cent. of the entire portion was damaged by fire, budworm and dead timber, that the rate of the fir would now be $2.00, or exactly one-half.

Continuing, the company says: This is yet an extremely high rate of stumpage, and the fact that this decision was not reached until October 25th, has had the effect of keeping the lumbermen all up in the air and generally holding up operations. In many cases in this northern country, there is now not sufficient time for the skidding of any fair-sized operation before the deep snows make skidding prohibitive. The fact that the Quebec Government reduced stumpage rates early in the season from $2.70 to $1.60 per thousand feet and that the Quebec scale is from 20 to 25 per cent. more liberal than that of New Brunswick, and the additional fact that the freight rates of the manufactured product are somewhat higher to Quebec, Ontario and New England points, puts the New Brunswick operator in the position where he cannot compete with the operators of our neighboring provinces. Here the general effect has been to curtail operations to a marked extent, and it is our opinion that if the request made by the lumbermen of our province to the Government early in the season had been granted in its entirety it would have had a stimulating effect in helping the general conditions of the province through this period of depression in affording employment to the laboring classes and preventing a great deal of privation, want and actual suffering.

The many friends of John J. Miller, of the Anderson-Miller Lumber Co., Toronto, are extending sympathy to him in the death of his father, which occurred some time ago in New York.

LUMBERMEN

GET in touch with us when in need of camp supplies. We feel sure that we can interest you and give satisfaction in every demand you may make on us for grocery requirements. Dozens of satisfied lumbermen customers attest our ability to handle properly any business with which we are favored.

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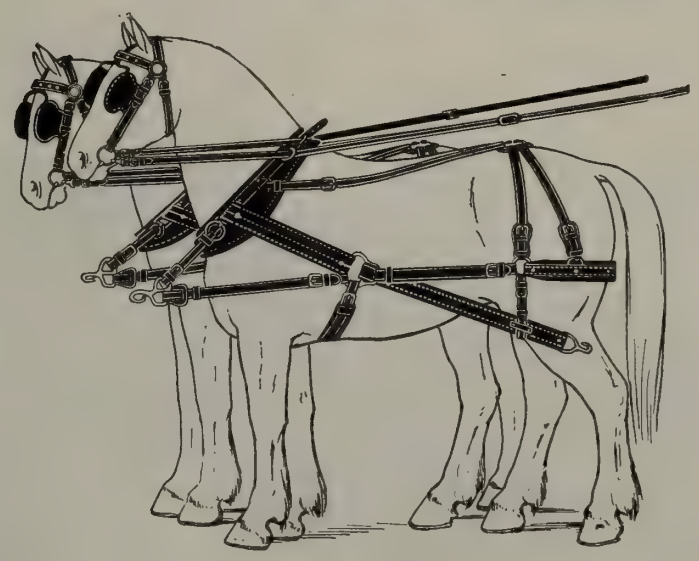

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New Member of Hardwood Inspection Staff

J. A. Cadenhead, who was recently appointed a member of the inspection staff of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Toronto, is well known in the retail, wholesale and manufacturing ranks. His father, the late Alex. Cadenhead was for many years associated with the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., and previous to coming to Toronto resided in Midland, where the subject of this reference was born.

J. A. Cadenhead secured his first position with the Laidlaw Lumber Co. and served seven years with them in the yard. Later he joined the Edward Hines Lumber Co. of Chicago, one of the largest white pine organizations in the world, and was employed on the grading and inspection staff for six years, being for two seasons located at Owen Sound, where he spent the time in the plant of the Carney Lumber Co., the output of which was purchased by Mr. Hines. He then was in Virginia, Minnesota, inspecting the stock of Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Co., which was also sold each year to Mr. Hines.

J. A. Cadenhead, Toronto.
Member of Inspection Staff, N. H. L. A.

Mr. Cadenhead further broadened his experience by three years' service with C. H. Swift & Sons, Utica, N. Y., wholesalers and manufacturers, being engaged the major portion of this time in the inspection of hardwood stocks in Quebec. Two years ago he returned to Toronto and joined the Anderson-Miller Lumber Co. in an inspecting and sales capacity, where he was engaged until last August, when he entered upon his present position. Mr. Cadenhead has made many friends in all his associations with the lumber industry.

Cracks in Band Saws—How Caused

Fifteen or twenty years ago—and perhaps more recently for some of them—cracks appearing in band saws were the bane of the band filer's life, causing worry all day and sleepless nights. But happily this trouble has been practically eliminated by improved methods of manufacture of steel, in the first place, and on through the various processes to the finished saw, says J. D. Allen, an expert mill man in an able article in "The Wood Worker."

The principal element, however, in overcoming this trouble has been in the improvement in skill of the filers. It used to be thought that when the filer's helper could "put up" a saw to stand the feed and make good lumber, he was a finished filer. But if he has not, in the meantime, acquired the knowledge and skill necessary to line up the mill and track, adjust the guides, offset and set-works, "face" the saw wheels, in fact, keep the mill in perfect running order, and in addition to this, be able to step in and relieve the sawyer, he has not finished "learning" his trade.

From my own experience and observation, extending over a long period of years, in the operation and use of band saws, I am thoroughly convinced that in the past sixteen years there has been no occasion or cause for cracks in band saws, under proper skill and care of the filer and sawyer from inferior steel or make-up of the saw. I have on my list several filers who will bear me out in this opinion. From personal experience each is partial to a certain make of saw, but one of them at least claims that he has used three different brands in the past fourteen years, wearing some of them down from 12 to 8 in. in width, without a crack in any of them, and he has several now in the racks to show for proof of this.

Another filer—the above man's son—is using 14 gauge, 12 in. saws on a 7 ft. mill, running 11,000 ft. per minute, and runs them down to 10 in. with not a crack. It took a visit to the mill to fully convince me of this fact.

As to the causes for cracks (allowable only with beginners), they are various, and occasionally somewhat mysterious, but a remedy is always found if the fault is other than in the steel of the blade. Front cracks come from the following causes: Allowing the wheels to wear off rounding at the front, or tracking the blade too far off the front, in either case leaving the tooth edge unsupported; casehardening the throats of teeth by using emery wheel too hard or at too high speed, or too rank feed-down; cross-lining the wheels—never necessary or allowable; improper tension, either too "open" or "fast" just under the teeth.

Centre cracks, in line 2 to 3 in. back from points of teeth, are usually caused by tracking the saw too far forward, or by rounded front edge of wheels, or both. Other causes for centre cracks are, spots too open, or the blade too open all around, causing the blade to vibrate through every time it goes on and off the wheels—four times every revolution of the blade—also a lumpy or too "open" blade passing through hard guide liners, especially if the guides are adjusted closely. If the tension is even throughout the blade it will not crack either at edge or centre, even if it is not open enough to stand strong feed, and not "snake." The filer, however, who is competent, must know when he has the proper amount of tension to stand the feed, and the sawyer should have judgment to know when the power, tension and feed are at the best to produce the quality first, and then the quantity, up to the reasonable capacity of the mill.

Now I will give my reason for claiming that the steel and make-up of the band saw (and circular saws, too, for that matter) are seldom, if ever, blamable for cracks. Three years ago, on invitation from an officer of Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., the largest saw works, I had the pleasure of visiting their factory, from the steel works up through the various processes of manufacture, to the finished product.

The steel ingot is first examined by an expert (with diamond-point chisel and hammer in hand) for seams and flaws; if the slightest flaw is found the casting must go back to the furnace and be recast. If the ingot is passed by the two inspections, it then goes to the rolling mill to be shaped into sheets or bars for the purpose intended, and is closely examined again for faults of any kind. Then, if passed as perfect, it goes to the next stage of manufacture, and so on through the various processes, being examined each time it changes size, shape or form, up to the finished saw, tool, or file, as the case may be. If the part is a band saw blade, it goes to the filing room, where it is joined, tensioned, swaged, shaped and ground; the three latter operations being automatically performed.

After seeing the close scrutiny and care taken after each operation, up to placing band saws in the case for shipment, at the factory, I have concluded that it is next to an impossibility for an imperfect Disston band saw to "get by" in the way of temper or flaws, and I have formulated the following rule of practice to determine the quality and temper of the steel of a saw:

The teeth must stand the swage (properly adjusted); must hold the corners (when shaper is used) in all kinds of timber, and hold the edge for a reasonable amount of work. The blade must hold the tension against a reasonable strain, indefinitely, and against the grinding a reasonable time, as the grinding in the throats will "let down" the tension eventually, even if carefully and properly done.

And these are my reasons for "the faith that is in me": If the teeth stand the swaging and hold the corners—that is, do not crumble—the steel is evidently not too hard. If the teeth hold the edge, and the blade the tension under reasonable service and conditions, it is evident that the blade is not too soft, and, barring accidents and incompetency, a 12 in., 14 gauge band, on 8 ft. or over wheels, should never crack within a reasonable lifetime. That is, it should stand to wear down to at least 10 or even 8 in., in width, or until it becomes too narrow to stand the feed, up to the capacity of the mill.

It is not good practice to put a narrow 14 gauge blade, that has been used on 8 ft. or over wheels, onto smaller wheels, but if the blade is ground down to 15 gauge for 7 ft. wheels, or 17 gauge for 6 ft. wheels, it will again give good service.

I base the above claims on the assumption that the sawmaker must first have the technical knowledge as to the qualities of steel required for the class of saws and the work they are intended to perform, followed up by the skill and care to finish it, ready for use. This knowledge and experience is only acquired by years of experiment and study to bring the product to perfection.

Henry Gratton of St.Anne, Kent County, while employed in a lath mill about six miles from Rexton a few days ago, was struck by a stick which flew from a saw and penetrated his skull. He is in a crtical condition.

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EDGINGS

A. S. Nicholson, of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, is on a business trip to the Pacific Coast.

In a recent fire in the Duncan block, Midland, Ont., the office of E. J. Moores, lumberman, suffered severely from smoke and water.

J. A. Fourcotte contemplates rebuilding his sawmill, which was destroyed by fire at Nataga, Abitibi County, Que.

A. N. Dudley, wholesale lumberman, Toronto, spent a couple of weeks on a successful deer-hunting expedition with the Hobel Hunt Club of Spragge, Ont.

Duncan McLaren, president of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, left recently on an extended business trip to Calgary and other points in the western provinces.

E. S. DeCarufel, Shawinegan Falls, Que., intends erecting a lath mill. The building will be 25 x 40 feet, on a concrete foundation and frame structure, and will cost about $3,000.

The Fort William Board of Trade are agitating to have a Crown timber office opened at Fort William, and will also push the question of the appointment of a colonization agent.

Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Forests for New Brunswick, states that about $1,000,000 have been paid into the provincial treasury for stumpage.

The $12,000,000 sulphite pulp mill of the Riordon Company at Kipawa, which has been closed down since April last, has resumed operations and will soon be turning out about 160 tons a day.

John H. Findlay, of Ferguson & Findlay, lumbermen, Braeside, Ont., has been nominated as a Conservative candidate in Renfrew County in the present federal campaign.

E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester, who returned recently from a visit to the nurseries of the Ontario Government in Norfolk County, says the province has 8,000,000 pine and spruce seedlings and trees in the nursery, or a 1,000,000 more than previously estimated.

The Department of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick is taking steps toward the erection of more look-out towers for the purpose of fire protection on the timber areas of the province. The towers during the past year showed their value in the matter of fire protection.

Fire recently destroyed the frame office in the Anderson-Miller Lumber Company's yard at the foot of Spadina Avenue, Toronto. There was no insurance on the building. John J. Miller lost two overcoats in the blaze, one being a fur coat.

P. R. McGibbon, ex-M.P., has been renominated by the Liberals of Argenteuil, Que., to contest that riding in the forthcoming federal election. Mr. McGibbon, who is a well-known lumberman, was first elected to the House of Commons in 1917. He resides at Lachute, Que.

William Ralph Lawrence, president of the Lawrence Lumber Co., of Sarnia, and one of the best-known residents of that city, died recently as the result of injuries inflicted in an automobile accident near Delaware, Ont. Mr. Lawrence is survived by his wife and one son.

The Moose Lake Lumber Co., of Cobalt, say they are not doing any bush operating this winter, as they have on hand at the present time lumber from last winter's operations and the present price of the finished product does not, they say, warrant any activities in the bush.

Hon. T. W. McGarry, of Toronto, president of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, who recently returned from Vancouver, where he attended the annual meeting of the company, says that things are going exceedingly well at the mills. He found the market for pulpwood improving.

The press of Pembroke, Ont., announces that in addition to the large splint factory which is now being conducted in that town by Maguire, Paterson & Palmer Co., a big match-making plant will be established. It is stated that the company will carry on the match-making business on a large scale, necessitating the erection of another large building.

Building permits were issued in Montreal to the value of $1,517,865 during the month of October. The total for September was $2,137,263. The permits covered 352 dwellings. In Toronto the total value of the permits for October were $2,013,437, covering 294 brick houses. The city is averaging $2,000,000 a month on an average to its building this year. Garages numbering 350 were undertaken at a value of $105,000.

The Montreal River Timber Co. is taking out about 50,000 cubic feet of square and wany timber and a large quantity of red and white pine logs in the townships of Nicholls and Charters. A camp has been established between Elk Lake and Gowganda, and is under the management of John Graham, for many years associated with the McNamara Lumber Co.

The Department of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick received word recently that there had been seven convictions of persons charged with illegal setting of fires which damaged woodlands. In one case a fine of $50.00 was imposed and in the other cases fines of $10.00 each. The sentences were suspended on condition that there would be no repetition of the offence.

Duncan McCormick, for more than thirty years a resident of Ottawa, passed away recently at the home of his son, Dr. A. M. McCormick, in that city. The late Mr. McCormick was for a long time associated with the lumbering business, particularly in the tie and timber end. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

John B. Reid, of Toronto, honorary president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Mrs. Reid and daughter, are leaving this month for St. Petersburg, Florida, where they will spend the winter. Mr. Reid and family have leased an apartment for several months and will not return home until April next.

George E. Dalby died recently at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Barclay, Brampton, Ont., where he had gone on a visit. He was born in England 79 years ago and joined the Imperial Army, being sent out with the 30th Regiment, and for a time was stationed at the Old Fort, Toronto. For many years he was a lumber inspector and later general yard manager for the Northern Railway, leaving to open a coal and wood business on College Street, Toronto, when the railway amalgamated with the Grand Trunk System. He retired about ten years ago.

A. B. Hunt, of Bury, Que., is again a candidate in the Liberal interests for the county of Compton. Mr. Hunt was a member of the provincial parliament for one term ending in 1900, and was elected to the House of Commons four years later. He is a well-known lumberman and real estate dealer and also does considerable farming. Mr. Hunt has sat for several terms in the Commons and has been a progressive member of that body.

The new newsprint mill which is being erected by the St. Maurice Lumber Co. at Three Rivers, Que., is nearing completion. The big enterprise is being financed by United States capital and the plant when in operation will turn out about 300 tons of newsprint a day. Four large modern papermaking machines are being completed by the Bagley & Sewall Co., of Watertown, N.Y. They are all electrically driven and of the high speed type, and will deliver a sheet 164 inches wide. The St. Maurice Lumber Co. own large stands of pulpwood in Quebec.

The Canadian Timber Co., Limited, Toronto, which was granted a charter some time ago, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, has acquired the limits, logging equipment, camps, sawmill, etc., of the Callendar Sawmills, Tomiko Lumber Co. and the McNamara Lumber Co. Several camps are being operated. A. B. Gordon, Toronto, is president and general manager of the company; C. W. Wilkinson, Toronto, vice-president, and Duncan McLaren, Toronto, secretary-treasurer. The office of the woods department of the Canadian Timber Co. is located at North Bay and the sawmills of the company are at Callendar.

On the occasion of the turning of the first sod in the James Bay extension of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway at Cochrane, Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, took a strong stand against any secession talk in the north. He referred to the movement for a breaking away of New Ontario from the older part of the province, as a foolish piece of talk, and produced figures for 1920, which showed that the provincial administration had spent a million dollars more on the north than had been received in revenue, the latter being given as $4,642,000, and the expenditure as $5,624,000.

Norman Hocken, of the Hocken Lumber Co., Toronto, who have mills at West River and Deer Lake, has retired from the political contest. He was nominated some time ago by the Liberals as their standard-bearer for East Algoma, the Conservative candidate being George B. Nicholson, of Austin & Nicholson, lumbermen, Chapleau, Ont. Mr. Nicholson has represented the constituency in the Conservative interests since 1917. Instead of hunting votes, Mr. Hocken has been engaged during the past fortnight with a party of friends in a deer-hunting expedition not far from West Lake.

Notwithstanding its advantages in size, population and industrial activity, it may surprise many to know that Toronto has not as many men with large incomes as Ottawa has. In the latter city Mrs. E. B. Eddy, of the E. B. Eddy Co., was assessed on an income of $1,191,075, her income tax amounting to approximately $35,000. The Toronto assessment rolls showed that at least eight of its citizens had incomes this year which ran into six figures. Ottawa can surpass that. For instance, Sir Henry Egan, the well-known lumberman, was assessed on an income of $667,489; R. L. Blackburn was assessed on an income of $200,643; the estate of the late Hiram Robinson, former lumberman, was assessed on income of $630,208; Russell Blackburn, assessed on an income of $180,637, and the estate of T. T. McWatters assessed on an income of over $180,000.

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1	72 in.	18 ft.	72	4 in.	105 lbs.
3	72 in.	16 ft.	90	3½ in.	80 lbs.
1	72 in.	14 ft.	86	3½ in.	100 lbs.
1	66 in.	14 ft.	64	3½ in.	70 lbs.
1	60 in.	18 ft.	78	3 in.	100 lbs.
3	60 in.	16 ft.	44	4 in.	125 lbs.
1	60 in.	16 ft.	58	3½ in.	120 lbs.
1	60 in.	14 ft.	64	3½ in.	100 lbs.
1	60 in.	14 ft.	62	3½ in.	80 lbs.
1	60 in.	12 ft.	74	3 in.	80 lbs.
1	54 in.	12 ft.	64	3½ in.	80 lbs.
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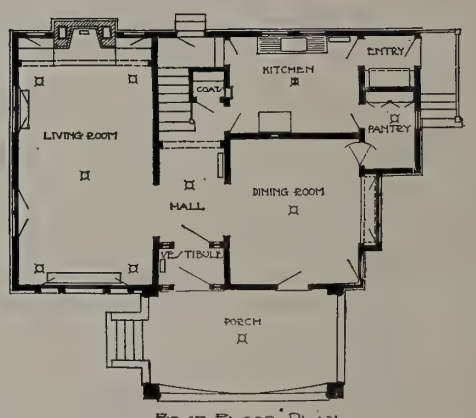

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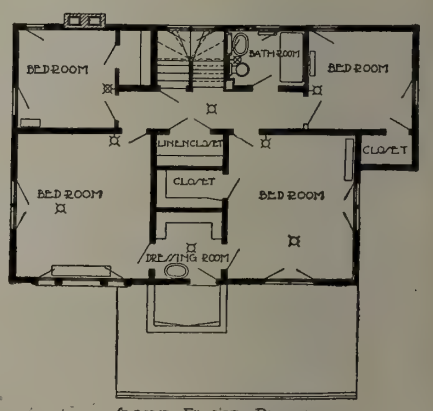

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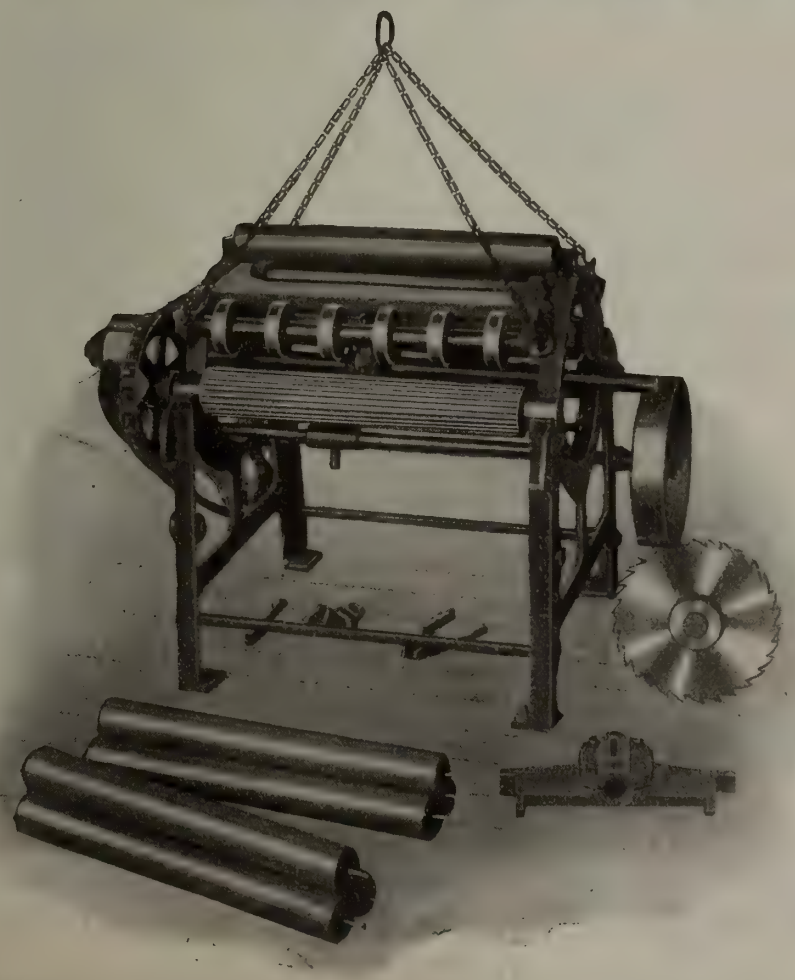

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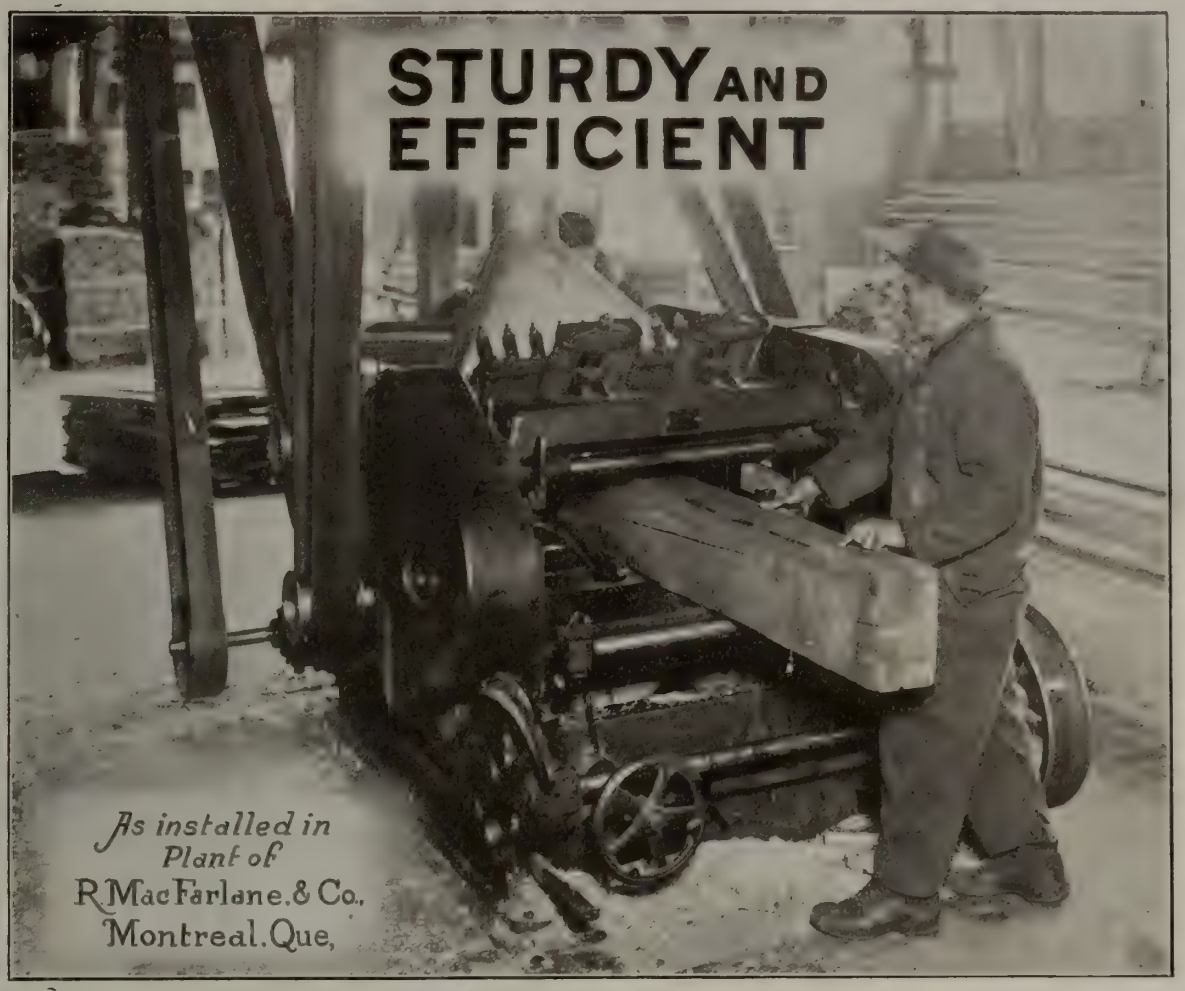

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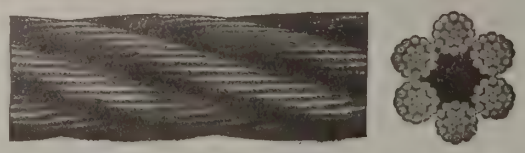

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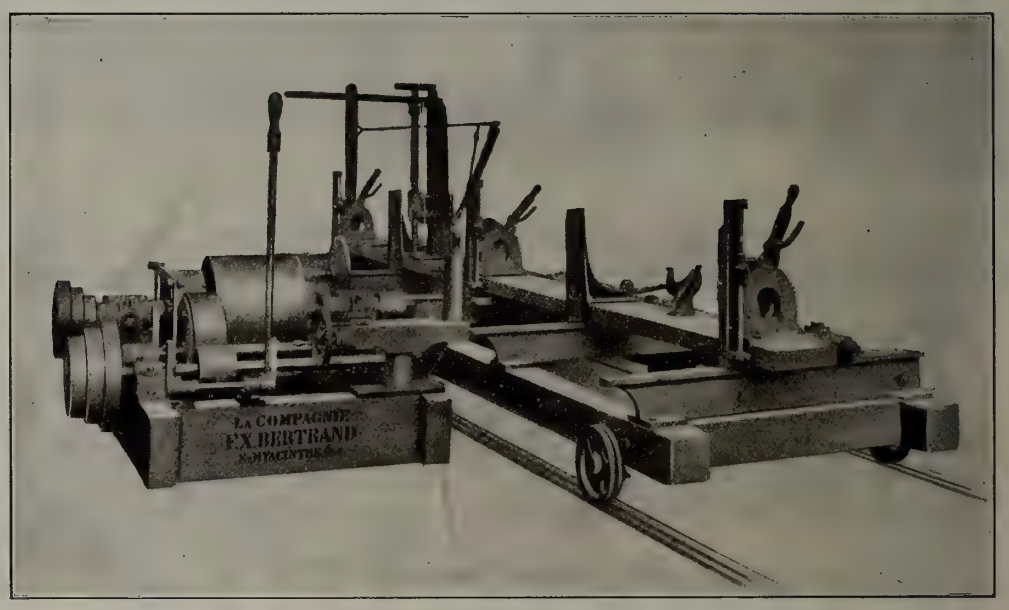

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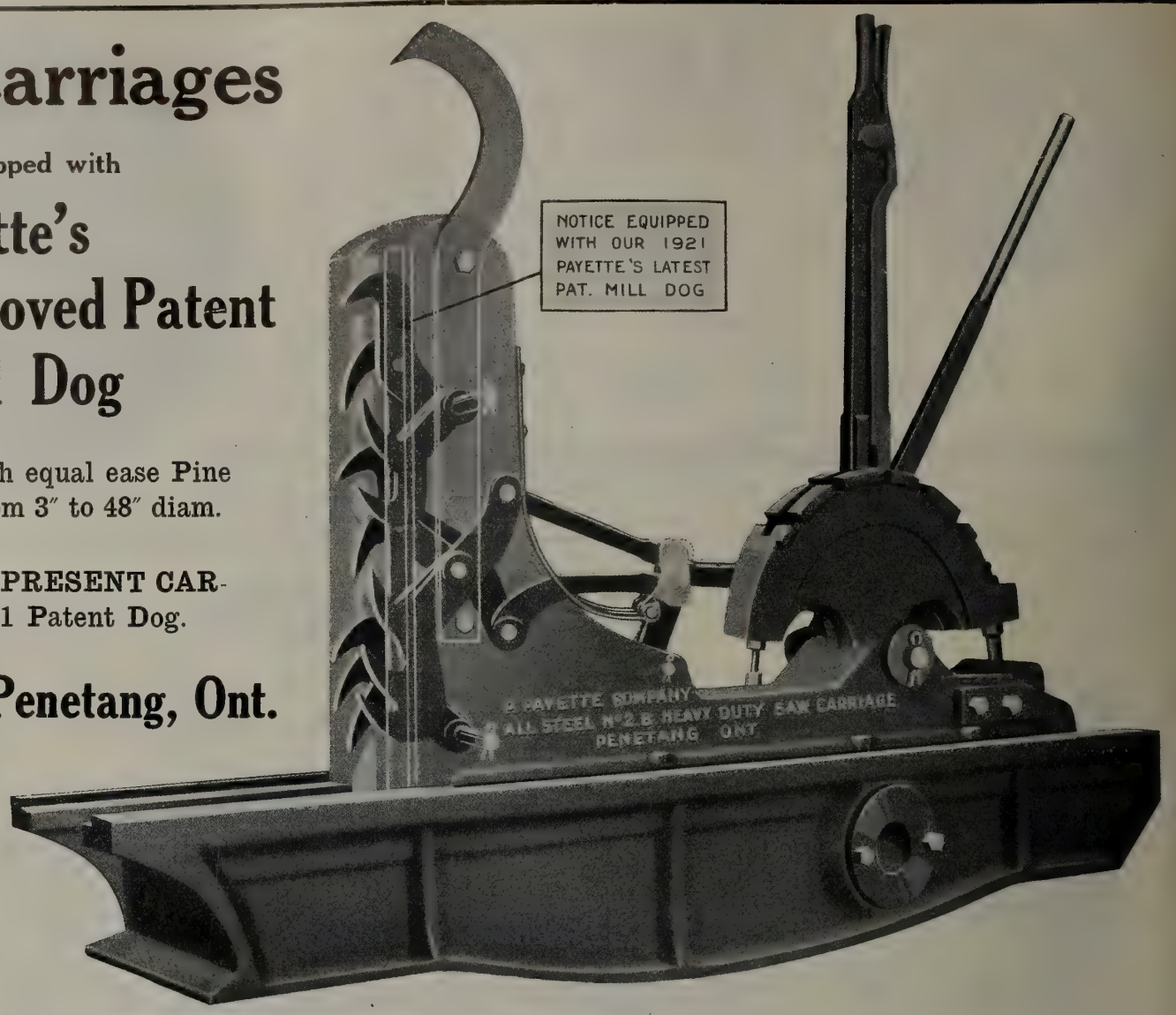
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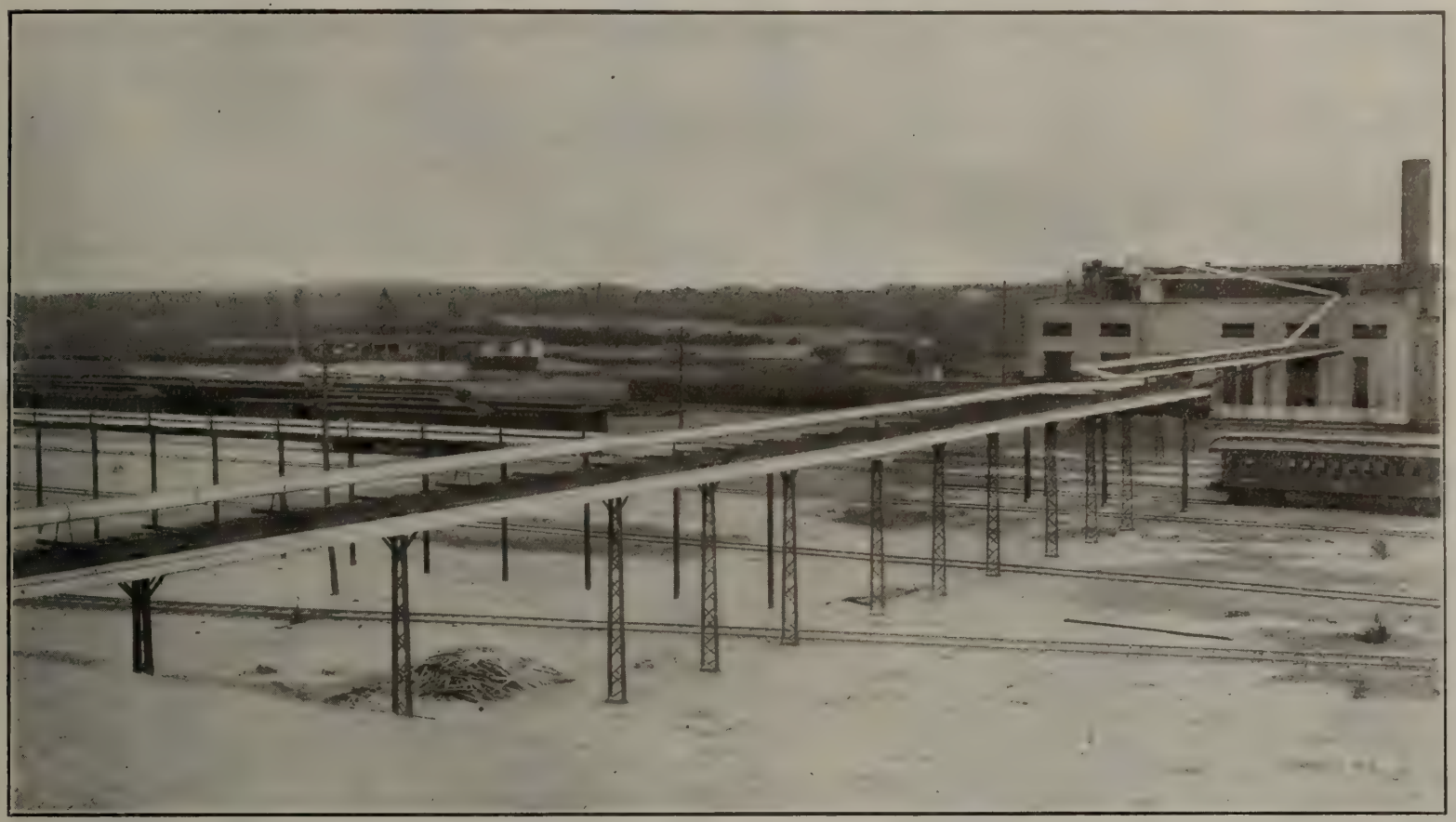

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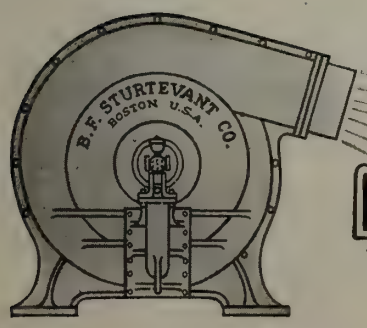

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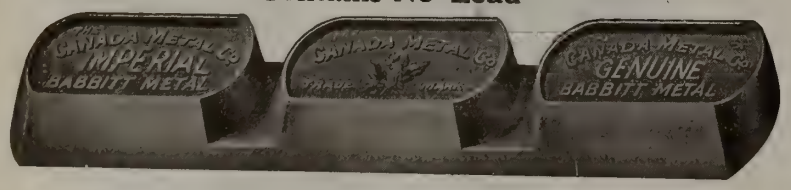

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One man to operate. Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9 ft. wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. BRAZEL PLOWS cut 6 in. wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure heaps from an ice road, leaving a clean roadbed. Roll and push entirely away from the road, 12 inches of loose snow each time the plow passes over.

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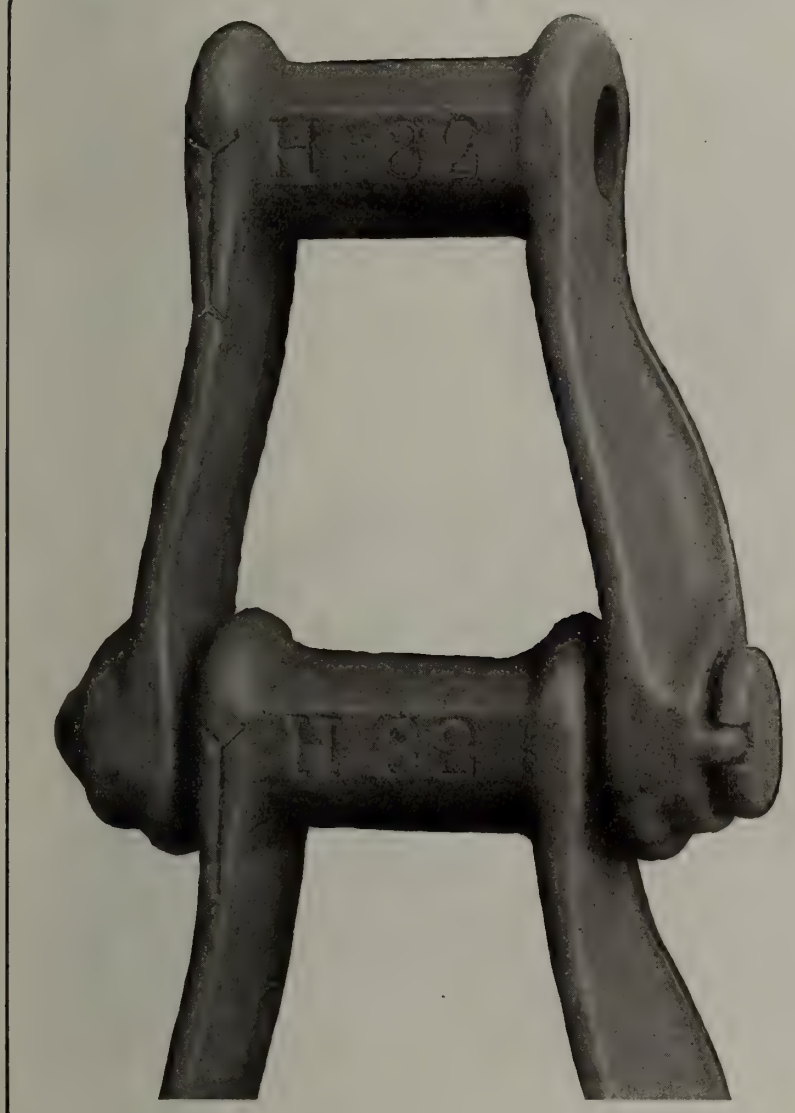

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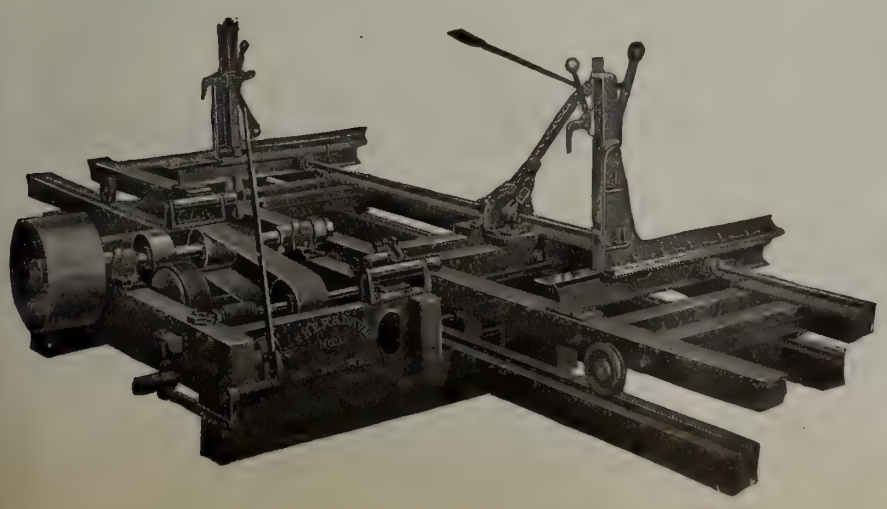

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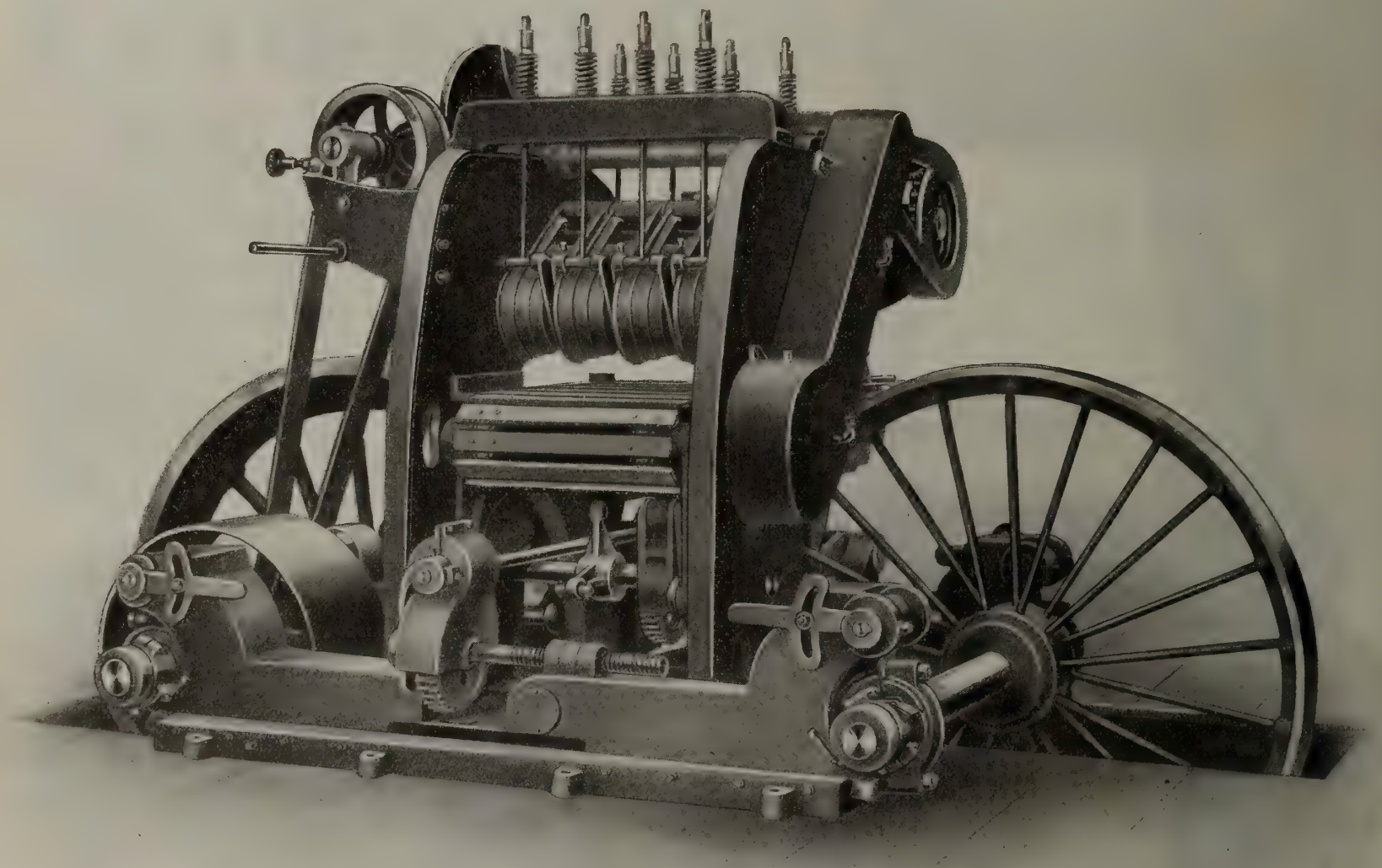

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The efficiency of your haulup depends directly on the strength and the wearing qualities of your log chain. Waterous Chains have more than their share of both. They are built of selected materials. The shop work on them is of the very best. They are tested and inspected before shipment.

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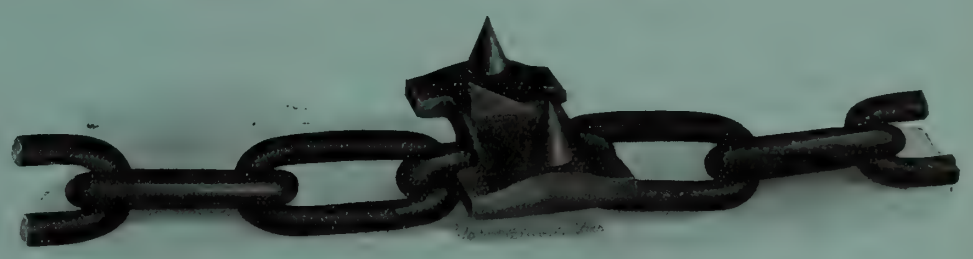

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Vol. 41 Toronto, December 1, 1921 No. 23

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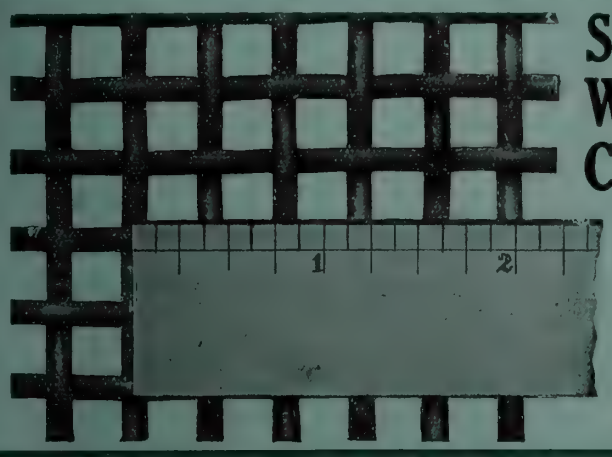

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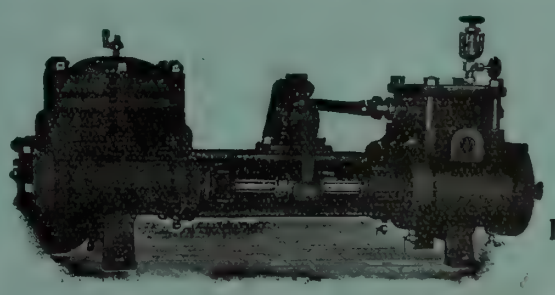

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Carries six 14" saws.

Guaranteed capacity 50,000 lath in ten hours.

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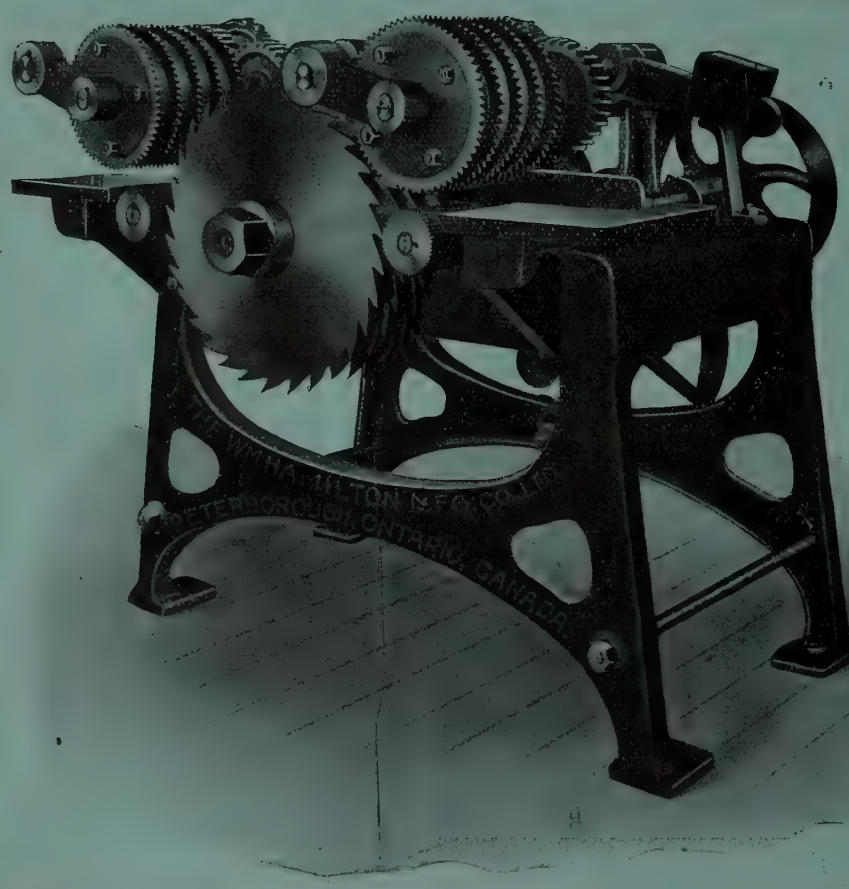

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Extra heavy all iron frame, Feed Rolls driven, top and bottom, fitted with adjustable steel guide.

Carries four 20" saws. Saws readily changed for filing.

Both of above Machines Carried in Stock

We also manufacture single end Bolters, double end Picket Machines, and also Combined Lath Mill & Bolter for use where space in your mill is limited.

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WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,775	.....	2,100	1,800
1″	41,300	730	5,400	4,000
1¼″	121,000	4,500	102,000	22,000
1½″	39,000	800	45,000	68,000
2″	33,800	.....	42,000	96,000
2½″	34,500	.....	56,000	37,500
3″	47,500	.....	14,500	38,500
4″	25,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1″	74,000 ft.
1¼″	5,000 ft.

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	112,500	.....	176,900	45,500
1¼″	5,900	.....	33,600	12,500
1½″	3,000	.....	47,700	36,300
2″	8,000	.....	22,200	64,900
2½″	6,500	.....	3,300	2,200
3″	25,700	.....	4,500	3,300
4″	5,900	.....	.....	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S.W. & No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1″	36,000	1,000	17,000	89,000
1¼″	151,800	300	80,200	199,200
1½″	77,500	.....	42,000	.....
2″	16,200	.....	17,300	116,200
2½″	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3″	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4″	1,500	.....	.....	.....

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
1″	28,200	9,000	2,800	1,000
1¼″	2,100	300	3,000	.....
1½″	18,300	6,000	5,000	400
2″	12,000	5,500	16,600	2,000
2½″	7,000	.....	.....	.....
3″	57,400	20,800	12,000	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	29,300	10,000	11,500
1¼″	12,000	11,325	.....
1½″	15,000	17,300	9,500
2″	11,000	2,000	5,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 C.
1″	7,000	1,700
1¼″	4,000	.....

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	6,000	12,000	7,000
5/4	13,400	7,800	.....
6/4	9,900	3,500	.....
8/4	22,100	22,500	3,600

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	16,000	6,000	200	2,100
1¼″	.....	400	.....	12,000
1½″	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2″	.....	5,700	10,400	25,800

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	22,000	8,000	200
10/4	10,250	23,000	1,800

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	2,200	2,400	11,600	2,500
1¼″	800	1,500	2,050	300
1½″	1,600	11,300	25,000	2,600
2″	.....	18,200	16,200	3,300
2½″	6,000	13,000	5,700	500
3″	2,500	8,580	7,200	1,700
4″	.....	400	375	.....

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅜″	1,000	.....	.....	.....
½″	100	.....	.....	200
⅝″	9,150	1,000	16,900	3,000
¾″	227,800	360,000	112,000	35,000
1″	39,300	86,000	85,200	210,000
1¼″	14,300	1,100	5,000	800
1½″	97,300	66,000	18,000	2,400
2″	62,000	117,000	65,000	22,500
2½″	164,800	56,500	3,000	400
3″	77,800	65,800	14,400	10,000
3½″	5,50	3,000	1,500	.....
4″	76,000	27,500	6,000	3,000

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝″	24,200	.. ..	.....	.....
¾″	204,000	340,000	68,800	9,500
⅝″	4,000	77,000	42,600	2,000
1″	48,200	46,000	126,400	118,000
1¼″	39,700	4,600	300	2,000
1½″	168,900	40,200	40,000	5,200
2″	110,500	144,000	77,000	30,000
2½″	78,100	21,000	3,700	2,200
3″	28,800	20,500	7,000	5,000
4″	18,600	8,900	.....	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,700	.....	9,700	500
1″	21,200	5,400	2,500	1,400
1¼″	2,000	.....	.....	.....
2″	.....	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½″	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾″	400	300	23,600	9,000
⅝″	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1″	40,300	20,000	49,400	27,000
1¼″	10,000	.....	5,000	.....
1½″	600	.....	2,400	.....
2″	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½″	2,000	.....	.....	.....
3″	2,000	.....	1,300	.....
4″	3,000	.....	700	.....

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18″ & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13″ & up	Bright Saps
⅝″	2,500	18,000	.....	20,800
1″	3,300	41,000	10,000	9,200
1¼″	1,300	24,300	.....	3,700
1½″	8,300	19,100	.....	13,000
2″	1,200	.....	.....	.....
2½″	.....	10,800	.....	6,000
3″	.....	27,900	.....	.....
4″	.....	6,500	.....	.....

POPLAR (continued)

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝″	27,000	31,300	800	.....
1″	19,000	111,900	78,800	27,000
1¼″	3,000	5,700	19,000	.....
1½″	11,700	43,000	4,500	5,000
2″	3,700	12,500	24,500	800
2½″	3,700	1,500	.....	500
3″	.....	8,400	47,000	9,000
4″	200	300	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	600	.....	14,400	1,000
1¼″	2,200	21,300	1,200	1,600
1½″	125	200	100	.....
2″	100	4,500	1,100	.....
2½″	.....	145	45	.....
3″	110	50	250	.....
4″	25	500	1,200	.....

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HARDWOOD FLOORING—In Beech, Birch and Maple. Grades—Clear, No. 1 and factory thicknesses, 13/16″ and ⅜″; widths, 1¾″, 2″, 2¼″, 3¼″.
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VENEERS—Oak, Birch, Gum.

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6/4, 8/4, 12/4,	Hard Maple,	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
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8/4, 12/4,	Elm	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
4/4, -	Elm	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
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50	M'	4/4"	No.2	Com. &	Btr.	Basswood
48	M'	5/4"	"	"	"	"
16	M'	8/4"	3	"	"	"
25	M'	4/4"	"	"	"	Soft Elm
20	M'	8/4"	2	"	"	"
20	M'	12/4"	1	"	"	"
75	M'	4/4"	"	"	"	Hard Maple
40	M'	8/4"	"	"	"	"
20	M'	12/4"	"	"	"	"
30	M'	4/4"	"	"	"	Birch
15	M'	5/4"	"	"	"	"
18	M'	8/4"	"	"	"	"
20	M'	12/4"	"	"	"	"
4	M"	16/4	"	"	"	"
50	M	8/4	2	"	"	Oak

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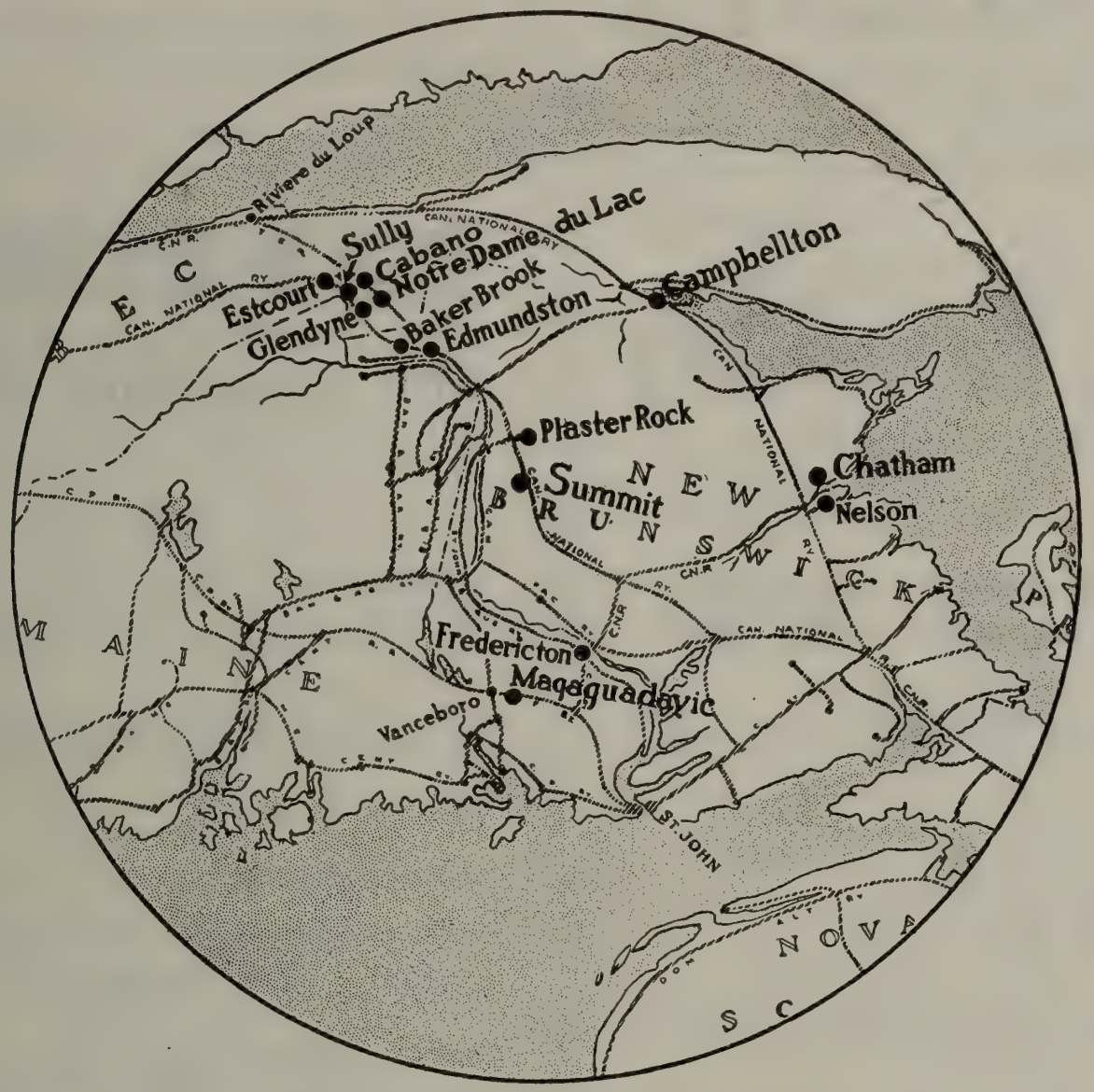

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Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
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Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

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4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
4/4 8/4 Elm

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We have JACK PINE LUMBER for sale——

It is no fraud !
It is not the best lumber !
But - - -
It is the best cheap lumber on the market !

We have Lumber and Ties for sale

JAMES McCREARY & SON **Sudbury, Ont**

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

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SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
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Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

DRY LUMBER
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Nice line of Factory Stock in 1¼", 1½" and 2", 1920 Sawing

Few cars 4ft. No. 1 White Pine Lath.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments

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JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

Wanted at Once

100 to 200 M ft. of 2 x 4 to 2 x 12-10/20 ft. merchantable hemlock—Also the same quantity of good mill run Jack pine. Mill culls out in 2", 3" and 4" thicknesses. State lowest prices and full particulars as to quantity, sizes and if trimmed or not.

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Midland Wood Products, Limited
MIDLAND - ONTARIO

If you need STOCK PINE DOORS, Clear or Paint Quality, VENEER DOORS, made to detail, SPECIAL MILLWORK, of the Highest Quality obtainable, or BEAVER BRAND HARDWOOD FLOORING, write us with your requirements, which will receive our attention whether your needs are great or small.

Midland Wood Products, Limited
MIDLAND - ONTARIO

Coast and Mountain Lumber

We ship only from reliable mills.
We sell only wholesale accounts.
Our Vancouver representative follows up shipment of all orders.

Lumber, Timber, Shingles, Doors.

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Wholesale Lumber

Woodstock - Ontario

B.C. Fir, Larch, Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce

B.C. Western Soft Pine

B.C. Western White Pine

above grades In Shop or Common

B.C. PRODUCTS ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

FOR SALE

3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

150 M. 1 in. merchantable pine 4 in. & up.

350 M. 2 in. " " 4 in. & up. 8 ft. & up. 75% 6 in. & up. Average length 12 ft.

200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.

Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

Basswood

1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in.,
Dry Basswood

Dry Birch Stock

All thicknesses and grades in

Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and **Brown Ash**

Spruce, Hemlock and Pine

Can saw to order at MacDonald's Siding

Let us quote on your requirements

HART, HAMILTON & JACKSON

in new quarters
701—702 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto
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We Specialize In

Yellow Pine, Gum Squares and Oak.

Get Our Prices on

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All Western Lumber

Russell Harris Lumber Company
34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

Oats, Corn, Mill Feeds and Hay

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We are specially equipped to serve the camps with Oats and Corn either sacked or in bulk, having them in nearby positions at all times

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Wholesale
LUMBER
LATH--SHINGLES

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

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Lumber, Logs, Telephone,
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Railway Ties, Pulpwood

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OTTAWA ONTARIO

CABLE ADDRESS:
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Codes:
A B C 5th EDITION
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The
Rolland
Lumber Co.
LIMITED

62 St. James St.
Montreal, Que.

Export and Domestic
White Pine and Spruce

OAK
WANEY PINE
BIRCH ELM
WHITE PINE AND
RED PINE DEALS
SPRUCE DEALS

W. & J. Sharples
Limited
ESTABLISHED 1818
Head Office: Union Bank Building, Quebec
Branch: Transportation Building, Montreal

Dry Lumber for Prompt Shipment

Soft Elm	4/4"	to	12/4",	all	grades
Basswood	4/4"	to	6/4",	"	"
Hard Maple	4/4"	to	16/4",	"	"
Soft Maple	4/4"	to	12/4",	"	"
Birch	4/4"	to	12/4",	"	"
Beech	4/4"	to	8/4",	"	"

Hardwood Hearts, 4x4, 4x6, 5x5.

We Solicit Your Inquiries.

PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO. Ft. Spadina Ave. TORONTO

ODDS & ENDS

are quite easy to find

BUT

High Grade Uppers are scarce

DO YOU REALIZE

just how difficult it is to buy most any item of Upper stock? All items are hard to find but we can find them. Send your orders along to us. Our price and service will be satisfactory to you.

INTERPROVINCIAL LUMBER COMPANY · LIMITED · B.C. FOREST PRODUCTS

FIR **CEDAR**
SPRUCE **HEMLOCK**
PINE **LARCH**

Red Cedar Shingles

Interprovincial Lumber Co.
Limited

Vancouver - British Columbia

ESTABLISHED 1893 INCORPORATED

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED

1 Spadina Avenue Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS

of every description

This Week's Specials

1 Car 8/4 B. C. Clear Spruce
1 Car 4/4 B. C " "
1 Car 4/4 & 6/4 FAS Red Gum
1 Car 4/4 FAS Chestnut (good lengths and widths)
1 Car 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4 FAS Qtd. W. Oak
2 Cars 4/4 to 16/4 FAS Honduras Mahogany
1 Car 4/4 to 16/4 FAS Black Walnut
1 Car 3/16 & 1/4 Cottonwood Panels
1 Car 1/8 Rotary Cut Red Oak
1 Car 1/8 Rotary Cut Birch

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

BALED SHAVINGS

CAR LOTS

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited

OTTAWA -:- CANADA

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

BATHURST, N. B.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

— of —

Pine and Spruce

SAWN LUMBER

Lath and Shingles

FOR SALE

2 million White Cedar Shingles xx-xxx and xxxx also 2 millio feet Hemlock 1″ and 2″ in blocks of 500 M.

Write for prices

McGibbon Lumber Co., Ltd.

Penetang - Ontario

LEIGH LUMBER CO.

33 Richmond St. West, Toronto

Ready for Shipment

200,000 feet Hemlock
20,000 feet 4/4 Black Ash
6,000 feet 12/4 Soft Elm
15,000 feet 4/4 Soft Elm
15,000 feet 4/4 Canadian Chestnut
20,000 feet 6/4 Basswood
20,000 feet 4/4 Basswood
70,000 feet 4/4 Maple
12,000 feet 5/4 Maple
12,000 feet 6/4 Maple
12,000 feet 5/4 and 6/4 Birch

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Tamarack
Poplar

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Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
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Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale

White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock Hardwoods

Let us Quote you

Head Office: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada
Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ups and downs of the market, we are shipping more lumber than we did last year at this time, largely because our Pine is right and our planing mill work second to none.

Try a sample car of our No. 2 Shiplap.

Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.

Field, Ont.

EVERYTHING IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Ties, Posts, Sash, Frames, Doors, Mouldings, etc.

Dressing and matching in Transit

The John Carew Lumber Co. Ltd.
Lindsay. Ont.

FOR SALE

As a going concern, a timber limit (freehold) on C.G.R. siding in Abitibi district, 15,000 acres, containing 100 million feet of lumber or 150,000 cords of pulpwood, spruce and jackpine suitable for ties; with one mill, capacity of 30,000 feet per day. Logging roads, 2 sets of camps and general outfit complete. Communicate with

J. A. Turcotte, Amos, P.Q.

Bethune Pulp and Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Huntsville - Ontario

We manufacture band sawn hardwoods, from logs taken from our own timber lands. Our specialty is

BIRCH

which contains a large percentage of red in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 & 4" mostly No. 1 Com. & Btr. with National Inspection Rules of Grading. We also saw some basswood, ash & maple. Have ready for prompt shipment 1" & 2" dry

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

in all widths. Send us your inquiries for pulpwood, railway ties and car timbers. Good car supply and dressing facilities here.

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles

The Rideau Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Ottawa - Canada

Will saw during winter months
1921-22

600,000 Basswood
250,000 Ash
Also Maple, Birch and Oak

2,000 pieces Rim Ash Logs
(Will Cut to special order)

PLEASE SEND INQUIRIES

Everything in
White Pine - Hemlock - Spruce

DRY LUMBER

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—
Fir Cross Arms
Spruce Box Shooks
Kiln Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada and United States.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusivey
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Ontario Agents:
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Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

We confidently assert that

Golden Spruce

has no superior among mountain woods.

This may seem a tall statement, but our long list of steady customers bears it out.

Try GOLDEN AIR-DRIED SPRUCE for your requirements in Boards, Shiplap, Shelving, Flooring and Siding. Our GRADES are DEPENDABLE and SERVICE THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

OUR SPECIALTIES—1½ x 6 Well Curbing and
6" No. 3 Siding and Flooring

We also manufacture Fir and Cedar.
Spruce, Fir and Cedar Lath.

And, don't forget that our stock always comes to you bright, clean, and newly milled, being run through the planing mill at time of shipment.

With a daily ten-hour cutting capacity of 200,000 feet, and a stock of 10 to 20 million feet at all times, we are in position to give prompt shipment. Urgent orders given special attention.

Send Your Enquiries to

Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B. C.

affiliated with and represented jointly by salesmen of

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Eastern Sales Office—TORONTO—L. D. Barclay, E. C. Parsons and C. J. Brooks

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Wholesale Manufacturers

Lumber - Sashes - Doors - Hardwood Flooring

Bromptonville, Que., Canada

Mixed Cars of Mouldings, Ceiling (Fir or Spruce), Sashes, Doors, Flooring, etc. a Specialty

TEST OUR ACTION

Our facilities give you results in getting stock Quick, Grades and manufacture that always satisfy

British Columbia Coast

Fir Hemlock Cedar Spruce Red Cedar Shingles

British Columbia Mountain

Fir Hemlock Cedar Larch Western Pine

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(Successors to Manley Chew)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office:—Midland, Ont.

BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(Rite Grade Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

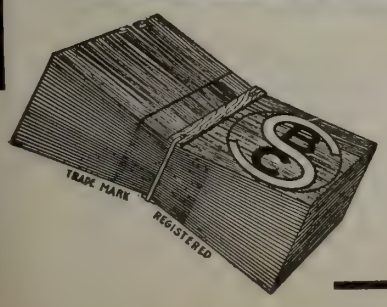
Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Bldg., Vancouver
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co.
Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

HEAPS & SONS, LTD.
Metropolitan Building
VANCOUVER
Red Cedar Shingles
XXX-XXXXX Perfections, Eurekas
Cedar Bevel Siding

Kootenay Shingle Co. Ltd.
Salmo, B C.
Red Cedar Shingles
XXX and XX.
Packed by the thousand



PINE,

SPRUCE,

HEMLOCK,

HARDWOODS

BIRCH FLOORING

Quality Value Service

These words are the key-note to the placing of orders just at this time when business conditions are stiffening. They have occupied a prominent place in our announcements in this journal for the reason that they represent the basis of our dealings with our customers. When you recall them think of G. A. GRIER LUMBER and of your immediate requirements for

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods and Birch Flooring.

G. A. GRIER & SONS, Limited

MONTREAL *Established 1871* **TORONTO**

Head Office: 1112 Notre Dame St. West **22 Royal Bank Chambers, 454 King St. West**

We have absolutely no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours.

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

WHOLESALE LUMBER

All Kinds of Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

Room 5-6 Phoenix Bldg., 43 Victoria Street, Toronto

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Main 1604

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.

LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

We invite your inquiries on

EASTERN CEDAR POLES and B. C.
WESTERN CEDAR POLES and PILING

We have a stock of each.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

Timms Phillips

DOUGLAS FIR LUMBER

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

TORONTO OFFICE: Canada Permanent Bldg.
Phone Adel. 6490

UPPERS

Present reports show that the demand is much greater than the production, which sooner or later means increased prices and badly broken stocks.

NOW

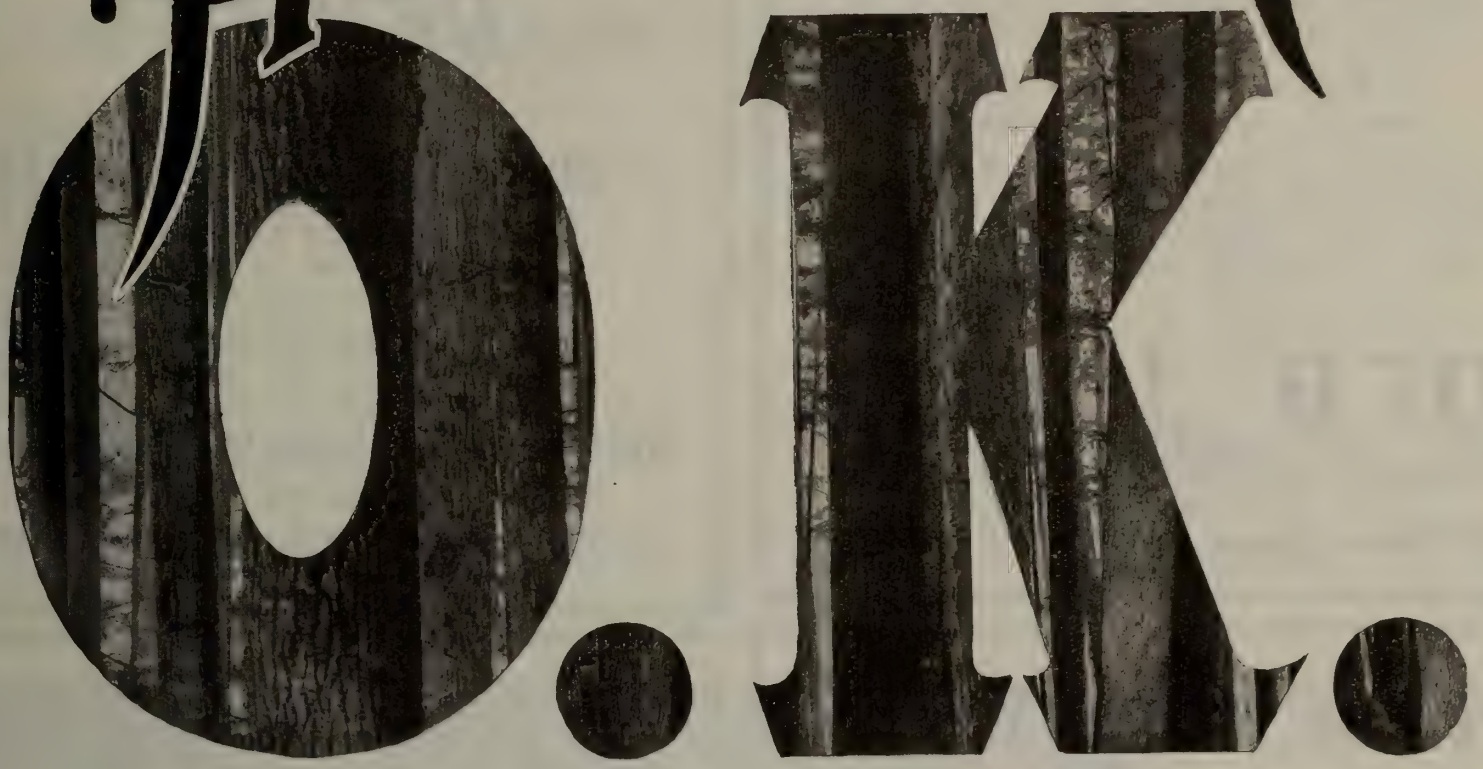
is the time to place your requirements for this class of stock in order to save inconvenience and loss of business through slow shipments.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, B.C.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 23 Marconi Bldg.
Phone M. 2999

BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK



Ask the Man Who Has Used it

The proof of the value of wood is in the service obtained therefrom.

Lumber dealers and their customers are getting to like BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK better the more they deal in it or use it.

It is not a hardwood but is possessed of a grain that is externally beautiful. It takes a high polish, is free from pitch and "shakes" and possesses great strength.

Don't wait until all your competitors have established a reputation for handling BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK.

We'll be glad to send you BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK in mixed carloads along with our other BIG CHIEF Brand Specialties, British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles, and Cedar and Fir lumber in all sizes known to high-class manufacture.

VANCOUVER LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Sales Offices at Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Chicago, Ill

LUMBER

Hardwood Ready for Shipment

Birch 4th Quality and Better

90 M.—1″ x 4″ and Wdr. x 6/13 ft.
75 M.—1¼″ x 4″ and Wdr. x 6/13 ft.
80 M.—1½″ x 4″ and Wdr. x 6/13 ft.
110 M.—2″ x 5″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.
90 M.—2½″ x 5″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.
135 M.—3″ x 5″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.
125 M.—4″ x 6″ and Wdr. x 9/13 ft.

Also a large quantity of every description in SPRUCE and JACK PINE.

ROCH JULIEN

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lumber.

76 St. Peter Street - QUEBEC

View of our recently rebuilt modern planing mill.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C

FRASER BRYSON
LUMBER CO., Limited

Office: Fraser Building,
53 Queen Street - OTTAWA, Can.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers and Selling Agents for

FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers

White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hardwood Lumber and Lath

British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.
Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 150,000 ft.

Eastern Representative: D. M. Allan, 22 Blake St., Stratford, Ont.

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co.

VICTORIA——————————————B.C.

ATLANTIC-PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY

715 Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Now Specializing in

B. C. Lumber and Shingles
Red Cedar Poles
Cedar and Fir Piling

Operating Camps on the Pacific Great Eastern Ry. in the heart of the Finest Pole and Pile Timber on the Pacific Coast

Good Shipments, Right Prices. Wire or Write.

We Offer You

Extra Good Service

on

Timbers
Heavy Joists
Plank
and
Yard Dimension

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at Restigouche, Que.

Portland Office 31½ Exchange St.

Cable Address: Chalbay, Portland, & Restigouche, Que.

Apex Lumber Company, Limited

VANCOUVER, B. C.

RELIABLE QUALITY TRADE MARK SERVICE

Sort up your Yard Stock:—

MIXED CARS B.C. LUMBER

Montreal Representative
A. BEAUDETTE
Beaudette Sales Co.
212 McGill St.

Ontario Representatives
ELLIOT & ELLIOT
Bartlett Bldg., WINDSOR, ONT.

Mixed Cars - Uppers and Commons
Rough Clears and Fir Uppers
Coast Stocks of all kinds

Send us your inquiries

Gibson, Merrick and Lindsay Co., Limited

Rogers Bldg. **Vancouver, B. C.**

British Columbia Forest Products

Technical Information

Information furnished as to the qualities, weights, strengths and uses of all woods.

Inquiries Solicited

Samples of all British Columbia woods and literature for distribution.

CALL AND SEE OUR EXHIBIT

1 Adelaide St. E. (Street Floor), TORONTO

PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices

Northern Lumber Mills

North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	8/16′	Mill Run Strips		
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	"	"	"	Crating Stock
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 4	"	"	"	
50 M.	4 x 4	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 5	"	"	"	
400 M.	2 x 6	"	"	"	
350 M.	2 x 8	"	"	"	
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	"	"	"	Sound Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	"	"	Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	6 x 8	"	"	"	" "
30 M.	8 x 8	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	"	"	"	"

100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.

100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

Factory Clears

1 car containing equal quantities of 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir Rough Kiln Dried
1 car 1½ x 6 in .to 12 in. No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir Rough Kiln Dried

IN TRANSIT

1 car 1 x 6 No. 1 and 2 Clear Cedar Rough
1 car 1 x 4 in. to 12 in. No. 1 and 2 Clear Cedar Rough
1 car No. 1-XXX Shingles
1 car No. 1 Cedar Boards

HANBURY TIMBER PRODUCTS, Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

35x35—82 ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

BAINBRIDGE LUMBER CO. Limited

Cable Address: Bainbridge Lumber, Victoria — **Bainbridge, B.C.** — Telephone and Postal Service at Bainbridge

Sales Office: 421 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B. C.

WHITE PINE *and* SPRUCE LATH

I am now manufacturing WHITE PINE and SPRUCE LATH at Blind River, Ontario.

F. P. POTVIN

BLIND RIVER — ONTARIO

On hand at Attractive prices---

150 M 1-6 and wider No. 2 Cedar Shiplap

4 Cars 1x8x10 No. 2 Hemlock Shiplap

2 Cars 3X Shingles

1 Car 5-8x4 No. 1 & 2 Clear Hemlock Ceiling

Wire Our Expense

R. P. Shannon Lumber Co.

408 Pacific Bldg. - Vancouver, B. C.

Books for Sale

Special Prices

Baughman's "Cost and Computation Manual," 440 pages, illustrated, third edition, published in 1920. Price $3.00.

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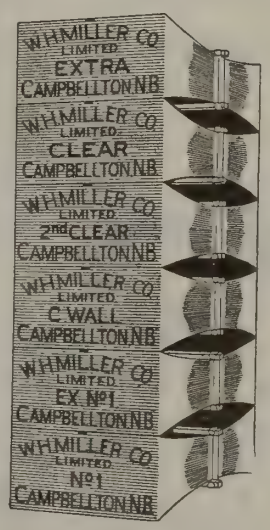

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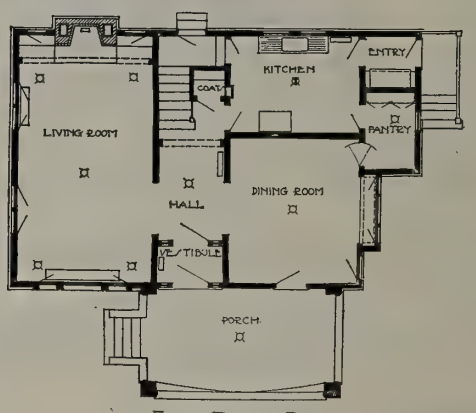

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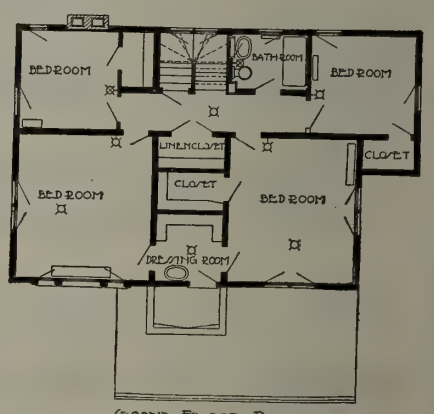

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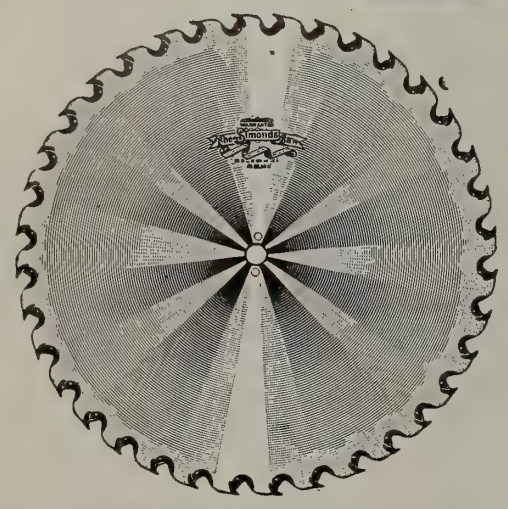

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Freight Rates and Lumber Business

It has been declared by leaders of the various political parties in Canada that railway freights must come down. While it is announced by the Premier that the government has no jurisdiction over the Railway Commission, it is predicted that all indications are that carrying charges will decline. This cannot arrive any too soon for the interest and upbuild of the lumber trade, which has been particularly hard hit since the heavy advances went into effect over a year ago. At that time the lumber market was beginning to sag, and the jump in transportation levies did much to restrict trade and retard the free movement of forest products. Several dollars have been added to each thousand feet of lumber sold, particularly where the stock has come from the Coast.

These facts are all annoying, not to say irritating. It is a wonder relief has not been granted ere this when it is considered that on an invoice of $800 or $900, on a carload of lumber representing timbers or common boards coming from the Coast, the mill only gets about $300, and the balance goes to the railways; or, in other words, when the roads collect practically $2.00 in freight for every $1.00 that the mill gets for its product there is something radically wrong.

The lumber manufacturer in the Coast has to buy his logs, tow and store them, cut them up into lumber, pile the product in the yard, insure it, pay heavy interest on bank loans, run the hazard of fire and other elements, all of which requires heavy expenditure and entails an operation of many months. The railways, on the other hand, do nothing but haul the product a distance of 2,500 miles (and a car in transit represents often less than three weeks in their care), yet the common carriers get nearly double out of the lumber to what the manufacturer who takes all the risk and makes all the investment receives for his lower grade product.

It has been stated that 60 per cent. of loaded shipments from British Columbia to the East has in the past been in lumber or lumber products, but during the past year there has been an awful slump owing to the 40 per cent. increase in freight rates which went into effect. The result was that, while the railways received from $125.00 to $150.00 more per car for carrying charges and the consumer had to pay $5.00 to $7.00 more per M. for his lumber, it is doubtful if the transportation companies have realized what they set out to get, and that was more money to meet operating expenses. Business fell off to such an extent that although rates from Vancouver to Toronto on forest products have been reduced to 90c, and from Vancouver to Montreal to 95c, as against $1.03.5 and $1.06.5 of a few months ago, business is not nearly as active as it was a year ago.

These observations have been made particularly with respect to Western woods, but from points in the East the exactions have been proportionately heavy.

If the exorbitant freight charges implemented by the railways were intended to stimulate business and add to the revenues of the roads, the move has certainly proved a boomerang, and the railway magnates have killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

Across the border rates are being reduced, and it is high time something along a similar line was inaugurated in Canada. According to information received from the Association of Railway Executives in New York City, the following reductions have been made in the neighboring republic:

Iron Ore	28 per cent.
Sand, Gravel, etc. (road building materials)	18 " "
Rock Salt to seaboard	20 " "
Export Iron and Steel	25 " "
Grain, ex-lake, for export	33 " "
Grain and Grain Products, domestic, Buffalo, f.o.b.	10 " "
Grain, all-rail, for export, from Chicago	30 " "
Flour, all-rail, for export, from Chicago	29 " "
Grain and Grain Products, domestic business	13 " "
Lake cargo coal rates—reduction per ton for the season	28 cents

It will be noticed from the foregoing that no reduction has been made on lumber east of the Great Lakes. While the burden of increased freight tolls has fallen upon all kinds of industry, it has borne most upon wood, which, owing to its bulk and weight, entails heavy carrying charges.

It has been declared that the railroad problem dominates the entire situation, and, while much has been said upon the heavy exactions which lumber is subjected to for haulage, it is interesting to quote the following from Washington:

"As long as it costs more to transport lumber from the sawmill to the consumer than it costs to make the lumber in the first place, conditions in the lumber industry will never be satisfactory." This opinion was expressed by a prominent lumberman a few days ago. This manufacturer cited the instance of a carload of 2 x 4's sent from Tacoma to Buffalo, N.Y. The freight bill amounted to just one and a half times as much as the lumber cost at the mill. Another lumberman in the South told of having shipped a carload of dressed lumber to Cleveland, and after he had paid the freight he realized just $6.75 from the transaction.

"These are not isolated or exaggerated cases. The lumber industry in many important producing sections of the country is being burdened almost to the point of extinction by the incubus of unreasonable freight rates that serve to hold back from the people a plentiful supply of cheap lumber that is stacked in the yards of sawmills waiting only an opportunity for utilization in the building of needed homes. At one end of the scale are those who want lumber and are eager to build. At the other end are the sawmills with abundant supplies of lumber that are eager to ship at low prices. In between are the railroads that plead the necessity of taking an excessive toll in freight rates to pay operating expenses that have not been lowered to anything like the level to which sawmill owners have reduced their costs.

"Of all basic industries the element of transportation is most vital to the lumber and coal trade. In regard to coal there is a certain seasonal consideration, and quite properly coal has the right of way when people are suffering from cold weather. Lumber claims no special consideration. It is not perishable, it is not a commodity dependent upon seasonal demand, it is a compact and dependable load, and it can be handled by the railroads more or less at their convenience. In addition to these shipping qualifications lumber, in proportion to its bulk, is comparatively cheap, and freight rates should take this fact into account. An automobile pays freight in the ratio of about one-fiftieth of its value. Lumber of equal weight and bulk would be charged for freight almost as much as its price at the sawmill. The transportation hazard on an automobile would be fifty times greater than the freight bill, whereas a carload of lumber might be burned in transit and the replacement cost would amount to little more than the original freight bill. Aside from these considerations lumber is a basic necessity almost as vital to our national life as food and clothing. There would be plenty of lumber available at low prices for home-building if freight rates on lumber were everywhere lowered."

Transition in the Lumber Market

The next issue of the "Canada Lumberman" will be somewhat out of the ordinary and present two or three good Christmas stories, redolent of the holiday spirit, as well as pointing a moral and adorning a tale. The excitement of the federal election will then be over and any bitterness that may have been engendered, will be a thing of the past. Peace and goodwill will prevail and naturally the eyes of all business interests will turn toward 1922, and much speculation will be indulged in regarding what the next twelve months will bring forth.

As far as it is possible to scan the coming year, the "Canada Lumberman" will present some timely and interesting articles on the price situation, the general outlook, the necessity for confidence and stabilizing conditions as far as practical in the lumber arena.

A note of optimism is being struck, and nearly all trades and representative bodies which have recently been assembling in annual convention, are of the opinion that the crisis has passed. There are

unmistakable signs pointing to a renewal of industry and a steady return to normal conditions. True, the recovery may not be nearly as rapid as anticipated, but the fact that the mental attitude of the industry has changed, is in itself a strong contributing agency to the general betterment of affairs.

The whole situation is well summed up by the president of a large organization who, at an annual conference of the members of his trade, declared that the time had come when reasonable optimism and strong constructive effort should take the place of pessimism, fearfulness and hesitancy which had been the logical accompaniments of the late period of depression, not only in the lumber line, but in all others.

While the price of any commodity is largely governed by the economic law of supply and demand, it is a recognized fact that the uses of wood during the past few years have been greatly increased, while the available sources and production have been diminishing at an annually increasing rate. The stocks now in hand would not, under normal conditions, meet local and foreign demand, and it is only the cessation of activities on the part of industrial and other allied interests that has caused a slow-up in the lumber situation.

Conditions are now righting themselves and there is this warning that the dangers and pitfalls, which characterized the market of a year and a half ago, should be avoided. Those who are the best friends of the industry want no runaway quotations or kite-flying tactics, but a stabilization of values. Any sharp increase is likely to re-act unfavorably upon the industry by hindering the development of demand and the better business which the trade is beginning to enjoy.

Many other factors might be presented regarding the fundamentals of the present transitory state, but the hope at the present juncture, which all would like to see expressed in action, is that the change will be natural, sound and progressive.

Analysis of Price and Production

It requires no complex analysis to understand the plain, simple truth about the lumber market. In exactly the same way that the immutable law of supply and demand acts and reacts in the whole world of barter, it applies to lumber and lemons. Thousands of sawmills are engaged in making lumber. These mills are scattered all over the continent, sawing many species of trees and competing for the business of many more thousands of retail dealers. Most great industries congregate at convenient shipping and manufacturing centres, bringing their raw materials to them. Sawmills have to locate in close proximity to their raw material and their deterioration is based upon limited time operation.

This means that there is a wide spread in the costs of lumber production, figured upon variation in the elements of topography, size and character of trees, logging conditions, distance from stump to mill and kind of log transportation available, different mill equpiment for different woods, labor supply and freight and market conditions affecting distribution from each mill.

Now a few sawmills—representing, say, 20 per cent. of lumber production—might be able to make and sell lumber at their mills for $20 per thousand feet. But the remaining mills—representing, say, 80 per cent. of production—could not operate on such a market. As long as there is only a 20 per cent. demand on lumber manufacturing capacity, the more favorably situated mills (in the matter of costs) will run and others will not. Now suppose there is an increasing demand for more lumber than the lowest cost mills can supply. This means that in direct ratio to this growing demand more of the higher cost mills must operate. And in order to operate they must get higher prices for their product in proportion to the higher costs of their operations over the more favored (in the matter of costs) group. If the demand for lumber should increase from 20 to 40 per cent. of the normal mill capacity, it follows that the price must be sufficiently increased to warrant the higher cost mill opening up. And the mill having the very highest operating cost will be the last to get orders and the first to lose business when a price slump comes.

Therefore every lumber manufacturer labors to reduce his costs per thousand feet in order to get in on the rising tide of business, and he keeps his costs down to make a profit. Lumber competition is, after all, largely a matter of keeping manufacturing costs down. Sawmills are always striving to keep their costs down because, whatever the prevailing price of lumber, that mill profits most which can produce its lumber cheapest. No one knows, of course, at what point lumber prices will become stabilized. But in the nature of things it will be when the demand for lumber is sufficient to absorb the normal output of the mills. And that price will, of course, be high enough to cover the cost.

So lumber production costs must be further reduced or the prices realized at the mills must increase if production of lumber is to continue in a volume sufficient to meet the needs of prospective home-builders. The average price realized for lumber at the sawmills is still in many sections less than the average cost of production. Ordinary common lumber to-day at the sawmills is cheaper than it has been for years past and then it is likely to be again for years to come.

Canadian Forest Products in Cuba

Referring to the Cuban lumber market for the coming year and the prospective demand for white pine, spruce, Douglas fir and other woods from the Dominion, G. R. Stevens, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Havana, Cuba, in a recent report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, says:

The lumber trade of Cuba is faced with a very stagnant season. November and December are the most active months of the year for imports, and to date there have been practically no parcels coming forward at all. It is in October that the schooners slip away from the North Atlantic coast, heading south for the winter trading in the Carribean. These windjammers in normal times have come laden to the spars with Maritime Provinces spruce, but there is only an occasional lumber charter amongst a fleet in ballast this year. Cuba is in a better position to sell Canadian spruce than to buy it.

The lumber requirements of Cuba amount to about 225,000,000 feet yearly. Of these imports, yellow pine is the predominant wood. In an average year, the Gulf ports ship from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet of this timber to Cuba, where it serves for all general building purposes. This pine is comparatively cheap, it works well, the multitudinous insect life of the tropics finds no nutriment in it, and it endures reasonably under lack of paint and in the presence of bad weather. In addition to the yellow pine , the Southern States likewise supply a certain amount of white pine, but not more than a few million feet annually. This latter wood is high in price—which is a venial sin for Cubans—and it is used only for the higher class of finishings. Then spruce is imported to the extent of about twenty million feet yearly, and is used mostly for sashes and doors, box shooks, cheap coffins, and general trim. Spruce, however, does not wear as well under tropical conditions as pine, having a small content of turpentine to annoy the insects, and also weathering more rapidly. Likewise, the lumber importers claim that the Pacific spruce is not sufficiently free from knots to avoid exorbitant waste in working. Together with the foregoing principal woods, limited quantities of cypress, cedar, redwood, and native woods are consumed in Cuba, but Canada's interest in this market in the past has been bounded by the demands for limited quantities of white pine, and considerably larger openings for Maritime Provinces spruce.

Last spring, however, a new timber appeared in the field in the form of Douglas fir, brought from the Pacific coast by rail and landed in Cuba at a price which considerably undercut spruce and yellow pine. This Douglas fir was more or less of a trial shipment, and it was speedily distributed. To date no reports upon its value for tropical uses are available, but such reports will be exceedingly valuable, since an important market may hinge upon the success or failure of this experiment. In the Southern States, yellow pine is becoming scarcer, and higher manufacturing costs are indicated. If the Pacific coast can meet the prices of Gulf pine at present, it would suggest that in the future the Gulf mills will find their monopoly of the Cuban market to be challenged. The great advantage of the shippers of yellow pine lies in transportation, but if a quantity demand for Douglas fir should develop, it is fair to suppose that the schooners would speedily find the route, and Oregon and British Columbia would be able to obtain comparatively cheap carriage to the Carribean. However, as the market stands at present, the future of Douglas fir probably depends less upon ability to deliver in Cuba than upon its qualities of endurance under insects, sun, lack of paint, and wet weather.

Present prices may be considered as indicative of normal costs of lumber in Cuba. Southern pine importers are anticipating a slight strengthening as the winter progresses, due to the labor situation, which pays contractors to carry on any sort of construction. Thousands will work for their board or for a few cents per month, and the costs of building materials as a whole have come into equilibrium. At present, yellow pine fetches about $42 per thousand for mixed cargoes, inch boards to small dimensions. The peak price for such cargoes was between $74 and $90 per thousand. White pine is comparatively scarce, and sells for $185 per thousand, a decrease of $115 from the peak of last year. There is no market for spruce at the moment, and an accurate price is difficult, but ordinarily it will approximate yellow pine in price upon this maket. The trial shipments of Douglas fir were marketed at $36 per thousand, and when the present holdings of pine and spruce are liquidated, it should be possible to place further quantities of this lumber if such a price can be sustained.

For the ensuing season, however, the business offering will not make it worth while for the Canadian exporter to consider Cuba. In another year the buying power of the island will have rallied.

Cordial Welcome for the Visiting Lumbermen

Toronto Members of the Industry Prepare to Entertain Lavishly Delegates to Canadian Lumbermen'sA ssociation Next Month.—Local committees Appointed

The 14th annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 11th and 12th.

The forthcoming gathering promises to be the most successful and representative in the history of this progressive national lumber body. The executive of the C. L. A. and local committees are already at work making every preparation for the success and enjoyment of the occasion. The last time that the convention assembled in Toronto was in 1917, and since then it has grown rapidly. The membership is now around 200, embracing nearly all the representative wholesale lumber manufacturing firms, particularly in the east.

The 1922 convention will be an outstanding one in many respects. Among the visitors will be John W. McClure of Memphis, Tenn., president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and Horace F. Taylor of Buffalo, N.Y., president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Both of these gentlemen have promised to be present and they will be accompanied by their wives. It is also expected that a number of other American guests will present an appearance.

The retiring directors for this year are: W. E. Bigwood, Toronto; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; A. E. Clark, Toronto; W. M. Ross, Ottawa; W. Gerard Power, Quebec; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal, and Angus McLean, Bathurst. Four of these, Messrs. Edwards, MacLaurin, Bigwood and Power, are former presidents of the Association, while Mr. McLean is the present second vice-president and A. E. Clark first vice-president. All the retiring directors have been hard workers and enthusiastic supporters of the C. L. A. for many years.

Local Committees Getting to Work

The local committee to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the visiting lumbermen and their ladies to Toronto consists of A. E. Clark (chairman), W. E. Bigwood, A. E. Eckardt, D. McLaren, W. C. Laidlaw and G. E. Spragge.

The various sub-committees have been drafted and are as follows:

Ladies' Committee—Mrs A. E. Clark, Mrs. W. E. Bigwood, Mrs. A. C. Manbert, Mrs. A. E. Eckardt, Mrs. G. E. Spragge, Mrs. W. J. Lovering, Mrs. D. C. Johnston and Mrs. W. B. Maclean.

Finance—A. C. Manbert (Chairman), W. F. Oliver, A. K. Johnson, C. G. Anderson.

Reception Committee—W. E. Bigwood (Chairman), H. J. Terry, Alex. Gordon, W. C. Gall, W. J. Lovering.

Theatre Committee—A. E. Eckardt (Chairman), A. N. Dudley, C. A. Wesley, Maurice Welsh.

Committee on Supper-Dance—D. McLaren, D. C. Johnston, Frank H. Harris, and also the members of the Ladies' Committee.

Committee on Motors and Motor Tours—W. C. Laidlaw (Chairman), Frank A. Kent, J. B. Jarvis, Alex. Read, J. A. McBean.

Luncheon Committee—G. E. Spragge (Chairman), L. D. Barclay, K. M. Brown, F. H. Horning, W. B. Maclean.

Publicity Committee—A. E. Clark (Chairman) E. C. Parsons, H. J. McDermid, G. B. VanBlaricom.

Toronto is in a splendid position this year to entertain the delegates, the new seventeen-story addition of the King Edward Hotel having been completed. This widely-known house of entertainment has now one thousand rooms, and is able to take care of all the delegates and make them feel at home.

An outline of the proposed two days' proceedings is likely to be as follows:

On Wednesday, January 11, at 10.30 the delegates will assemble and the convention will open, when the address of President McLachlin will be delivered, reports of the committees presented and other standing committees appointed.

At 12 o'clock there will be an adjournment until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when business will be continued until 5 o'clock. This will be followed by a supper-dance in the new ball room on the top floor of the King Edward Hotel.

On Thursday, January 12, the convention will re-assemble at 10 o'clock and sit until 12.30, when there will be a men's luncheon given to the visitors by the lumbermen of Toronto. Arrangements are being made for an outstanding speaker and for other entertainment and instruction. The business of the Association will be wound up that afternoon and a departure made from previous years in that the banquet will be held on the second night of the convention instead of the first, as has been the custom.

It is proposed, if possible, to secure some representative speaker from the Disarmament Conference now in session at Washington, who will tell of what has been done by this great international body and what it hopes to accomplish. Another innovation will be the inauguration of the seven newly-elected directors, fuller details of which will be presented in later issues of the "Canada Lumberman."

King Edward Hotel, Toronto, where the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will meet on January 11 and 12

So far as the ladies are concerned, they will be looked after ably and well by a ladies' entertainment committee. On the afternoon of the first day, January 11, there will be a theatre party and in the evening the fair sex will attend the supper-dance. On Thursday noon the ladies' committee will entertain the wives and daughters of the visiting lumbermen to a luncheon at the King Edward Hotel. This will be followed either by a bridge party or a motor drive, depending upon the weather. In the evening the ladies will be guests at the banquet and join in the festivities of an occasion which is always outstanding and enjoyable.

Advantages of Aeroplane Forest Patrol

When the forest lookout goes blind, that is when the pall of smoke prevents the lookout man on tower or mountain peak from seeing where the fire is, then comes in the opportunity of the aeroplane observer. This was proved during the past summer in the Dominion forestry branch work centering at Kamloops, B.C. At a period when a smoke pall hid the more distant points from the lookout stations the aeroplane observer was able to fly over the smoke screen and get a good view of the whole district. He was able to inform headquarters of all incipient fires and thus to secure their extinguishment before they had reached dangerous proportions. One satisfactory feature of this patrol was that the observer was able to see the fire fighters actually at work and thus was in a position to direct them to the best advantage.

Young Lumberman Goes to California

Capt. Gerald A. Maclean

Capt. Gerald A. Maclean, son of W. B. Maclean, Toronto, president of the Conger Lumber Co., Parry Sound, who left a few weeks ago to take an important position in the Publicity Department of the Hammond Lumber Co. at Los Angeles, California, is getting along splendidly and speaks in the highest terms of the climate and the city. Capt. Maclean will, no doubt, have the pleasure of meeting a number of Canadian lumbermen who generally spend the winter in the South.

It is nearly three years since he returned from overseas service. Previous to enlisting as an officer of the Eaton Machine Gun Brigade, Capt. Maclean spent several years with the Conger Lumber Co. at Parry Sound. After his arrival in England in 1915, he applied for a transfer and secured an appointment in the Royal Naval Air Service. He was on active duty in charge of a seaplane on one of the warships in the North Sea when, in a crash of his machine, he was severely injured and was invalided home to Canada, where he spent a couple of months. In 1917 he re-enlisted in the Royal Air Force and was at Armour Heights for a considerable period as squadron commander. Early in 1918 he went overseas and was in service in England up to the signing of the armistice. Owing to his machine collapsing, Capt. Maclean met with another accident, having a leg broken, his arm dislocated, as well as sustaining other injuries which kept him in the hospital for many months. On his return to Canada he rejoined the Conger Lumber Co.

Riordon Company Granted Year Extension

The outlook for the Riordon Company is more cheerful as the result of the creditors deciding to extend the credit to November 1922. The reopening of the Kipawa plant and the sale of its output is a satisfactory development. While the Kipawa and other pulp mills have been inoperative, the company has been active in its lumber department. The Gatineau mills have been producing lumber all the summer, the only interruption being due to low water and the difficulty of bringing down logs.

At a meeting of creditors held in Montreal on November 17, it was stated that the Edwards and Gilmour and Hughson interests will support the Riordon Company by granting further extensions from time to time, but without written agreements. These interests have already put up money to protect the properties. It was intimated that some new financing will be attempted, through the medium of the creditors and shareholders, the idea being to raise $1,500,000, on the security of the Gatineau properties. Part of any new issue would be used to clear up any immediate indebtedness relating to the Edwards and Gilmour and Hughson properties.

From the above it will be apparent that the position has materially improved, but the danger point has not yet been passed. Much depends upon the pulp market, and upon how far the company will be able to find a profitable outlet for its products from the Hawkesbury and other plants. These will be reopened directly there is a chance to sell the output.

The Timber Exports of Pacific Coast

Fundamental soundness of the lumber industry in British Columbia, despite the temporary surface depression which hit it last winter, is indicated in stumpage and royalty returns for the first eight months of the year, as compiled by the department of lands and issued by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands.

Both stumpage and royalty returns this year show a large increase over the returns for the same eight months last year. For the first eight months of 1920-21 stumpage on timber sales paid to the province amounted to $163,800. For the same period this year it has increased to $192,700.

Royalties for the first eight months of 1920-21 amounted to $478,600. For the first eight months of 1921-22 they have gone up to $495,600.

Because of the depression which swept all business early this year, scaling figures for the first eight months of this year are 7½ per cent. less than for the same period of last year.

"The fact that scaling returns show such a slight decrease in the face of extensive depression in other lines of business, shows the soundness underlying the timber and lumber industry in British Columbia," said Hon. Mr. Pattullo. "License fees are not as heavy because of the relief act, but these collections will come later in the year. The reason for the increase in royalties is that collections are better and last year we did not have the increased royalty."

Destination of the lumber exports from B. C., which, so far this year show a big increase over the totals of last year, was given out to-day by Mr. Pattullo. The table shows exports as follows:

Australia, 7,370,889 feet; China, 19,895,787 feet; Egypt, 8,566,400 feet; India, 6,516,085 feet; Japan, 24,737,947 feet; New Zealand, 4,942,992 feet; South Africa, 2,571,615 feet; South America, 33,095 feet; South Sea Islands, 252,922 feet; Straits Settlements, 689,070 feet; United Kingdom and continent, 11,824,958 feet; Atlantic Coast, 3,768,263 feet; Hawaiian Islands, 1,009,480 feet; Philippine Islands, 1,517,087 feet; California, 1,287,440 feet; San Francisco, 1,644,957 feet; San Pedro, 4,995,260 feet; total, January 1 to August 31, 1921, 101,604,256 feet. Six months' total, January 1 to June 30, 1921, 80,660,952 feet; six months' total, January 1 to June 30, 1920, 55,346,494 feet.

Mr. Gravel Putting up Strenuous Fight

L. G. Gravel, lumber merchant, of Etchemin Bridge, Que., has been nominated as the Conservative candidate for Levis, Que., for the federal election. Mr. Gravel is assistant general-manager of the Gravel Lumber Co., Limited, and was born in Levis in 1888, being a son of A. S. Gravel, vice-president and managing-director of the company. The subject of this reference was educated at Mount St. Louis College, Montreal, and began his business career with his father, after which he was appointed to the post of assistant-manager of the Gravel Lumber Co., who are manufacturers and exporters of dressed spruce lumber, packing boxes in shooks, kiln-dried spruce sheathing and flooring, kiln-dried birch flooring and plain and printed boxes.

Mr. Gravel served overseas with the 171st Battalion under Sir Wm. Price. He has always been an enthusiastic member of the Conservative party, and is putting up a strong fight in the present contest. His recreations are motoring, golf and yachting.

Mr. Hollingsworth Buys Out His Partner

F. E. Hollingsworth, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., who is a director of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, has bought out the interests of his partner, T. A. Corrigan, of the Corrigan Lumber & Mill Co., at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and is now sole proprietor of the business . Mr. Corrigan, who has retired, has removed to Toronto to rest and recover his health. He is living at 528 Windermere Ave., Toronto.

Mr. Hollingsworth is no stranger to the people of the Soo, being a son of Ed. Hollingsworth, immigration officer, in that city. He spent a great deal of his youth with his grandfather, W. D. Fremlin, of Marksville, St. Joseph's Island, who handles large quantities of cedar ties, posts, piling, etc. There Mr. Hollingsworth gained his first love for wood products and when seventeen years of age, took a position with the Lock City Mfg. Co., Sault Ste. Marie, as bookkeeper. Later he was made manager of this organization with which he remained until 1915 when he formed a partnership with Mr. Corrigan. A large business was built up in the retail lumber line and a busy planing mill and sash and door factory operated. Mr. Corrigan looked after the manufacturing end while Mr. Hollingsworth attended to the executive and sales end.

All Quiet Along Restigouche River

Those who have been hoping that perhaps the lumbermen on the Restigouche would get out forty or fifty per cent. of their usual winter's cut will be disappointed in learning that it is very unlikely any lumber whatever in this district will be got out, says a recent despatch from Campbellton N.B. So far the mill owners have made no move whatever in engaging men for the woods, nor are any arrangements made for the opening up of their various camps, which arrangements are generally made months ahead.

It is almost safe to predict that no timber on the Restigouche will be got out this winter. The lumber market is indeed very dull. The dry season last spring was the means of holding up much of last winter's cut. The recent rains have been the means of getting some of this lumber now in the boom. The corporation drive is expected to all be in the boom this evening. This drive will amount to some forty million, and will be held in the boom all winter.

Wholesale Dealers Discuss Trade Prospects

Instructive and Timely Addresses Delivered on Conditions in the Forest Products Markets.—Toronto Members Prepare for Big Convention in January.

Unique in setting and entertaining in character was the regular monthly session of the Toronto Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held in the Middle Common Room of Hart House, University of Toronto, on March 18. A. E. Eckardt, chairman, presided and there was an unusually large attendance. The arrangements for the meeting were made through Secretary Boultbee, who is a graduate of Toronto University.

Mr. Bickersteth, warden of Hart House, after dinner conducted the lumbermen through various parts of the splendid and admirably equipped building, and the visitors were amazed at its appointments, layout and conveniences for the benefit of the students, alumni and graduates of the University. Hart House was donated by the late Hart A. Massey and is a monument to his liberality, forethought and judgment. The cost of the structure and equipment was in the vicinity of $2,000,000, and the whole represents the last word in social, physical, educational, entertainment and club facilities.

After th tour of the building had been completed, the members gathered in the music room and heard two timely and instructive addresses, one being given by A. E. Clark, former chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, on the hardwood lumber outlook, and the other by A. C. Manbert, who is also a former presiding officer of the Association. Mr. Manbert discussed business conditions generally, with particular reference to softwoods.

It was explained that the annual meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association should be held on Friday, January 13th, as this is the date immediately following the Canadian Lumbermen's Association annual meeting, it was decided, on motion of A. E. Clark, seconded by A. E. Gordon, that the time should be changed to Friday the 27th January.

What the C. L. A. Stands For

In regard to the date and character of the December meeting, it was moved by Alex. Gordon and seconded by A. C. Manbert, that this be left in the hands of the executive with full power to arrange something of a Christmas character. Last year a happy holiday celebration marked the December session, and it is expected that something along this line will be presented again.

After the meeting, a general meeting of the lumbermen was held, when A. E. Clark, vice-president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, explained the arrangements that were being made for the entertainment of the visiting lumbermen who will be in Toronto on January 11 and 12. He spoke of the splendid welcome and enthusiastic reception which had been accorded the C. L. A. delegates in St. John, Quebec and Ottawa, and said that Toronto must not be outdone in hospitality. The object of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was to link up the East with the West and make a truly united body of the lumber interests.

Many important matters will come up at the next convention, particularly in regard to the fight which the members are going to make against the Anti-Shingle Legislation. The agitation against wooden shingles was being carried on by certain interests, no doubt in favor of use of substitute roofings, and it was important that the Shingle Association of British Columbia should recognize that the lumbermen were waging a battle in the interest of the shingle men.

Should Unite for Lower Freights

Prof. Coderre of the Forest Products Laboratory, McGill University, Montreal, would be present during the convention and deliver an address on shingles, with particular reference to treatment of the same to make them fire-resistant.

Another matter which would come up would be the excessive freight rates question, and on this Mr. Clark thought both East and West should unite. There should be a co-ordination of interests in connection with this great question, so that when the lumbermen went before the Railway Commission of Canada they would present a strong and united front, and have the sympathy and support of every branch of the business.

Mr. Clark then read the list of committees which had been appointed to take care of local arrangements, which is published in another column, and prophesied if they worked energetically, the forthcoming assembly of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association would be the best that has ever been held in the history of that representative body.

Mr. Clark Ably Outlines Hardwood Situation

In the course of his remarks before the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, on conditions in the hardwood lumber industry, A. E. Clark, of Toronto, said:

A discussion of the hardwood lumber situation of to-day is one upon which I hesitate to enter since it is fraught with so many of the elements of contradiction, according to the man's viewpoint. I can truly say, however, that the dealer and manufacturer of hardwood lumber has never at any time during the past year had any complaint to enter from the fact that the situation was at any time without variety. The season of 1920 was one in which hardwood soared to heights untold, but great has been the fall thereof.

In reviewing present-day conditions, one must necessarily refer back to the past few years. What we referred to during the two years preceding the immediate past one as our boom years may now also most be referred to as our boomerang years. 1919-1920 trade years were such that prices soared to extremes and were nothing more or less than pure gambles in many instances, and, while this is true, I do not think the lumberman is unduly to blame. During the war the lumber manufacturers worked out to full capacity, and even then could not fulfil the needs of the country. After a month or two of sagging market at the close of the war, we again experienced a boom in all trades. Prices of production continued to ascend with consequent increases in lumber prices.

The complexion of the hardwood market has during the recent few years changed materially, as the advent of the motor and truck trade had produced a market which called for from 50 to 60 per cent. of our total hardwood production. The extreme shortages of supply caused many consuming concerns to order double and triple their necessary supplies on the assumption that they would only get partial deliveries anyway. This, coupled with the buyers' bidding against one another for available stocks, permitted of a gamblers' market, in which prices got to almost anything asked. However, this did not spell all profit for the lumberman, for what was true in lumber sales department was also true in machinery, food supplies and labor, and costs of production reached the breaking point.

Danger Signals Should Have Gone Up

Early in 1920 signs were many that conditions were changing and danger signals should have been hoisted. Unfortunately we, as lumbermen, had large orders booked into the future and failed to read these danger signals or halt until our customers began asking for delayed shipments, and finally for cancellations. It is not necessary for me to tell you what the result of this over-purchasing and consequent cancellation of orders has been. The past year, during which most of the trade were carrying lumber produced at the extreme of cost or purchased at extreme of price, has told its own story. As we have endeavored to move this high-priced stock, we realized how thoroughly all branches of trade and manufacturing have been demoralized.

The past few months have begun to show some considerable signs of improvement, and we now find consuming trade realizing that they must shortly purchase stock if they are to continue operation of their factories. The purchasing is not going on in great volume, as the uncertainties of the price situation, or, as we sometimes feel inclined to say, the failures of the purchaser to recognize bargains when offered to him, have retarded large purchasing. In general, I think the manufacturers and wholesalers have absorbed and written off the losses

incumbent on previous high costs and speculation. The situation still presents its difficulties through the failure of some branches of industry to recognize its share in the absorption of losses and reductions to restore the wheels of industry.

Viewing conditions first from the pessimist's side, consideration must be given to a few prominent features. The Western situation is not as healthy as we should wish, through the fact that the farmers' products are at a very low point. This is reflected to us through the slackness in the implement trade. Building has not yet gotten back on its proper plane, due, I should say, in part to the refusal of some of the supply concerns to accept reduced prices, but due largely to the attitude of labor, more particularly in large centres.

Must Be Prepared to Accept Reductions

To my mind the restoration of trade activities to a normal basis requires the sacrifice of all peoples. We must all be prepared to accept the reductions whether they be reductions in profits or reductions in wages. We must also be prepared to put our full energy into our enterprises again. There's nothing the matter with business, but there does seem to be something the matter with ourselves in our relation to business. Business will not go without "pep," but we, as the machinery of business, are the ones who must supply that "pep" and restore the confidence in order to start the motion.

During the past few weeks I have called on a large number of our customers of hardwood lumber, and there is no question but that the situation has undergone great improvement. The furniture business, piano business and automobile business are better. Railways are doing more buying. Building has improved and has in some sections developed to almost a boom. The consuming trade have reduced their hardwood stocks and are not over-supplied. The flooring plants and box plants are gradually absorbing the over-supplies of low-grade hardwood.

As reports come in, I can see a marked improvement in the export situation. I should say that the situation to-day is, that while our available supplies of dry hardwood look to be large, that is only when viewed from the blue ruin glasses we have worn for the last few months. Trade conditions are better and are improving, and the only over supplies of hardwood are low grade. The crying need of the world is building, and this need has reached the point where it cannot be denied; therefore, your low-grade surpluses will not trouble you long.

But, gentlemen, let us profit by our bitter experience of the past. We do not want a runaway market again. I have no doubt in my own mind that 1922 will show up a marked short of supply in practically all kinds of hardwood in the grade of No. 1 common and better. Production in U. S. and Canada during 1921 has been much below normal. The proposed production this winter, both in the north and south, is low, most people placing it at around 25 per cent. of normal. This small output is due almost in its entirety to the fact that prices of hardwood to-day are so low that the producer cannot get a profit. Now, the cure is a reasonable increase in prices, and I feel sure it is coming. I think our danger lies therein. If we get a reasonable increase in prices consumers will not be in any way injured, but if we permit the impending shortage to create a runaway market again, it must do harm.

A feature that has influenced the hardwood markets and retarded recovery has been the excessive freights now in effect. Hardwood transported on a per hundred basis and being a heavy material, suffers probably more seriously than the other lumber lines. The local rate situations tend to discourage consumption of Canadian lumber and benefit the southern product through the unfair rate basis by which local rates are all out of line with through southern rates. This rate question, too, is discouraging more particularly in the sale of low grades, as it seems ridiculous to pay $180 for a car of low-grade lumber and $200 for freight. The sooner the railway companies recognize they are killing business, and restore rates prior to the 40 per cent. increase, and then automatically reduce the wages of their overpaid employees, the sooner will good business result.

Reasonable Profit and Stabilized Situation

I should sum up the hardwood condition by stating that, unless some unforeseen feature enters into our present situation, the man who holds hardwood lumber to-day should consider he has an asset which in the very near future the consuming trade will recognize the value of. At present his product is being sold at even less than the present-day cost of reproduction. He is justified in holding for cost plus a reasonable profit. The man who knows his business can prove his position in this matter. Consumers will recognize this argument, but they will also recognize any attempt to create another runaway. Let us endeavor to get a reasonable profit and a stabilized market.

Mr. Manbert Deals with Softwood Conditions

> "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any justice, think on these things."

In these words of St. Paul to the Philippians, did A. C. Manbert, president of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, close an eloquent and impressive address before the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, at its regular monthly meeting on November 18th, on the condition of the softwood lumber market. He made a strong plea for greater unity and co-operation in the lumber industry, a broader spirit of toleration and mutual helpfulness, coupled with courage for the future and faith in our fellow-men.

After some pleasantries at the expense of the hardwood exponents of the industry, Mr. Manbert spoke of the difficulty of covering the subject adequately. He added that the observations made by Mr. Clark with reference to hardwoods, applied generally at the present time to softwoods, and went on to say that anyone attempting to deal with the future of the lumber industry, had to make predictions, and personally he had no instinct for prophecy on this momentous question.

Mr. Manbert said he would much rather talk upon some other subject than the one in hand. As a strictly abstract proposition, he humorously suggested that he might discuss the question of whether the chairman (Mr. Eckardt) could place an order for lumber to-day without violating, at least, one of the ten commandments; or a more concrete subject such as how much box lumber could a manufacturer ship in common and dressing and get away with it. (Laughter.) Seriously speaking, however, he said there had been frequent interchanges of opinion on the lumber situation, and the views of leading exponents differed greatly. There were those who asserted that conditions were largely brought about by mental processes, and if we only thought good times, we would have good times. Others took a directly opposite stand, maintaining that it is the tangible and concrete we had to deal with to-day and not a mere theory or something in the abstract. There was, on the one hand, leading experts declaring that we were now on the upgrade and that the corner had been turned, while, from the other side, advices were that deflation and liquidating prices had not yet been completed and that the only actual change had been in the mental attitude or approach. If experts disagreed, no wonder a large number of the rest of us were floundering around in the dark.

Mr. Manbert drew a vivid mental picture of the lumberman imagining that business ceased each day when he closed down his desk and left the office. Business did not cease then, as there were many varied activities which continued all the while. Business was an intricate device made up of all sorts of varieties, a multifarious, never-ending, all-embracing process. Thus when things get out of joint there was a terrible disarrangement, and it required a long time to get the equipment back in its place so that everything operated smoothly and satisfactorily.

Financiers, investors, statisticians, newspaper editors and others were making mental calculations how long the process of readjustment would take to bring us back to that happy period we call "normal." It is well at times to practice a little self-detachment and to see things in and around us. Attempts are being made by many to find analogies suitable to the present situation, and many comparisons had been instituted. There was a reference to the swing of the pendulum and other illustrations to explain this situation in which there were disappointment and joy, heartaches and exultations, and the reaching after money, in a great abandonment to new hopes and aspirations.

Mr. Manbert pictured the restless masses as seeing before them a mountain of prosperity, and drew a graphic sketch of the struggling, jostling and surging crowd in its great endeavor to reach the top. Some had scaled the heights before others were half way up. The varying emotions—the sense of fear and danger on the part of some, the defiant, selfish attitude of others, the heartrending unceasing struggle of many who already seemed tired of the climb, and the weariness of others, halting and sinking, were ably depicted.

There were also the cautious and the careful ones and those growing faint who, hearing the whistle of the winds of adversity, wanted to turn back. There were a few in the multitude who viewed the situation courageously and proceeded more leisurely. Others, buoyed up

by the stumulus of numbers and concerted action, strove on, and, in this varied mass of humanity that we see upon the mountainside, some, on reaching the summit, found, on looking over, that the view was disappointing and were only too eager to turn back. Among those who arrived first at the bottom were the lumbermen, who made the descent rapidly, bruised and sore of experience. Those, who had reached the level were now on their way to new fields, and so we all take heart and face the future. Thus each man takes his turn and has his chance.

The query naturally arose,—are we going to travel the level course for some time to come? There are upgrades and downgrades, and Mr. Manbert believed that business conditions thus maintain a fair degree of uniformity. If what went up must come down, he was also of the opinion that what goes down must come up. There was a mean, average experience, and what Mr. Clark has said about the hardwood business, was reasonably true with respect to the softwood situation.

Every week brought forth evidence that industrial activity was coming back on all sides. There were indications that a change was coming, and all knew it; inquiries were being received from many former customers who had not been in the market for the past year.

Continuing, Mr. Manbert said no business could last long unless it was on a prosperous basis; otherwise it dries up and stops. There must be improvement in the manufacturing and merchandising phases of it if activity is to continue.

Mr. Manbert said there was no incentive for manufacturers to go ahead and produce under present circumstances when they could not get costs out of the finished atricle. It was necessary that not only costs should be obtained but also a fair margin of profit, in order to stimulate production.

Mr. Manbert ventured the opinion that there would be a great awakening when January came around and lumbermen took off their balance sheets. Many of them, he thought, would experience quite a shock and the figures were likely to prove a revelation, although, perhaps, they thought they were taking full care of everything in the way of costs.

There were certain peculiarities about the lumber business in that it was open to all, was individualistic in character and each had to play a lone hand. "The trouble," added Mr. Manbert, "is that we do not compare situations with the other fellow, and talk over matters with him; we do not take our salesmen sufficiently into our confidence. These men should possess the maximum of intelligence in regard to operating costs and production, and should be made fully acquainted with many other details of our business. To-day the salesman is and, has for many months, been playing a hard game, he hears all kinds of truths and half-truths, and he wants to know just how far he can go. Do not blame the lumber buyer altogether for this as it is human nature for all to purchase at as low a figure as possible. It is, however, up to the salesman to be equal to his job and present a statement of facts as he sees them and knows them to be. The whole trouble is that we are too apprehensive of the other fellow, fearing that he will steal a march on us."

In conclusion, Mr. Manbert expressed a plea for greater unity and co-operation in the lumber ranks. Some of these days they would all realize and appreciate what the true situation is and thus command sufficient courage to develop and meet new conditions. Everything was changed and all our standards of relative values had been shattered during the war. Amid all these altering conditions, new ideas and ideals would be crystallized that would bring forth a better understanding and basis of security in the days that are to come.

Promising Young Lumberman Expires

James E. Murphy, vice-president of the Kingston Road Lumber Co., Toronto, passed away recently after a lingering illness at his home, 10 Rowanwood Ave. He was well known in the lumber industry, being a son of James E. Murphy, president of the Monarch Realty & Security Corporation, Toronto, who conducted large hardwood and hemlock operations for some years in the vicinity of Hepworth, and later at Charlton, Ont. There the deceased learned thoroughly the lumber business and subsequently was superintendent of the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Co. at Black Lake, Que. The late Mr. Murphy, whose wife passed away two years ago, was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends, and is survived by his parents, two sisters and two brothers, one of whom Oliver, is with the Ladner Lumber Co., Ladner, B.C.

Freight Rates Now Headed Right Way

It is gratifying to the members of the lumber trade to learn that a reduction in freight rates will go into effect on the 1st of December on all steam roads in Canada under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Do not be too cheerful or applaud too soon for this move does not mean a straight 10 per cent. reduction off present carrying charges but a 10 per cent. recession from the increase in rates made effective by order of the Board issued in December 1920, when the advances of 40 per cent. in the east and 35 per cent. in the west, made effective in the previous September, were reduced to 35 per cent. in the east and 30 per cent. in the west. The forthcoming order will further decrease freight rates to a basis of 25 per cent. in the east and 20 per cent. in the west above the rates effective prior to the first increase in September 1st 1920.

While the concession which has been granted is by no means a liberal one and has long been delayed, still it is in the right direction and in consonance with the prices on all commodities and the trend of the times. The change is encouraging and it is hoped that a further decline in the high cost of transportation may take place within the near future. It would aid materially in reviving the lumber business which has been among the hardest hit by the exactions of the transportation companies.

The Equalization of Lumber Prices

While it is announced in despatches that the wholesale price of lumber in the Ottawa market has taken a drop from $2.00 to $10.00 per M, the latter figure applying to the particularly good ends, it is not advisable for the retail trade or any other branch of the industry to get excited over the fact and contend this is an evidence of another slump and that quotations generally are likely to recede elsewhere. Nothing could be further misleading for, it is declared by lumbermen in other parts of the province of Ontario that the Ottawa manufacturers did not reduce their quotations last summer at the time when other producers were bringing down figures to rock bottom. An effort, it is alleged, was made in the Capital city to maintain values at the levels that had prevailed for several months, and the recent drop is only bringing eastern Ontario lines of white pine down to a basis which has held for a considerable time in the east.

Decidedly Better Feeling at St. John

Two weeks has seen no weakening of the market for spruce, but rather a steadying influence, in fact the market for 7 x 3 and up has inclined towards the upgrade. 7 x 3 can be sold at $30.00, 9 x 3 about $35.00, with 11 x 3 at around $40.00, f.o.b St. John. There are only small offerings at these prices, as stocks of these widths are certainly scarce when it comes to picking up any quantities; and when they are cleaned up next year will find a meagre proportion for market. Quite a considerable space has been taken on the Head Line boats for Ireland at around 90 shillings, which is still a high freight.

Unless we get lesser freights, very little business can be done at present prices, and rates of exchange are still against profitable business. The quicker the transportation companies realize this, the better for all concerned. The C. P. R. and other lines are still asking 100 shillings to Great Britain. Manchester, Liverpool and London still refuse to buy, even though stocks are dwindling all the time.

The American market shows very little change, with 2/3, 2/4, 2/6, 2/7 around $33.00 Boston; 2 x 8 about $38.00; 2/9, 2/10, $40.00 Boston. These prices are profitless and are not interesting to anyone. Exchange is also dropping, which is reactive, so shippers here are not seeking the market.

The Montreal market is also showing some improvement and is absorbing considerable low-grade lumber such as culls, etc.

Taken all around, stocks are going into consumption from many directions and this, certainly, will be felt during the next month to come. Production has, certainly, lessened very materially all over the province, and logging plans are very limited. Many parties who talked of going to the woods have only put in limited crews or had to abandon going in for want of funds.

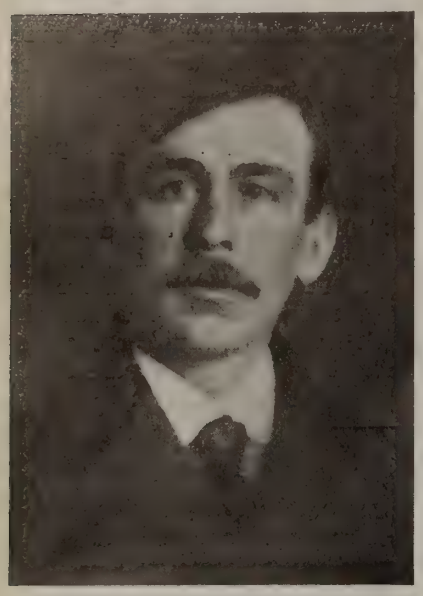
Laths have eased off materially, but it is only a matter of a month or two when prices for lath will again reach upwards, as the recent slump has discouraged many producers. At present rates, lath will leave about $7.00 St. John with a good many offering.

Stocks of pine are being steadily lessened and the demand for a good fair grade of pine is improving, with only a limited stock.

Taken all around there is a decidedly better feeling and next year should, certainly, see demand improve. If stocks are limited prices will, certainly, work upwards again to a profitable trading condition.

Preparation for the cutting of cordwood on the Crown Lands at Musquash N.B. is progressing favorably. The camp is being put in readiness and an announcement is expected daily to start work. The work is being undertaken by the St. John city fathers with a view of supplying work for a number of men and thus helping in a small way to relieve the unemployment problem.

Ontario Retailer Returns From European Trip



T.C · Warwick, Blenheim, Ont.

T. C. Warwick, who is a well-known lumber and grain merchant of Blenheim, Ont., recently returned from an extended visit and well-earned holiday to the land of his birth, Old England and the battlefields of France and Belgium.

Speaking of his trip abroad, Mr. Warwick says he was greatly impressed with the small quantity of lumber used in the work of reconstruction in France and Belgium. "I saw walls," he says, "made out of wrecks, the bricks were ground and mixed with a cement which made a very strong wall. The old corrugated iron sheets used in the war were made use of as forms instead of lumber. Railway rails, of which there is an unlimited quantity all through the districts, were cut into lengths for joists. The barb wire is cut into short pieces about 3 feet long, and placed among the steels for reinforcement. The whole is covered with this same cement mixture, which makes a wonderfully strong floor. In the roofs of the houses a 1 x 3 strip is laid on the rafters 16 inches apart, to which curved tiles are laid, only a very small amount of timber being used on the roof. Mostly all frames and sash are steel, so they get along with very little help from the forests.

"Everybody works in Belgium. I saw a man ploughing with his cow and a horse as a team; two large dogs harnessed to a cart while the man steers it and helps by a handle, and four women in collars pulling a barge along the canals.

"Building operations in England are at a standstill, as the country is choked by labor unions. A large builder of my acquaintance who would go on with construction, if the men would accept proper wages, is doing nothing, and will not as long as the labor unions dictate what he shall pay.

"In Norway and Sweden the lumber trade is very dull. Most of the mills are closed down, unable to find good outlets for their pine at fair prices. I received this information from two gentlemen from that country in the timber business.

"Very little is doing through this district," concluded Mr. Warwick, "on account of the scarcity of money for agricultural products, but we look for a good season next year, and, after seeing conditions in Europe, we should pat ourselves on the back that we are here in Ontario."

National Wholesalers Will Meet in Washington

At a recent meeting of the trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held in New York, many matters of importance were concerned. The Association has outgrown its office facilities at 66 Broadway, where it has been established for more than twenty years. Premises will be taken farther up town for the accommodation of Secretary W. W. Schupner and his staff. The last annual meeting of the Association was held in Chicago, and it has been decided to hold the next convention in Washington during March. This will be the 30th annual session of the Association, and President J. W. McClure of Memphis, Tenn., states that it will be the largest in the history of the organization. Among those who attended a meeting of the Executive were Dan. McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont. (President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association), and A. E. Clark, of Toronto, both of whom are trustees of the N.W.L.D.A.

How Streams Commission Has Aided Lumbermen

The primary objects of the Quebec Streams Commission are to assist in the development of the provinces water powers for electric power and light; to examine the water powers; and to build storage dams in order to conserve the water. Incidentally, however, the Commission has rendered great service to the lumber and pulp and paper companies by work which has facilitated the driving of logs and has aided in developing the lumber resources of the province.

In the ninth annual report, just issued, several references are made to this work. It is mentioned that a satisfactory agreement has been made with the lumbermen on the Ste. Maurice River for the water supply from the new reservoir for log driving purposes . Under this agreement lumbermen paid $23,625.00 for water supplied during the summer of 1920.

By an arrangement with the Ste. Maurice River Boom & Driving Company, the latter takes charge of the drive at the mouth of the Manouane River until the logs are delivered at the mills. The agreement is that the flow of the river be maintained in such a way that the logs float easily. For this purpose gangs of men are located along the river and a certain amount of water has to be supplied from the dams. During one summer 745 square mile feet of water were supplied to the company. This amount of water was discharged by quantities varying with the importance of the jams and the condition of the rapid where the jam was located. No doubt these shots of water are of great benefit to the company, and it has agreed to a contract with the Commission providing that the company shall not pay less than $10,000, and at the rate of $25 per square mile foot for all water supplied specially for log driving purposes. For the water which was supplied in 1920 the company paid $23,625.

The Brown Corporation is now cutting wood above the Gouin Dam. The company has placed booms above the dam to drive the wood to the entrance to the sluice, and these have proved sufficient for the purpose, obviating the necessity of constructing cribs at great expense. The lumber is sluiced rapidly and it appears as if the sluice is of a capacity for all purposes.

Certain outstanding questions with the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company have been settled. The Company carries on lumber operation on the St. Francis River, the wood having to be sluiced through all the dams on the river. Last year 53 booms were passed through the Allard Dam. The sluicing occupied 19 days, 35,000,000 feet of wood being sluiced at that period, the shortest time taken for the operation since the company has operated in the district. The average was 227,000 feet per hour.

It is suggested that a site for a new dam on the River St. Anne de la Perade, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, should be obtained, This will prove of benefit to the lumbermen in that district. The Brown Corporation and the Canada Paper Company own timber rights there. Above Lake Neilson, on the river, the timber has not been touched. It consists of black spruce and balsam 6 to 12 in. in diameter and a small quantity of birch.

The question of preventing damage by flood on the Chaudiere River, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, is dealt with at length. It is pointed out that the lumber trade in the valley of the Chaudiere is very important, and that the industry can only be carried on under the condition that the logs be held in the river at suitable points. It is suggested that the piers of the Howard Bridge at Beauce Junction be changed, in order to facilitate driving, and a dam constructed above St. Georges.

Of the 910,029 electric horse power developed in the province pulp and paper mills use 267,242 h.p., of which 188,781 h.p. is generated in their own plants.

A BIT OF QUAKER WISDOM

A man who had just moved into a small Pennsylvanian town fell into conversation with an old Quaker who was accustomed to sit on a bench in the quiet square in the centre of the village.

"What kind of people live here?" asked the newcomer.

"What manner of people didst thee live amongst before?" inquired the Quaker.

"Oh, they were mean, narrow, suspicious, and very unfair," answered the man.

"Then," said the Quaker, "I am sorry, friend, but thee will find the same manner of people here."

Not long afterward, the old Quaker was accosted by another man who had come to live in the town.

"What sort of people are they here?" said the stranger.

"What manner of people didst thee live amongst before?" inquired the old man.

"Friend," he answered, "they were the finest folks in the world. They were always friendly, kind and lovable, and I hated to leave them."

The old Quaker beamed.

"Welcome, neighbor," he said. "Be of good cheer, for thee will find the same good people here!"—"The Handclasp."

Steady Progress Made on Mechanics Lien Act

Special Committee Appointed by Ontario Legislature Meets Retail Lumbermen and Builders' Supply Men to Consider Drafting Effective Measure

After years of earnest consideration and agitation on the part of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, for a new Mechanics' Lien Act,—one which would afford adequate protection to the retail lumbermen and not have so many loop-holes in it that a coach and Ford could drive through—some advancement has been made. The present act is out of date in many respects, and it is felt that such a measure should be brought in line with the object and purpose it has in view.

The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association have from one cause or another been put off many times in their application for a new Mechanics' Lien Act, but the prospects for a bill passing at the forthcoming session of the Ontario Legislature seem assured. The measure will be introduced and it is believed, when presented to the House, that it will be upheld by a unanimous report from the special committee which was appointed last session to take into consideration the various interests affected and agree upon a rough draft.

It is thought that the principles of the bill are fair and equitable to all concerned in the building trade and that the time has come when the responsibility for the payment of bills for material and labor should rest upon the owner. His property is benefited thereby and in consideration of this responsibility, ample protection will be provided the owner against claims by supply men and laborers if the owner disposes of his money in accordance with the requirements of the Act. This protection will be provided for by an affidavit from the contractor, showing what bills have not been paid, together with notices from any material men or wage earners who may have any misgivings that their names are not being included by the contractor in his affidavit.

Members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association are being asked by the Executive to get in touch with their local Members of Parliament in order to see that hearty support is accorded the proposed measure so that it may be given its third reading during the next session.

Special Committee Holds Session

An adjourned meeting of the special committee to hear representations regarding the new act, was held at the Legislative Buildings, Toronto, on November 15th. Thomas Marshall presided in the absence of the chairman, W. E. N. Sinclair, and among the other members present were Attorney-General Raney, C. F. Swayze, W. H. Price, Z. Mageau and C. K. Homuth. The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was represented by a number of its members along with John Jennings, solicitor of the Association and H. Boultbee, secretary. R. M. Lucas, solicitor, of Columbus, Ohio, who had much to do with the preparation of the Mechanics' Lien Act in that state, which the present proposed bill in Ontario closely follows, was also in attendance. Representatives and legal counsel were also present from the Ontario Society of Architects, Builders' Exchange, Toronto Home Builders' Association, York County Law Association, Mortgage and Loan Companies and the Trades and Labor Association.

Cleaning up Points of Doubt

In the addresses delivered by Mr. Jennings and Mr. Lucas it was shown that the Mechanics' Lien Act as proposed was not adequately understood by the other interests, but as the speakers on behalf of the O.R.L.D.A. proceeded with their elucidations of the various points, many mists were cleared up and the whole situation more clearly comprehended. It was shown that it was advisable that the old act should be rescinded and a new one put into force. The principles of the new measure embody all the latest in the way of protection and safeguarding the interests of the retail lumbermen, supply men and labor, and the special committee of the Ontario Legislation have something concrete to work upon in the draft bill.

A large amount of preliminary work has been done by the O.R.L.D.A. and a solid foundation prepared embodying principles that are regarded as just, reasonable and effective. Lucid reasons why a new act is desirable were presented by Mr. Jennings, solicitor of the Ontaria Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, who also made a strong plea for favoring the adoption of the principles contained in the Ontario bill.

There is in connection with the present act much uncertainty regarding the interpretation of some clauses. The measure was introduced years ago to simplify the then existing state of affairs and to furnish protection to the material men and the wage earners, but the process of time discloses defects and brings to light unforseen circumstances which require remedying. It was thought that the measure was as plain, simple and effective as it could be and that the results desired would be achieved, but this has not been the case. In a score of years' operation of the measure Mr. Jennings stated that fully a dozen cases had been taken to the highest court of the province during this period in order to secure an exact interpretation of tne meaning and application of certain clauses. It was pointed out that this fact alone should convince anyone that the time had arrived when a change was necessary.

Owner will be Trustee of Contract Price

"The underlying principle of the present act," Mr. Jennings declared, "is that the owner is held to be a trustee to the extent of 20 per cent. of the contract price, or 15 per cent. in the case of buildings costing $15,000 or over; in other words, he must hold back this amount for the satisfaction of claims that may be presented by material men and wage earners. This hold-back had not furnished anything like the protection that it was designated to give. In many cases it provided practically no protection for the material man.

In the new bill, which the Association has presented, the old principle of making the owner a trustee for a portion of the contract price had been extended. Instead of requiring him to hold back 15 per cent. or 20 per cent. it was proposed that he should be considered as a trustee to the extent of a full 100 per cent. of the contract price. In consideration of this increased responsibility he was to be provided by the Act with protection that would make it possible for him to pay out progress money during the erection of the building with absolute safety. When a contractor wished to draw upon the owner for a portion of the cost, he would be required by the new Act to submit an affidavit setting forth the names of those material men and wage earners who had not then been paid for their material or services.

If any material man or wage earner was afraid that his name and claim would not be included in a contractor's affidavit, the Act provided that he could notify the owner by letter in a perfectly informal manner. When the contractor asked for a progress payment, the owner would simply have to obtain his affidavit, and compare it with any notices he might have received. Payment would then be made of the unpaid accounts and any balance lawfully due to the contractor over and above the payments made could be paid over by the owner in perfect safety.

Mr. Jennings pointed out that this proceeding was, in many respects, similar to the actual practice now followed and would not involve any difficulty or confusion. He also pointed out that some of the provisions of the Ohio act would probably not be acceptable or practical in Ontario, and that the O.R.L.D. Association was prepared to omit them. One of these, in particular was the provision that there would be a series of affidavits and statements furnished by sub-contractors, material men and wage earners as to the amounts they had earned and the amounts that were unpaid, which must all be drawn up and submitted to the owner before he would be entitled to make any payment to the contractor. Experience showed that while this requirement was in the Ohio Act it was more honored in the breach than in the observance; and that it could be omitted from the Ontario Act, without injuring its effectiveness.

Mr Jennings laid special emphasis upon the fact that the O.R.L.D.A. is more desirous of having the Mechanics' Lien Act replaced by modern legislation, than of having the government adopt the particular bill as submitted at the last session. This bill had been submitted in considerable haste, the Attorney-General, having only requested the association to draw it up when there were but a few weeks left before the House would adjourn. Much of the phraseology and possibly a number of the minor requirements of the Act submitted may be impracticable from an Ontario point of view, because such an Act must be in harmony with the existing law in relation to mortgages and loans. The O.R.L.D.A. was prepared to consider sympathetically any proposals brought forth by the other interests, and would consider that much of its purpose had attained if the Committee, after hearing representations from all interests, drew up a report upon the subject, including a proposed bill, to be submitted to the legislature.

As to the working of the Ohio Mechanics' Lien Act. R. M. Lucas

of Columbus, Ohio, gave the Committee an outline of the history leading up to the adoption of this Act. He emphasized particularly the fact that it had been passed as a result of a unanimous desire on the part of all interests concerned, including mortgage societies, material men, labor, contractors, and architects. The Act had worked out satisfactorily. It had largely done away with the filing of liens, as the protection afforded was ample for all parties concerned, and prevented the development of conditions which would require that liens should be filed. It had continued on the Statute Books of the State for eight years, and only one amendment had been made in that time.

The viewpoint of other interests represented at the meeting were presented chiefly by Daniel Urquhart, G. C. Campbell, J. G. O'Donoghue and Thomas Reed, representing the York County Law Association and some of loan companies; John Doggett, representing the Toronto Building Trades Council; Hugh Macdonald, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; C. J. Leonard, representing several mortgage societies and B. N. Davis, counsel for the special legislative committee.

All of these parties adopted what they considered to be a point of view opposite to that presented by the O.R.L.D.A. At an early stage of the discussion, however, it was plainly seen that, in many respects, the interests of the parties present were mutual and that the opposition of other interests was the outcome of misunderstanding, or rather failure, on their part to appreciate the purpose of the measure submitted by our Association.

Should Arrange for Conference

There had been a feeling on the part of the others interests that it was the desire of the O.R.L.D.A. to introduce a bill which would make it more difficult to obtain loans for building purposes. Just how this idea could have got into their heads is difficult to understand. The discussion served to point out to them emphatically that the O.R.L.D.A. would be defeating its own ends if it obtained if any act which would lessen the amount of building or would make it more difficult to obtain loans for building purposes. The legal representative of the retail lumbermen suggested at several stages of the discussion that he believed good progress could be made if the representatives of the various parties interested would arrange for a conference upon the subject. He thought their interests were so similar that it would not be a difficult matter to draw up the main principles of a bill that would please all parties concerned, and he was of the opinion that the principles contained in the measure presented by the Association could be advantageously used for this purpose.

The Special Committee of the Legislature will meet again on Tuesday, December 13. Some of the other interests, not able to present their views at the first meeting, will then have an opportunity to do so. It is probable that the committee will then be well acquainted with all possible viewpoints and that the ground will have been laid for preparation of a new Mechanics' Lien Act, which will be acceptable to all parties.

Offers of Rescue Earnestly Invited

The following vivid and picturesque "want ad" recently appeared in a Toronto paper under the heading of "Situations Wanted."

> "I want a job offering a modern livelihood, where ability is necessary, and an arduously acquired knowledge of mankind and his ways may be of use; age 38, personality convincing, no bad habits except an unfortunate versatility—I do too many things myself and know how to go about getting others done; record—insurance, head office and road, five years; photographic expert, two years; clothing salesman, two days; teacher of elocution, organizer and secretary college of music, two years; theatrical business, front and back, seven years; present misfortune, bookkeeper, with power of life and death over ten other slaves; hobbies, electricity, mechanics and advertising; advice gratefully received, though not necessarily followed; offers of rescue earnestly invited. Box —, — office."

This fellow almost measures up to the standard of qualifications necessary to carry on a lumber business successfully.

Local Demand Good in Porcupine District

F. Miles and Chas. E. Wallingford, of Mattagami Heights, who are lumber manufacturers and dealers in logs, lumber and wood, say that they will not take out more than 25 per cent. of the cut this season than what they did last year. Their timber limit contains tie, timber and pulpwood, and they cannot dispose of their pulpwood or ties at prices offered; therefore, they will not cut any railway ties or pulpwood at this particular period. The firm say they will cut about 15,000 to 20,000 logs which will produce 700,000 to 1,000,000 feet of lumber. Wages are higher in and around Mattagami Heights than in the larger lumber centres and range from $35.00 to $55.00 per month. The prices for supplies are not as low in proportion as the price of lumber. The outlook for next year does not seem any too bright. Of course, the demand might increase in time, but at present the prospect is not any too reassuring, and the firm will produce only enough lumber to supply their local market, which is the Porcupine camp.

Messrs. Wallingford report that their stock of lumber will soon be sold out and they are fortunate in having a building boom at Timmins and Mattagami Heights. The firm conclude: "We expect that building will be resumed at Timmins and vicinity early next summer and, therefore, we will cut some logs. As for the outside market, we do not count on it, and if it were not for the general prosperity of the Porcupine district, we would not open any camps this winter.

No Commission Appointed on Pulpwood

No United States commission will be appointed to seek the removal of Canadian restrictions upon the exportation of pulpwood was proposed in a resolution passed by the United States Congress last session. This was definitely stated at Washington recently.

The resolution, which was introduced by Senator Underwood, authorized President Harding to appoint a special commission to confer with the Canadian authorities regarding the pulpwood restrictions.

It contained a hint of retaliation, the commission, under its provisions, being authorized to consider what measures could be taken to secure the removal of the restrictions. It was understood to have been passed at the behest of United States publishers who believed that with the resultant increase in supply from Canada to the United States mills the price of print paper in the United States would be reduced. Many United States paper manufacturers were also in favor of some such move.

The White House statement said that it had been definitely decided not to appoint any commission and added that if there were any cases of unjust discrimination they would be dealt with by the Canadian Government.

Interestfng Jottings From the East

Lumber valued at $2,500 was destroyed by fire in the shipyard and mill of George McKean & Company at Tufts Cove near Halifax N.S. recently.

Another fire also occurred recently in No. 1 yard of the Bathurst Lumber Company, in Bathurst N.B. The flames were confined to a few piles and millions of feet were saved. The loss is estimated at 3,000.

The E. Burtt Lumber Company have recently established a lath mill at Dorn Ridge and plan on manufacturing about four million laths during the coming winter. The mill is now fully equipped and ready for operation.

A young man named John Watson was struck on the head by a falling beam at the pulp mill in Bathurst a few days ago and sustained such serious injuries that he died shortly afterwards. Another workman was slightly injured by the falling beam.

Alex. McGregor, who has been a member of the House of Commons for the past four years, is not again a candidate in the present campaign. Owing to ill-health he has been compelled to retire from political life for the present. Mr. McGregor, who is a Conservative, is a widely-known lumberman, and comes of an historic family. He resides in New Glasgow, N.S. Many friends will regret his withdrawal from public life.

The case of Furlong and Orser against Chure Bros. was taken up in the circuit court in Woodstock recently and finally terminated. It was an action brought for the getting out of logs. The defendants contended that the plaintiffs were to take the scale of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company. This was denied and the question of the scale was the chief one at issue. The plaintiffs gave evidence of a scale made by Frank McClements and Orrin P. Hayward and the defendants relied on a scale by the scalers of the company. The defendants contended that the plaintiffs had received payment in full. The jury returned a verdict for $2,507.83 for the plaintiffs.

Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co., of Wiarton, Ont., says that so far as their activities for the coming season are concerned, they do not intend taking out any stock at all in the bush. They may let a few small contracts, but will not have over 15 or 20 per cent. of the amount of logs they have had in other years. They took out in the bush last year about 2,000,000 feet, and this year their cut of logs will not amount to more than 200,000 feet. The company say they are carrying a large stock of lumber, more than they had on hand last year at this time. Regarding the market, they find a lot more inquiries coming through, but firms wanting to buy are looking for bargains.

Giving More Attention to Proper Cost System

Retail Lumbermen Who Operate Woodworking Plants Frequently Accept Contracts Below Cost—Effective System Which Has Been Tried and Tested

By Walter Warren, Toronto

It is most important to know costs and everyone engaged in the lumber and woodworking line must recognize the truth and force of this assertion. There is to-day in the woodworking business with the present keeness in competition altogether too much guesstimating instead of estimating on a sound, sane basis. Our industry is not devoting enough attention to costs, and many concerns accept jobs which, when completed, show an actual loss on the operation.

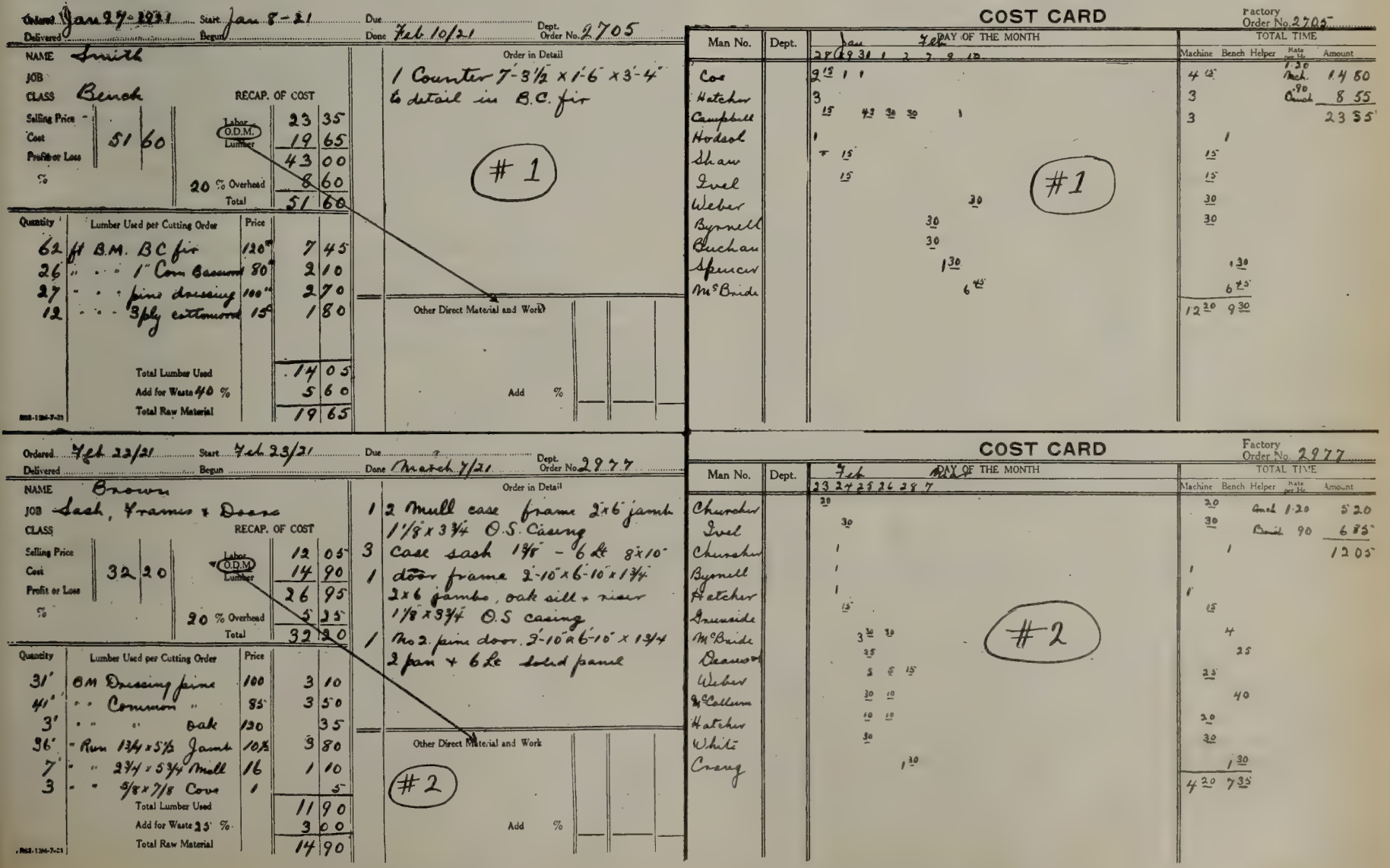
Recently I read an article under the title of "A Study in Millwork Costs," which, while it contained many good points, seemed to be a compilation of estimated costs rather than concrete tests of actual work performed. The basis on which we estimate our work of to-morrow should be the proven cost of to-day, and unless we work out our costs accurately and intelligently, they are worse than useless. In the report already referred to, there were several figures to which one might take exception, and among them were:

First—The absence of a definite size of window frame and full description. Second—The absence of actual cutting bills of each and every piece of material used in the job. Third—The small percentage of waste allowed, in this case only 15 per cent. Fourth—Machine work and assembling should be separated as factory burden differs greatly on the two trades. Fifth—50 per cent. overhead is inadequate and should not be so charged. My experience is that 50 per cent. factory burden is the correct amount to add to bench or assembling operations, and that 100 per cent. should be added to machine work. The overhead should not be confused with factory burden, but should be applied to both labor and material. Burden and overhead (or commercial burden) may differ according to local conditions, and should be worked out and proven in each individual plant.

I append two actual costs of work done, which I think are self-explanatory. It is not possible to keep cost on a portion of the work passing through a plant, nor is it wise to endeavor to do so. A cost system will only function properly when correctly instituted and operated. Burden and overhead cannot be accurately computed on a partial system and as an estimating basis it is useless unless all classes of work are covered. This also refers to trim, sash, doors, etc., no matter whether manufactured by ourselves, purchased, stored and resold. We should keep cost on all we handle. The same principal that applies to frames and sash will also prevail on any detail work.

Our method of keeping cost is briefly as follows: All orders are entered on triplicate order forms, consecutively numbered. The original is kept by the order clerk until the work is completed, and while in his possession it is filed alphabetically so that in the event of reference, it is more readily found by name. The second copy is held and filed numerically by the shipper until the work is shipped out or delivered. The third copy is held and filed by the cost clerk. From this he opens a cost card under the name and number shown on the order, a detailed factory order is then issued to the foreman and the work gone ahead with.

From the information contained in this factory order, together with details, the layout man prepares a cutting bill, actual dimensions of every piece of material in the job. This cutting bill then goes to the break-out room and follows the job during its progress through the plant until it is fully complete. After the work is completed, the cutting bill goes to the cost clerk, who works up the material and enters same on the cost card. As the order passes through the factory, every workman who handles any phase of the work places his time on a tally time card. This applies to each and every order, regardless of size. At the end of each month all orders completed are tabu-


Ordered Jan 27-1921 Start Jan 8-21 Due
Delivered Begun Done Feb 10/21 Dept. Order No. 2705
NAME Smith
JOB
CLASS Bench
RECAP. OF COST
Selling Price
Cost 51 60
Profit or Loss
%
Labor O.D.M. Lumber 23 35 19 65 43 00
20 % Overhead 8 60
Total 51 60
Order in Detail
1 Counter 7'-3½ x 1'-6" x 3'-4"
6 detail in B.C. fir
#1
Quantity Lumber Used per Cutting Order Price
62 ft B.M. BC fir 120 7 45
26 " " 1" Com Basswood 80 2 10
27 " " pine dressing 100 2 70
12 " " 3ply cottonwood 15 1 80
Total Lumber Used 14 05
Add for Waste 40 % 5 60
Total Raw Material 19 65
Other Direct Material and Work
Add %
COST CARD
Factory Order No. 2705
Man No. Dept.
DAY OF THE MONTH Jan Feb
25 26 29 31 1 2 7 9 10
Coe 9 15 1 1
Hatcher 3
Campbell 15 42 30 30 1
Hodsol 1
Shaw 15
Ivel 15
Weber 30
Bynell 30
Buchan 30
Spencer 1 30
McBride 6 45
#1
TOTAL TIME
Machine Bench Helper Rate per Hr. Amount
4 45 Mach. 1.20 14 60
3 Bench .90 8 55
3 23 55
1
15
15
30
30
1 30
6 45
12 20 9 30
Ordered Feb 23/21 Start Feb 23/21 Due
Delivered Begun Done March 7/21 Dept. Order No. 2977
NAME Brown
JOB Sash, Frames & Doors
CLASS
RECAP. OF COST
Selling Price
Cost 32 20
Profit or Loss
%
Labor O.D.M. Lumber 12 05 14 90 26 95
20 % Overhead 5 25
Total 32 20
Order in Detail
1 2 Mull case frame 2x6 jamb 1⅛ x 3¼ O.S. Casing
3 case sash 1¾ - 6 Lt 8x10
1 door frame 2'-10" x 6'-10" x 1¾ 2x6 jambs, oak sill & nosing 1⅛ x 3¼ O.S casing
1 No 2 pine door 2'-10" x 6'-10" x 1¾ 2 pan + 6 Lt solid panel
Quantity Lumber Used per Cutting Order Price
31' BM Dressing pine 100 3 10
41' " Common " 85 3 50
3' " " Oak 120 35
36' Run 1¾ x 5½ Jamb 10½ 3 80
7' " 2¾ x 5¾ Mull 16 1 10
3 " ⅝ x 7/8 Cove 1 5
Total Lumber Used 11 90
Add for Waste 25 % 3 00
Total Raw Material 14 90
Other Direct Material and Work
#2
Add %
COST CARD
Factory Order No. 2977
Man No. Dept.
DAY OF THE MONTH Feb March
23 24 25 26 28 7
Churcher 30
Ivel 30
Churcher 1
Bynell 1
Fletcher 1
Burnside 15
McBride 30 30
Deacon 25
Weber 5 5 15
McCallum 10 10
Hatcher 10 10
White 30
Craig 1 30
#2
TOTAL TIME
Machine Bench Helper Rate per Hr. Amount
20 Asst 1.20 5 20
30 Bench .90 6 85
1 12 05
1
1
15
4
25
25
40
20
30
1 30
4 20 7 35

Application of cost system described, to sash and door and special order work.

lated on a monthly recapitulation, and so the result of each month's business is shown.

Samples of cost of various types of work are entered in an estimate book. Upon these figures we base all our estimates for the current month. This, we contend, keeps our estimating department properly informed and enables them to quote with a satisfactory degree of accuracy.

Quantity of Waste Misleading

In allowing for waste, experience has taught me that the minimum that should be allowed is 25 per cent. Naturally the amount will vary according to the class of job and grade of material used, in some cases amounting as high as 50 per cent. and in exceptional instances exceeding this latter figure. Many owners and operators of woodworking plants will not admit this quantity of waste. In that, they are simply living in a fool's paradise, and some day, perhaps too late to rectify this error, they will discover that waste has drained their business dry.

No manufacturer can afford to operate a factory without a cost system. To the uninformed it looks like a big innovation. It is not so costly as one might at first anticipate. An accurate cost system

BROWN

DATE Feb 22/21

CUTTING ORDER
AND MATERIAL USED

N.B.—RETURN THIS FORM TO OFFICE WHEN JOB IS READY.

ORDER No. 2977

PLACE AT Bench dept

ARTICLE 1 door 1 case frame

No. Pieces	Thick	Wide	Long	Grade	Material	For
2	1¾	3¾	3'-3"	stock	pine	1⅜ jamb
1	"	"	5'-5"	"	"	" head
1	"	"	5'-10½"	"	"	" sill
3	¼	¾	1'-10"	"	"	
2	2¾	5¾	3'-0⅞"	Dress	"	mullion
2	1⅛	3¾	3'-7"	"	"	casing
1	"	"	5'-7"	"	"	"
2	"	1¾	3'-4"	"	"	on mullion
1	"	"	6'-3"	stock	"	cap

Part of cutting bill.

can be maintained at an outlay of 1 per cent. of the business done. I know of no investment which is capable of paying such dividends as an efficient cost system.

It is not fair to our competitors to estimate and operate without an accurate knowledge of costs, neither is it fair to our customers, for we are apt to charge one too much and another too little. It has been demonstrated time after time that those concerns who do not keep costs and who have no accurate knowledge of what their costs are, generally take work at the lowest possible figure, not infrequently at prices little more than the value of the lumber used. It is not reasonable to suppose that they would continue to accept orders which entail a loss if they knew definitely what their costs were.

There are many benefits to be derived from well-kept costs. From them we can see at a glance which departments are on a paying or losing basis. It shows us the profitable class of trade. It also indicates the employees that make money for us and those who do not. In short, a well-kept cost system will tell us almost anything we want to know concerning our business. A manufacturing operation conducted without a cost-keeping system is a speculation, but operated with one it becomes an investment. A ship cannot be navigated without compass and chart. Cost is the compass and chart of the woodworking industry.

These remarks are based on information gained from personal contact with costs as outlined above, and which I have operated during the past ten years, with improvements added from year to year.

The Revenue From State Forests

The report of Mr. R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry, for the last fiscal year gives evidence of the largely increased revenue from the State forests. The appropriation for the year was $850,000, and the revenue $127,975, so that the department is still a long way from self-sustaining. But the revenues are showing a gradual improvement during each fiscal period, and, in the opinion of Mr. Campbell, there is justification for the expectation that in time the receipts will be commensurate with those secured in Europe. France expends $3,000,000 per annum on her State forests and receives a revenue of $4,800,000, while in other countries the returns are even better.

It must not be overlooked, however, that in Canada there is certain expenditure which in the nature of things is not directly productive, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, but which is of great value to the community and also to the industries affected. Thus we may mention the work of the Forest Products Laboratories and the forest experimental stations at Petawawa, Ontario, and Indian Head, Sask., besides much educational work in the matter of fire prevention.

It may not be generally known that the forest reserves comprise an area of approximately 27,000,000 acres. The quantity of sawn lumber cut under lumber permits was over 12 million feet, about double the quantity of the preceding year. A table printed in the report gives a total of 155,777,397 feet as the quantity of lumber sold on licensed timber berths in the Forest Reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

It is pointed out that areas in the forest reserves not suitable for agriculture are set aside and the timber therein protected, in order to maintain as full and constant a supply as possible to meet the needs of the people in the surrounding districts. In disposing of the lumber, however, it is the aim of the Forestry Branch to avoid the haphazard and wasteful methods of merely exploiting in forest resources. It is required of operators that there should be reasonable utilization, and that operations should be so conducted that there may be some opportunity for the forest cover to establish itself under conditions that will be favorable to proper development and fire protection.

The Forestry Branch take great precautions to guard against fire, but in spite of this the annual damage is serious. In Alberta in one season over 200 million feet of saw lumber and 800,000 cords of fuel wood were destroyed.

All Imported Joinery Must Be Union Made

Further steps are being taken by British labor unions to force their will on Canadian manufacturers. They call it, however, "foiling the dumper," says a recent cable despatch. An agreement has been arrived at between the unions concerned with the building trades to ensure that all imported joinery has been made in union shops. Such goods must bear the union label or British woodworkers will refuse to handle them.

"The dumping of goods manufactured under conditions which do not appeal to us as union men has been going on by the United States and British Columbia, especially with regard to house doors," said the secretary of the woodworkers' society, London. "The employers and ourselves have taken this step entirely on our own, and it is the first action of the kind to be taken by an industry in any country."

This is not the first time, however, that international action has been considered by British labor with regard to Canada. After the Winnipeg labor troubles, two Canadian unionists arrived in London with the avowed intention of securing the release of the convicted strikers by influencing the British transport workers to refuse to handle Canadian imports. Their mission did not succeed.

Constructive Forestry Policy for the Empire

At the inaugural meeting of the Empire Forestry Association at the Guildhall, London, Eng., a resolution was passed urging the early extension of a constructive forestry policy to all parts of the British Empire, for the purpose of scientific conservation and prudent exploitation for the benefit of the Empire. Sir George Perley seconded the resolution.

Lord Lovat stated that the aim of the association was to federate the voluntary associations and individuals interested in the Empire's timber supply, thus pooling the resources of their knowledge.

Hon. F. L. Wood, M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had recently refused to permit a reduction of the forestry staffs in two West African colonies. Mr. Wood, emphasizing the vast timber resources of the British Empire, said that 250,000,000 acres of timber were available for sawing in Canada. He said he was a heartfelt believer in doing everything possible to develop the use of Empire-grown timber within the Empire.

Housing Shortage Totals Million Homes

According to figures just furnished the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association by the Department of Commerce in a special report, the housing shortage in America on October 15 was approximately 1,000,000 homes. The bureau of census gives the normal residential construction as 310,000 structures. However, the report of the select committee on Reconstruction and Production, United States Senate last March assumed the higher figure of 400,000 structures. One-fifth of the normal yearly construction must be used to take the place of losses through fire, obsolescence, or alterations.

The Logging and Forest Methods of Europe

Co-operation Between States and Private Owners—Policies Adopted With Object of Perpetuating Future Lumber Supply—Permanency the Watchword

By F. H. D., Montreal

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association has issued in pamphlet form eight articles written by Mr. Edward Beck during his four months' visit to Europe, where, on behalf of the Association, he investigated forest conditions, logging methods, and the part played by the State and private owners in the maintenance and renewal of forest resources.

The investigation is very timely, in that it comes at a period when Canada is awaking to the fact that it has not been making the best use of its forest wealth, by neglect of a definite and concerted policy of re-afforestation by, in many instances, logging methods which are open to criticism, and by inadequate methods to prevent forest fires. Mr. Beck tells us that Canada is in some respects far behind the Scandinavian countries, and that we can copy with advantage some of their methods in the matter of forest management and logging.

Fortunately, there is a greater inclination to face the problems involved in the use of our forest wealth. The old idea that Canada has unlimited forest resources is passing away, but many lumbermen are still sceptical of the views of those who hold that unless we adopt more efficient measures to perpetuate the forest, we shall come to a period when the lumber industry—now one of the basic industries of the country—will take a minor position in the category of Canadian trade and commerce. Such men do not accept the position taken up by Mr. Ellwood Wilson and others that we are using our forests as mines.

We are aware that many lumbermen are of opinion that an undue alarm has been raised as to the future of the industry. They argue that there is plenty of timber for many, many years, therefore, why worry so much about the future? Mr. Beck tells us that this is not the policy adopted in Sweden, Norway, Finland, Great Britain and France, the countries visited by him. The Scandinavian countries, although far smaller in area than Canada, have built up an enormous export lumber business to all parts of the world, and especially to the United Kingdom, under policy of conservation and scientific forestry, and also of meeting the desires of their customers in manufacturing the stock.

Mr. Beck describes the part taken by the Governments of the countries visited in assuming the larger share of the responsibility for the future of the forests both in the regulation of cutting and in providing the means for sowing and replanting cut-over lands as well as for regenerating reclaimed lands and other waste places.

Four of the articles refer to Swedish conditions and methods. All cutting, whether on public or private lands, is subject to strict regulation. Public forests are not sold or leased to private interests as in Canada. In the case of sale, the Government foresters mark each tree to be cut down, and the right to cut these trees is sold by public auction and usually results in brisk competition. An outstanding feature of the timber regulations is that immediate profit from the felled lumber is not the chief consideration. Everything is subordinated to the purpose of ensuring a permanent yield of wood. Selection of trees for cutting is made on the basis of improving the remaining forest. The diameter limit regulation, as practised in Canada, has no place in Swedish forestry. All logging is supervised by the forester. In Canada, in most instances, the forestry and the logging departments are separate and independent institutions. They are frequently antagonistic. The former is usually concerned with scientic forestry and with making the most of the raw material; the latter's principal object is to make as many logs at as low cost as possible. In Sweden the forester is in full charge. He will not permit the sacrifice of the future forest even for a temporary benefit of cheap logs. It is a point well worth the consideration of Canadian lumbermen and limit holders.

In Sweden there is a large measure of co-operation between the State and private owners. Provincial forest commissions administer the different regulations within their territories, these commissions being subject to the State Forest Service. The State's efforts are directed principally to securing a greater volume of reproduction, while private owners give more attention to improved logging operations and to forest upkeep. The State Forest Service expends about 50 per cent. of its income on maintenance and improvements—a great contrast to what the Canadian provinces are doing for their Crown lands. Here we have one reason why Sweden is so successful in its forest policy.

As in Canada, so in Sweden, there are two schools of foresters. One believes in leaving to Nature most of the work of replanting the forests and of rendering only such assistance as is actually necessary. The other believes that the best results are to be obtained in every case by artificial cultivation. But the success of Sweden's forests, it is very evident, depends less upon the methods employed for securing a new growth of trees than it does upon the scientific means employed in harvesting the current crop. In America, and to some extent in Canada, forests are cut down on the principle of securing the greatest yield of wood for the smallest outlay of money. In Sweden, both in theory and practice, the main object sought in cutting seems to be to obtain the maximum yield of wood compatible with the least injury to the standing forests. The first consideration given to logging in Sweden is how to cut in such a manner as to insure an increased growth to the remaining forest. With the exception of the "strip-cutting" method, and which is by no means universally employed, there is little or no clean-cutting.

In Norway, the State is resuming the ownership of forest lands as far as possible, and is building up new forests. Private ownership in the past was charged with wasteful methods, resulting in depleted and sterile forest lands, hence the present national forest policy. The lands now owned by incorporated companies are the most prolific in their annual yield, the result of a more enlightened policy. The lessons of the past have not been disregarded. The owner, however, cannot do as he pleases with his wood. All cutting is done under Government regulations, selective cutting being the only approved method. This cutting is done with regard to the effect upon the standing forests, rather than for immediate yield.

In Finland private owners put their forestry and logging operations under a single supervision and management. As in Sweden, private owners are restricted as to the use of their forests, and are not allowed to cut in any manner considered injurious to future development.

In Norway, Sweden and Finland great attention is given to protecting the forests from fire, and the losses are very small compared with those in Canada. Large sums are also spent in educating men for forest work, scientific forestry being regarded as of the utmost importance from the point of perpetuating the forests.

Mr. Beck describes the action taken in Great Britain to replace the timber cut down for war purposes and in France to restore the forests devastated by the Germans and drawn on for war necessities. The British Parliament has made a preliminary grant of £3,500,000 for the work, which is under the control of the Forestry Commission of Great Britain. The programme includes assistance to local authorities and private owners, afforestation of new lands, the education of forest engineers, and the encouragement of forest industries. Some seed has been purchased in Canada. France has also an extensive programme, which has been energetically commenced.

From the foregoing summary it will be seen that some of the European countries, particularly those who compete with Canada in the markets of the world, have adopted policies with the object of perpetuating their supplies of lumber and to that end the States and private owners work together. It must be confessed that in this matter Canada is in the elementary stage. No doubt the Federal Forestry Department is doing excellent afforestation work in the West; the Quebec Government is active along the same lines; and two or three of the pulp and paper companies are spending large sums in replanting. But such efforts cannot take the place of a definite policy, designed to prevent the waste of our forest wealth and suited to each province. The Scandinavian systems may not be entirely applicable to Canada, owing to different physical and other conditions, but the results secured there should be an incentive for more aggressive action in this country in the direction of closer co-operation between the province and private owners, in the elimination of wasteful methods and, above all, in preventing the enormous destruction by fire. We must, in fact, adopt a policy which will ensure the permanency of the Canadian lumber industry.

Widely Known to Lumber Interests

One of the men well and worthily known in the lumber arena by reason of his extensive business connection, is Mr. Olivier Napoleon Drouin, president of the Rock City Tobacco Co., Quebec. His firm have for years supplied many logging camps, vans and depots in Canada with its products. No less than 5,000,000 lbs. of tobacco are used annually by the Rock City Tobacco Co. in the manufacture of its different lines.

Mr. Drouin is a director of the D'Auteuil Lumber Co., Limited, Quebec, a live organization of the East, and president of the Deschambault Quarry Co., a director of the La Banque Nationale, Bonbons Candiac (Canada) Limited, and other business enterprises. Essentially a self-made man, Mr. Drouin has won his way to the front by energy, industry and foresight, and has found time from his many active business connections to render public service. He was a member of the city council in the ancient capital for five years, and

O. N. Drouin, Quebec, P.Q.

rounded out his aldermanic career by being elcted mayor of Quebec, a position which he filled for several terms with credit to himself and satisfaction to the ratepayers.

Mr. Drouin was born in Quebec in 1862 and educated in that city. Early in life he gave evidence of the ambition and determination which in later years have contributed so largely to his success. His first experience was in the retail grocery store of his father, and upon the death of the latter he took charge of the estate, although he was only twenty years of age at that time. Later Mr. Drouin founded the wholesale grocery business of Drouin Freres, Limited.

Mr. Drouin has always been actively interested in the Good Roads Movement, and is president of the Provincial Roads Commission, the work of which body under his able direction needs no extended reference. Recently the Provincial Government selected him as one of the five commissioners in connection with the liquor license administration of the province. This commission is composed of a judge, a banker and three business men—men of thought, judgment and independence, who, while entertaining no sympathy for the liquor interests, are broad enough to be entirely unprejudiced. Mr. Drouin is a man of genial nature, kindly sympathy and progressive ideas.

Pulpwood Market Continues Dull

There is no great activity in pulpwood at the present time, most of the mills being well supplied. Offerings are for larger than consumption and buyers are not doing any speculative buying.

Many settlers are anxious to make contracts for the coming year, but contractors are rather chary about making any hard and fast agreements, not knowing whether they will be able to market any surplus stock. They are for the most part playing safe and not dealing in "futures." They do not care about assuming heavy obligations like they did a year ago, when a large quantity of wood was bought in the open market knowing that it could be readily disposed of. The operating companies are to-day taking out only such supplies as they can handle conveniently, while contractors are purchasing merely enough to cover their commitments.

Peeled spruce and balsam wood, south of North Bay, Ont., is selling at $11.50 to $14.00, f.o.b. cars, depending on the freight rate. Any consignment being sold are generally on the basis of 75 per cent. spruce and 25 per cent. balsam. Poplar, for which the demand is limited, is bringing from $7.50 to $8.50 per cord. To the north of North Bay, peeled spruce and balsam are being bought from $9.00 to $11.00 per cord and poplar from $5.00 to $6.00.

The Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Toronto, who are large contractors for pulpwood, will this season handle about 25,000 cords, which is only about two-thirds of what they bought last year.

Newsy Happenings in Short Shape

The Rastall Lumber Co., 1072 Queen St. East, Toronto, is erecting a new barn and storage shed.

G. S. Raphael of Vancouver, formerly manager of the North Pacific Lumber Co., Limited, Barnett, B.C., and of the Brunette Sawmills, Limited, New Westminster, spent a few days in Toronto recently on business.

Frank L. Sweeney, sales manager of the Canadian Western Cooperage Co., Victoria, B.C., manufacturers of slack and tight cooperage, has been spending the past few days in Toronto which city he intends making his headquarters in the future.

In a judgment issued recently in Ottawa the Board of Railway Commissioners dismissed the application of the Fesserton Timber Co. Ltd., Toronto, for an order directing the railway companies to carry raw wood material for the manufacture of lath at the rates published for the carriage of cordwood.

A. T. Leger of Richibucto, N.B., who has represented Kent County for several years in the House of Commons at Ottawa, has again been nominated for the Liberals. He is a well-known lumberman and is being opposed in the present contest by a Progressive candidate. Mr. Leger, however, is putting up a vigorous campaign.

Six million trees—3,500,000 poplars, 900,000 Russian poplars and 1,600,000 caragans—grown on the Canadian Forestry Field Nursery at Sutherland, will be distributed among farmers of the Province next spring. These trees, grown under prairie condition, are being distributed free of cost in increased numbers, and their plantation on farms in the treeless areas is slowly but surely transforming the land. At least a dozen different varieties are being grown on prairie farms, all of which are growing rapidly.

The Jones Products Co., Limited, have been granted a provincial charter to purchase, acquire, sell and deal in timber leases, timberlands, logs, lumber, etc., as well as to operate a box factory, manufacture toys, sash, frames, doors, pillars and all such things as are used in the building trade. Other powers conferred upon the company are to manufacture furniture and household necessities and to operate sawmills, planing mills, etc. The capital stock is $40,000 and the head office is in Toronto. Among the incorporators are Thos. H. Hancock, Ernest R. French, Benjamin R. Jones, James E. Booth and M. R. Virtue, all of Toronto.

An interesting point regarding the insolvent estate of Wilfrid H. Pauze has been decided by Mr. Justice Pannelow, in the Bankruptcy Court, Montreal. Two trustees petitioned to compel Mr. Pauze to include in the effects delivered for the benefit of the creditors a motor car belonging to his wife. The judge dismissed the petition, without costs, on the grounds that the debtor was not in possession of the car when the petition was served upon him; that the debtor's wife held the title to car, and was not in cause; and that the creditors might have right of action either in annulment of the wife's title or recourse against Mr. Pauze to recover from her whatever her husband may have paid for her in relation to the car.

Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, late Speaker of the House of Commons and member for Cumberland, N.S., who is well known to the lumber industry of Canada by reason of his association with the lumber interests, being president of the Brooklyn Lumber Co., is not a candidate for re-election in the present federal contest. The retirement of Mr. Rhodes will be very much regretted as he filled the responsible post of presiding officer in the House with dignity and impartiality. He is one of youngest men who ever graced the Speaker's chair, being only 44 years of age.

Walter C. Cain has been appointed Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for the province of Ontario. He has been acting deputy since the retirement of A. A. Grigg, and has been in the employ of the Lands and Forests branch for many years. Up to his recent promotion he was chief clerk of the department. Mr. Cain has a thorough knowledge of the working of the department, and there is no doubt that he will fill the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the province. He is an authority upon the many complex matters of business connected with the administration of the forest resources of the province.

James Robinson, Newcastle, N.B.
Who has incorporated his extensive lumbering business in joint stock company.

Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Amherst, N.S.
Late Speaker of the House of Commons who has retired from political life.

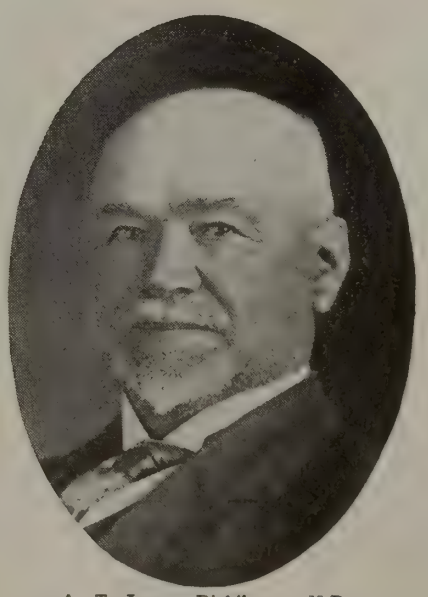
Paul G. McCormack, Vancouver, B.C.
Assistant Sales Manager, Canadian Western Lumber Co., who was married recently.

L. G. Gravel, Etchemin Bridge, Que.
Popular lumberman who is the Conservative candidate in Levis County Que.

The pictorial page of the "Canada Lumberman," showing representatives of the industry and others closely allied with it who are in the public eye.

Alexander McGregor, New Glasgow, N.S.
Lumberman and late Conservative member for Pictou who has retired from politics.

Edward Beck, Montreal,
Who was recently appointed secretary and manager of Canadian Pulp & Paper Association



A. T. Leger, Richibucto, N.B.
Lumberman and late Liberal M.P. for Kent County, who is again a candidate.

A. L. Dawe, Montreal, Que.
Who recently was appointed Assistant Manager of Canadian Export Paper Association

Budget of Briefs in the Lumber Arena

Norman McAskill was killed by falling against a saw in a mill at Englishtown, N.S., a few days ago.

Fire of an unknown origin destroyed a sawmill of Emile Bourgeois of Fox Creek on October 23. The mill was valued at $5,000 and was burned to the ground.

A. J. Morris, of Greig-Morris, Limited, wholesale lumbermen, Toronto, has returned from a successful deer-hunting expedition at Blackstone Lake, in the Parry Sound district.

J. J. Murphy, a well-known superannuated member of the lands and forests department Toronto was presented with a purse of gold on his 79th birthday by his friends in the civil service.

Berwick Cooperage Co. of Berwick, N. S., have closed down their milling operations in East Dalhousie. The output during the past six months has been 150,000 feet of lumber and 1,000,000 staves.

The National Hardwood Lumber Association of Chicago, in its official bulletin announce that application for membership had been received from George Kersley, Montreal, and Samuel Ouelette, Mont Laurier, Que.

The E. B. Anderson Timber Co. have commenced work on a logging trestle and dump at Loughboro Inlet, B. C., which will cost $10,000. The trestle will be 1,500 feet long and is being built of creosoted fir,

A. T. Dadson, a well-known lumber salesman, who has a good connection with the industry throughout Ontario and the East, has opened an office at 350 Confederation Life Building, Toronto. Mr. Dadson is handling practically all lines of forest products.

During the current year Japan has taken some 200 million feet of lumber from British Columbia and the Pacific Coast States, as against a total importation of 608 million feet for the whole of 1920, and 12 to 14 million feet in a normal year.

Robert McNair, president of the Robert McNair Shingle Co., Vancouver, B. C., spent a few days in Toronto recently on business, and was one of the guests at the monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto.

The steamer "Wotan" containing 850,000 feet, the barge "Sands" containing 550,000 feet, and the steamer "Dempsey" containing 1,000,000 feet, have unloaded in the last two weeks at the docks of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. Sarnia.

Felix Dansereau, a former lumber merchant of Ontario St. East, Montreal, passed away recently in his 56th year. Of late years he had been a prominent real estate owner and house builder. He erected the Hampton Apartments and undertook several other important constructions in Montreal.

It is understood that North Bay may shortly secure several new industries. The British Chair, Seat & Panel Engraving Co., which uses hardwood, is said to be thinking of leaving the Old Country and establishing a plant in Canada owing to the price of hardwood in England.

A charter has been granted to the United Paper Co., with headquarters at Quebec City and a capital stock of $49,000, to deal and trade in paper and to buy, manufacture and sell roofing papers, paper boxes, wrapping papers, twine, etc. The incorporators are Jacob, Daniel and Abraham Assh, merchants, of Quebec.

George Walton died recently at his home in Belleville, Ont. aged 71 years. He was engaged for a long period in the planing mill sash and door manufacturing in that city retiring from active business about three years ago. Mr. Walton was a veteran of the Fenian Raid. A widow and four daughters survive him.

The Lost River Lumber Co., with a capital stock of $49,000 and headquarters at Lachute, in the district of Terrebonne, Que., has been granted a charter to carry on in all its branches a lumber, timber and pulpwood business as well as logging operations. The incorporators are Arthur Larocque, Gedeon Lacasse and Alfred Lafond.

Harry Rankine, chief millwright and one of the oldest employees of Fraser Companies, Ltd., had his left hand amputated while working on a splitter saw at the Victoria Mill in Fredericton, N. B. It appears that the unfortunate man slipped in some way and caught his hand in the saw, severing it entirely from the arm.

F. G. Wheaton died recently in Amherst, N. S. He had been about town as usual during the day and was apparently in his customary health when the staff left the office in the afternoon. Shortly after he was taken with a sharp pain in the heart, and in spite of prompt medical attention, passed away. He was Maritime manager of Cedar Products, Limited, of which Sir Wm. Price, Quebec, is president, and with the United Pole Co., both companies dealing in wood products. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Lieut.-Governor W. C. Nichol, of British Columbia, recently planted the first tree in what, it is claimed, will be one of the outstanding memorials of the Great War. This takes the form of an avenue, which, when completed, will contain one tree for each British Columbia soldier who lost his life in the war. A name plate will be embedded at the base of each tree.

Guy Tombs, Limited, has been granted a federal charter with a capital stock of $50,000 and headquarters in Montreal. The company is empowered to carry on the business of buying, selling, exporting and importing merchandise of all kinds and more particularly pulpwood, paper, pulp and lumber. The company is further authorized to carry on the business of freight traffic managers.

Paul E. Joubert, who is managing-director of Lamontagne, Limited, Montreal, was lately re-elected vice-president of the recently organized Montreal Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Mr. Joubert, who is widely known in commercial and industrial circles in the Canadian metropolis, is the second vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and also vice-president of the Montreal section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The foundation has been laid for a new shingle mill at Point Grey, B. C., by the Hunting-Merritt Lumber Co. The mill will have a maximum daily capacity of 1,000,000 shingles, and will be equipped with sixteen standard shingle machines, each having direct connection with individual motor. Electricity for power for the entire mill and lighting, will be generated by a 300 h.p. Corliss steam engine.

Paul J. McCormack, assistant sales manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser Mills, B. C., was married recently to Miss May Quilty of New Westminster. Mr. McCormack, who is a son of J. D. McCormack, general manager of the company, is one of the most widely known and popular young lumbermen in the Pacific Coast province. He has many friends in Ontario where he spent some two years calling upon the retail trade when a member of the company's eastern sales staff in Toronto.

As announced recently, A. L. Dawe, who for some years has been secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, has been appointed assistant to the general manager of the company of the Canadian Export Paper Co. Edward Beck, publicity manager of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, who is a former widely-known newspaper man, has been appointed to the position of secretary and manager of the C. P. & P. A. in succession to Mr. Dawe.

M. Masuret died recently at his home in London in his 86th year. The day previous to his passing he and Mrs. Masuret had observed the 65th anniversary of their wedding and were the recipients of many congratulations and floral tokens. Mr. Masuret was engaged for many years in the wholesale grocery line and was a director of a number of financial and other organizations. He leaves a wife, four daughters and four sons, one of whom is A. E. Masuret, 18 Toronto St., Toronto, who is a widely known lumber salesman for B. C. mills.

Prof. G. A. Cornish, of the College of Education, Toronto University, delivered an instructive and timely address before the members of the Toronto Board of Trade recently on "The Agricultural Development of the Future," in which he covered much of the same ground that he did in his talk before the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association some months ago. So edifying and entertaining were Prof. Cornish's remarks on that occasion, that a large number of lumbermen took advantage of the privilege of hearing him a second time. The speaker told of the food possibilities of the world, and how intensive cultivation had resulted and would continue to result in a greatly increased output of foodstuffs in the various zones.

D. Roy Ferguson, in charge of the bush operations in the Larder Lake district for J. R. Booth, Ottawa, was accidentally shot and killed while partridge shooting in the Lake Larder district on Thanksgiving Day. He was the son of Mr. Donald Ferguson, of Haileybury, Ont.; brother of Col. Alpin J. Ferguson, woods manager for J. R. Booth, and brother-in-law of Brigadier-General J. B. White, director of timber operations for the Riordon Company, Montreal. The death of D. R. Ferguson was due to the accidental discharging of the gun, the bullet lodging in his forearm. It was seven hours before medical aid was secured, and shortly after this Mr. Ferguson died from loss of blood and exhaustion. Mr. Ferguson enlisted as a private in 1916, and was granted a commission as lieutenant on the field. He was, during the war, connected with the Canadian Foresters.

Shingle Man Pays His "Respects" to Fire Chief

Declares That Wooden Shingle is not Fire Menace—This Roof Covering has Borne Brunt of Many Accusations Which Have Been Found False

—By R. S. Whiting, Secretary, Shingle Branch, West Coast Lumbermen's Association

Fire Chief A. B. Ten Eyck of Hamilton, Ontario, says: "Every building roofed with shingles is a fire menace."

Fire Chief Ten Eyck of Hamilton, Ontario, made this statement at the annual convention of Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, but failed to show proof, notwithstanding he went back fifty years or more, and reviewed all great fires of historic interest from the Boston fire of 1872 to the conflagration of Paris, Texas, in 1916. Quack doctors are always strong on the remedy, but weak on the actual diagnosis of their cases.

Naturally enough, the chief deals very gingerly with conditions of the various fire department equipments, poor water supplies, and other factors upon which hinge the development of conflagrations, and for reasons best known to himself, failed to include comments on the great Salem fire, which was known to have gained enormous headway because of insufficient supply of water. We are all for our brave firemen who need no alibi for rapid spread of fires.

He states the 1872 fire in Boston destroyed 752 buildings in the business section, which fire would not have been so disastrous, had there not been an epidemic among the horses of the department, and no provision made for substitute horses.

In April, 1911, Bangor, Maine, was visited by a $3,500,000 conflagration, which wiped out practically all the business district, where the fire started, and part of the best residential district, in which many residences were covered with wooden shingles. There is absolutely nothing in the records of this fire which indicate that shingles were in any way responsible for the conflagration.

Houston, Texas, in 1912 was also visited by a conflagration of considerable magnitude. It started in the manufacturing district, and resulted in wiping out thirteen large industrial plants, eight stores, and some dwellings. This fire gained such rapid headway that the firemen lost control, till it finally reached the residence district, where with well wet down wooden buildings, it was finally subdued.

The Paris, Texas, fire of March 21, 1916, has been harped upon by nearly every fire chief for the past five years because such a large percentage of the roofs in Paris at that time were covered with shingles. Since the fire, an anti-shingle ordinance was passed, but due to the inferior quality of the composition roofs permitted, and the unproportionately high prices of them, the citizens have refused to use these roofs, and are now using good shingles again in large quantities, notwithstanding the fact that the anti-shingle ordinance is still on the books of the city.

Comparative Cost of Roofing Requirements

Fire Chief Ten Eyck is wrong when he says that "there are several kinds of roof coverings at the present time, which are fire resisting, and cost no more than the wooden shingle." The very best grade of shingles cost less than the cheapest grade of "fire resisting" roofing, and cannot be compared with them for service and long life.

He is also wrong when he says "prohibiting shingles is a remedy for conflagrations." Take the Edison fire, the San Francisco fires, the great Chicago fire, and the Boston, Chelsea, Salem and Bangor fires, all of which burned fiercely in business districts, where they started, and where stopped, as was the Atlanta fire, at a group of well wet down wooden buildings, as statistics and reports of actual conditions will clearly show.

If the chief were to gather a full set of samples of every roofing material listed under class C roofings, underwriters' rating, and have them tested for the purpose of showing how many of them fulfill the underwriters' specifications, he would have some information which would open his eyes.

Why were not the underwriters' specifications used in securing bids for roofing used on cantonment buildings by the government during the war, and why only B grade composition roofing sold in cities where the use of shingles is prohibited? Just how thorough is the underwriters' inspection service on class C roofing?

A class C label on a roll of ready roofing does not mean it has been inspected by the underwriters' inspection service, notwithstanding the fact it conveys that impression. It does, however, mean that the underwriters have approved the roofing upon which they intended the label should be placed but it is a physical impossibility for them, with their present force of inspectors, to inspect more than a very small percentage of the ready roofing and composition shingles made to-day.

Chief Ten Eyck has probably seen as many old roofs of all kinds as the average individual, and has probably seen many more fires than most of us. He has probably read as many if not more, inflammatory pamphlets issued by the National Fire Protection Association, and is in consequence unconsciously a salesman for patent roofing. This is really not a function of a fire chief.

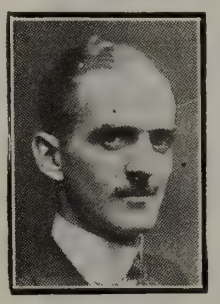
Should Not Lean Over Backward

If the chief knew more about shingles, as we hope he will if he reads what has since been sent him, he should stand more erect as a fire chief and not lean over backward as a patent roofing salesman.

We venture a guess that the chief has shingles on the roof of his house, as well as on all four sides, as most fire preventionists have.

The chief will find a very small amount of class C roofing up to the underwriters' specifications. If it were, the price would be prohibitive. He will also find that much of the roofing bearing the underwriters' labels is not inspected by them at all. Therefore, such roofing cannot be relied upon for the high degree of fire resistance that it is supposed to have. Just stop and figure out the number of plants manufacturing patent roofing and composition shingles, and also secure statistics on the number of underwriters' inspectors in the field inspecting the manufacture of these products, as well as the mileage between plants and you will have some idea of the thoroughness of this inspection service.

Mr. Wilson Presented With Golf Trophy



Fred V. Wilson

The Laidlaw trophy, which was donated for competition among the lumbermen of Toronto, by W. C. Laidlaw, of the Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, was, as stated in the last issue of the "Canada Lumbermain", captured by Fred V. Wilson, of the Canadian General Lumber Company's sales staff.

The formal presentation to Mr. Wilson was made at the monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held at Hart House, Toronto, on Friday, November 18. In handing over the evidence of victory to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laidlaw in a humorous address spoke of the pleasure it afforded him. The cup has to be won three times to become the permanent property of the possesssor, and the name of the victor will each year be engraved upon its side.

Mr. Wilson, who is a member of the Lakeview Golf Club, has been playing golf for about three years, and his runner-up in the final round was C. H. Belton of Sarnia. Mr. Wilson won by 4 up and 3 to go.

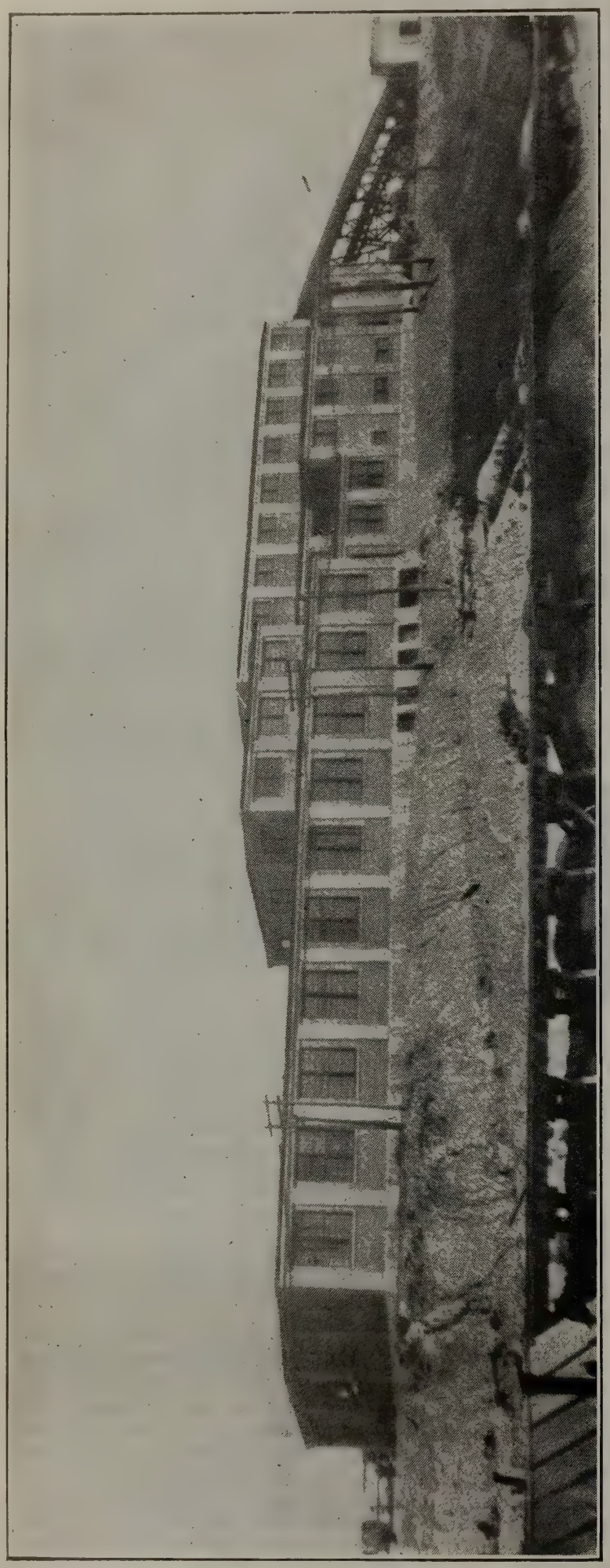
The trophy is an attractive loving cup of bronze and silver, resting upon an ebony pedestal, and the cover is surmounted by three golf clubs and a ball.

It is expected that next year many more lumbermen will enter the contest, but Mr. Wilson intends to do his best to retain the trophy against all comers.

Lumber Company Has Stopped House Building

The Kaministiquia Lumber Co., Fort William, Ont., announced some time ago that they intended building twenty houses in that city. They have already erected three, which they did not experience any difficulty in selling, but, after careful consideration, the firm have decided not to proceed with any more dwellings this fall.

E. Sutcliffe, manager of the company, in writing to the "Canada Lumberman," says,—"We feel that it is not good policy on our part to be out good money to keep certain sections of the building trade supplied with contracts until they are willing to pocket the loss in their own particular line and hit the toboggan slide with the rest of us. When we first started to think about building, we had one particular idea in view and only one. That was to stimulate interest in building houses and to prove to the general public that lumber prices had reached the low level. We figured that other lines would follow suit. Unfortunately for everybody concerned, they did not do so."



An Excellent View of the Well-equipped Ground Wood Plant of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., East Angus, Que.

(By courtesy of "Brompton News.")

Brompton Co. Builds New Ground Wood Mill

The new groundwood mill of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, at East Angus, Que., turns out mechanical pulp which is used for the newsprint and cardboard plants of the company. Formerly the firm obtained this supply from No.4 and No. 6 mills at Angus and Bromtonville.

Chief Engineer F. O. White, of the Brompton Pulp & Paper C. explains that in the latter mills the grinders are direct connected to water-wheels and as is always the case with such mills, the output varies widely with the fluctuations in the flow of the river. At certain seasons there would not be enough pulp produced to meet the needs of the converting mills while, at other periods, there was a considerable surplus which would have to be piled in the yard and later taken in cars to the mill where it was to be used and reduced to the slush state again.

Through the kindness of the "Brompton News" the "Canada Lumberman" is able to present in this issue an excellent cut of the new groundwood pulp mill of the company which started operations a few weeks ago. Mr. White says that one reason for the erection of the new plant was to avoid the expense involved in the rehandling of pulp and to have an electrically-driven plant, the capacity of which, combined with the total output of No. 4 and No. 6 mills, would furnish an adequate supply of slush groundwood continuously.

The new mill consists of a two storey grinder room 126 feet long by 62 feet wide with an addition along a part of the West side 84 feet long by 15 feet wide, and a single storey screen room 168 feet by 85 feet in plan. The two rooms adjoin one another and are separated only by a wall. The grinder building has a structural steel frame, brick walls, concrete floors and a plank roof, while the screen room is entirely of reinforced concrete construction with the exception of the wall panels which are built of brick. The complete structure contains 4,200 cubic yards of concrete, 120 tons of structural steel, 116 tons of re-inforcement steel and 325,000 of brick and the preparation of the site required the removal of 7,000 cubic yards of earth.

The grinder room provides for four magazine grinders, three of which have been installed. These machines have grindstones 60 inches in diameter by 54 inches face width, and are fitted with steel plate magazines extending to the second floor of the building. Each magazine holds about five cords of wood 4 feet in length.

Wood was brought to the mill by rail, but now a conveyor from the block pile is to be constructed. It is carried to the second story of the grinder room by two conveyors, one on each side of the room near the roof. The conveyors are arranged to discharge at frequent intervals so that the entire room except a working space along the centre can be filled with blocks. The storage thus provided is sufficient to supply the mill for twenty four hours. The wood is taken from these piles and placed in the grinder magazine by hand.

The pulp flows from the grindstones into a sliver pit beneath the floor of the screen room where it mixes with the pulp pumped from No. 4 and No. 6 mills.

It then flows through the sliver screen where the large bits of wood are received to the 16-inch stock pump which will raise it to the head box in front of the knotters. The latter are placed on a mezzanine floor of such height that the pulp flows through the fine screens and thence into the slushers and wet machines without further pumping.

The thickened stock drops into a storage chest beneath the main floor from which the pulp pumped to the beaters in the news mill and cardboard mill.

The tailings from the fine screens, will flow by gravity into the tailing screens from which the good stock is returned, also by gravity to the sliver pit. The rejections of the tailing screens and knotters are discharged into a pipe leading to refiners located in the card and board mill.

A part of the white water removed from the stock by the slushers and wet machines flows to the pits below the grinders where it is used to thin the stock as it comes from the stones. The remainder overflows into a storage tank from which a 20 inch pump delivers it to the shower pipes on the various machines and other parts of the process where it is used for regulating the consistency of the stock.

Developing Power for Kenora Pulp Mill

A party of engineers left Kenora recently for White Dog Rapids on the Winnipeg River, where they will make surveys for the big power development at that point for E. W. Backus. Work will be carried on throughout the major portion of the winter in order that plans and specifications may be in shape for an early start in the spring. Power at the municipal plant in Kenora will be available next year for running the first unit of the Backus pulp plant at Kenora, and the White Dog power will be completed in time to furnish the power for the additional units of the pulp mill which will be erected.

Quebec Timber Trade Given Surprise

More Steamers Loaded with Cargoes of Deals for Ireland —Export Outlook is Getting Brighter

The Quebec timber and lumber trade was given a surprise recently from a quarter the least expected, Ireland. Inquiries were received from Belfast and Dublin, with the result that the firm of W. & J. Sharples, Regd., sold a full cargo of deals to Dublin, and the steamer "Dumoff Head," chartered to carry the goods, sailed for this Irish port. The same Quebec firm sold two lots to customers in Belfast, Ireland, and the deals were loaded on the steamers "Ramore Head" and "Melmore Head." These orders and their shipment at fair prices go to show that there is an optimistic feeling in both the south and north centres of Ireland.

Advices from both the north and south of the Emerald Isle are that there is a beginning of a boom in construction, which confirms a previous trade letter published in the "Canada Lumberman" from its Quebec correspondent. Reports from other centres of the United Kingdom, however, are still gloomy, and the Quebec lumber trade does not expect a change in present conditions for another seven or eight months, at least. The situation, however, has been, to a large and encouraging extent, ameliorated by the altered conditions in the United States which have created a demand for Canadian lumber.

Price Bros. & Co. and W. & J. Sharples Co., Regd., are now busy filling orders from the American market, and have shipped considerable wood across the border, and, judging by inquiries and orders coming to hand, expect to write on their books a large trade with the United States markets during the next few months in consequence of the renewed activities in construction all over the American Union. These changes in American conditions have so heartened the Quebec lumber interests, that they have come to the conclusion to carry on bigger operations in the woods this winter than they anticipated. The drop in labor demands and the lower costs of food are incentives that have influenced the lumber interests to cut more logs, along with the belief that the market in the United Kingdom is sure to take a turn for the better next summer.

Labor is now offering $25 to $30 per month in the woods, and, owing to the fact that operations in the bush last year were restricted, some Quebec lumber firms have made up their minds to increase their logging and manufacture of deals this coming winter and spring.

The pulpwood business is commencing to put on a brighter appearance. Reports from the American paper mills are to the effect that they are now working to their full capacity and that their wood material will sooner or later require replenishing. This particularly applies to the smaller mills who are making inquiries in the Quebec market for a supply. There is a large quantity of pulpwood in storage all along the various railways of the district of Quebec, and, in some cases, the farmers, who still maintain the ownership, are inclined to part with it at a low price. The large dealers, who have in storage huge reserves, say they will hold on to their goods until the market improves on the ground that, if they were to sell at present prices, they would have to do so at a loss, and to protect their interests will cut no pulpwood this winter.

The Quebec dealers are also encouraged with the knowledge that the competition from Sweden and Finland has spent its force, and also the knowledge that the supply at the American mills, especially the smaller ones, is causing a necessity for Canadian pulpwood in the near future, which is selling to-day from $10 to $12 per cord, delivered at the mills, than two years ago.

"In the past the sale of Quebec pulpwood was a cash transaction, and now," added one of the largest Quebec dealers, "we have been approached to sell our wood on time rates, a new feature in the business which does not appeal to us. We are obliged to pay cash in all our dealings and see no reason for a change in our system of dealing with the mills."

The Retailer and Price Deflation

On different occasions the charge has been levelled against the retailer that he has not liquidated his prices as rapidly as he should, that he has been slow to take a loss and has been hanging on in the hope that some sudden turn in the wheel of fortune or circumstances would relieve him of any reverses in the deflation of prices. Contractors, builders, farmers and others have stated that the retail lumber merchant of Ontario and other provinces have positively declined to take their losses on stock that had been bought at high prices as compared with the current market quotations. It is not difficult to make allegations, but its quite another thing to establish them. Just as it is easier to attack than it is to defend.

The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has been giving attention to this matter to a certain extent through its executive and the various branches. The sum total of the investigation is that the retail lumber dealer has in a great majority of instances accepted the price deflation as promptly as could be expected. In this connection, the last issue of the "Monthly Bulletin" says that the dealer has been obliged to handle the deflation very warily, but nevertheless he has dropped prices consistently with the deflation of prices by lumber manufacturers and wholesalers. oCntinuing, that paper says: We do not say that this has been the case in connection with every retail lumber dealer in Ontario. There may be isolated instances in which a grasping policy has been followed, but in the great majority of cases the opposite has been the case. By way of illustration we publish herewith a table giving retail lumber prices as reported for October, 1920, and October, 1921. These prices represent sales made during the months of September, 1920, and September, 1921. Two other columns of figures are shown. The third column represents the drop in retail prices and the fourth column represents the drop in the manufacturers' or wholesalers' prices in effect at the same time. The figures show clearly that the retailers have met the market fairly and suarely.

In considering the figures shown in this table it is important to bear in mind the fact that retail selling prices are obtained by adding a certain fixed percentage to the dealer's cost, which percentage covers the retailing expenses and a margin for profit. This percentage in October, 1920, on high priced lumber, showed a much higher amount per thousand feet than the same percentage showed in 1921 on low priced lumber. This fact is pointed out here so that none will get the impression that retailers have reduced their prices in greater proportion than the manufacturers. As a matter of fact, the retailers have reduced their prices in the same proportion and have practically followed the market.

It is clearly evident from these figures that the retailers in Toronto have followed the market down and are endeavoring to furnish their customers with lumber at the lowest possible prices based upon the prices which the dealers have to pay for the lumber they are buying daily in car lots. What is true of Toronto is also true in connection with practically all the rest of Ontario. The retailers are not endeavoring to hold up market prices so as to gain a reasonable margin of profit. All that they are aiming at is a fair and just percentage of profit to cover and expenses and a moderate margin.

Following is the table of prices in September, 1920, and September, 1921:

	Oct., 1920	Oct., 1921	Drop in Market Price Retail	Mfrs.
2 inch Hemlock	$68.00	$42.00	$26.00	$20.00
1 x 4 Flg., Hemlock	60.00	35.00	25.00	21.00
1 x 4 Flg., Spruce	72.00	52.00	20.00	18.00
1 x 4 Flg., Pine	90.00	70.00	20.00	17.00
1 x 4 Flg., E. G. Fir	145.00	80.00	65.00	42.00
1 inch Y. P. Finish	175.00	110.00	65.00	40.00
1 inch Mill Culls	65.00	40.00	25.00	23.00
No. 1 Lath	22.00	14.00	8.00	6.00
3X Shingles	8.50	6.25	2.25	1.25

How Western Firm Looks Upon Matters

The Genoa Bay Lumber Co., of Victoria, B.C.—The wages being paid to men working the woods has been reduced all along the line. The general reduction will amount to about $1.50 per day on an average for each of the men employed in the camps. Camp supplies also have reduced in price, and as a result we have reduced the price being charged the men 30c per day. Our present plans are that we will do very little logging from now on until such time as there is a decided improvement in the lumber market. We are not cutting any timber at present. Our stock of lumber at the present time is about eight million feet. The market outlook for the coming season is better during the past few days. There is, however, much room for further improvement. As a matter of fact, the price being received for the lumber up to this time is not equal to the cost, so that whatever business is being done by us is at an actual loss. We are, however, hoping that this condition will be changed before the end of the year.

Through an arrangement in regard to finances which has recently arrived at between the Edwards interests and the Riordon Co., Ltd., an extension of payments in connection with the purchase of the W. C. Edwards plant and the plant of Gilmour & Hughston, has been made to the Riordon interests. The length of the extension has not been announced, but it unofficially heard it is for a considerable period. One closely in touch with the Edwards interests informed the "Canada Lumberman" that it was not the intention of the Edwards interests to place any financial obstacles in the way of the Riordon Company.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$110.00	$115.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	120.00	125.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	85.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100.00	105.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105.00	110.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	55.00	58.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	55.00	58.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	62.00	64.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	69.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	57.00	59.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	62.00	64.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	69.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	43.00	45.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	30.00	32.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	35.00	37.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	26.00	28.00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	29.00	31.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	20.00	22.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	$42.00	$44.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	43.00	45.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	48.00	50.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	42.00	44.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	43.00	45.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	43.00	45.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	46.00	48.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	48.00	50.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	70.00	72.00
2 in Clear and Clear Face	70.00	72.00

Spruce

1 x 4 Mill Run	37.00	39.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	39.00	41.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	41.00	43.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	46.00	48.00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	50.00	52.00
Mill Culls	28.00	30.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft	$29.00	$30.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft	33.00	35.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft	34.00	36.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft	35.00	37.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft	33.00	34.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 10 to 16 ft	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft	37.00	39.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft	40.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft	26.00	28.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$73.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	48.00

(Depending upon Widths)

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	72.00
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	76.00
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	72.00
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	76.00
1 x 5 and 6 Fir Casing	73.00
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base	77.00
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12" E.G. Stepping	90.00
1¼ and 1½, 8, 10 and 12 " F.G. Stepping	80.00
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	70.00
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	70.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M	3.30
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M	5.30
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2", per M	6.10

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft	8.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft	7.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods include American exchange.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$120.00	$ 60.00	$ 45.00
1¼ and 1½"	125.00	65.00	50.00
2"	135.00	70.00	50.00
2½ and 3"	150.00	95.00	60.00
4"	165.00	105.00	65.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$110.00	$ 55.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	120.00	65.00	45.00
2"	130.00	70.00	55.00
2½ and 3"	145.00	80.00	65.00
4"	165.00	95.00	75.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 80.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
5/ and 6/4	90.00	60.00	40.00
8/4	100.00	65.00	40.00
10/4 and 12/4	110.00	75.00	50.00
16/4	115.00	85.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 85.00	$ 60.00	$ 30.00
5/4 and 6/4	100.00	70.00	35.00
8/4	105.00	75.00	40.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$140.00	80.00	40.00
1¼" to 1½"	145.00	85.00	43.00
2"	150.00	90.00	43.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 85.00	$ 60.00	$ 25.00
5/4 and 6/4	90.00	65.00	30.00
8/4	100.00	75.00	35.00
12/4	105.00	80.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	85.00	40.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 85.00	$ 60.00	$ 30.00
6/4 and 8/4	100.00	70.00	35.00
12/4	105.00	75.00	40.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	——Plain——		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$128.00	$ 78.00	$133.00	$ 83.00
1¼"	138.00	83.00	148.00	88.00
1½"	138.00	83.00	148.00	88.00
2"	148.00	93.00	158.00	103.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

Gum, Sap

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$ 68.00	$ 48.00
1¼" and 1½"	73.00	53.00
2"	83.00	63.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$130.00	$ 65.00
1¼"	155.00	70.00
1½"	155.00	70.00
2"	160.00	75.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$ 75.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	80.00
8/4	145.00	85.00
10/4	155.00	90.00
12/4	150.00	90.00
16/4	155.00	95.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$ 95.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	105.00
8/4	190.00	115.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$145.00	$ 75.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Beech

The quantity of beech produced in Ontario is not large and is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices. At present the prevailing quotation on log run, mill culls out, delivered in Toronto, is $35.00 to $40.00.

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$140.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up.		165.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		165.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		80.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$100.00	$105.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		120.00
2 in.		125.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in .and up		110.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.	85.00	90.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		110.00
2 in.		125.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	82.00	85.00
No. 1 dressing strips		78.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	68.00	73.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips	56.00	58.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips	56.00	58.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips	63.00	65.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips	63.00	64.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.	63.00	66.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.	65.00	70.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	63.00	67.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		64.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	57.00	58.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	48.00	50.00
S.C. and bet., shorts. 1 x 5		48.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		50.00
S.C| Shorts, 6'-11', 1" x 10"	52.00	54.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		45.00
1 in. x 3 in., 12 ft.-16 ft.	50.00	53.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	43.00	45.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	34.00	36.00
O. culls r and w p	24.00	28.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill culls out, 1 in.	34.00	48.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.	34.00	48.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.	35.00	47.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.	35.00	47.00
Mill Culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	38.00	40.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		34.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		34.00
1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	40.00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'		45.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B	45.00	50.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull	28.00	30.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	37.00	40.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.	45.00	50.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out.	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft..		11.00
No. 2 White Pine		10.00
Mill run White Pine	10.00	10.50
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.		8.00
Red Pine, mill run		8.00
Hemlock, mill run		6.50
White Cedar Shingles		
XXXX, 18 in.	9.00	10.00
Clear butt, 18 in.	6.00	7.00
18 in. XX		5.00

QUEBEC

White Pine

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$ 20.00	$ 25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	26.00	28.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Birch Planks

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$ 30.00	$ 35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills)

Rough Lumber

Retail Prices per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh Merch Spr	$32.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	33.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	33.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	34.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	37.00	$ 40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	40.00
2x10, 3x9	45.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	45.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x3-4 & 5	30.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x6	34.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	40.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	20.00	23.00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.
For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$6.25
" Clears	5.50
" 2nd Clears	4.50
" Extra No. 1	2.90
Spruce	4.50

SARNIA, ONT.

Pine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$105.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	175.00
2 in. and up wide	175.00
Cuts and Better	
4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	120.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	145.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better	145.00
No. 1 Cuts	
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	110.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	120.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	120.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	170.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	180.00
No. 1 Barn	
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 70.00 / $ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75.00 / 90.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00 / 95.00
No. 2 Barn	
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68.00 / 77.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	68.00 / 80.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	78.00 / 90.00
No. 3 Barn	
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	55.00 / 62.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	59.00 / 63.00
Box	
1 in., 1¼ and 1½ in., 10/16 ft.	40.00 / 42.00
Mill Culls	
Mill Run Culls—	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	30.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	31.00

WINNIPEG

No. 1 Spruce

Dimension	S.1.S. and 1.E. 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$31	$30	$30	$31
2 x 6	32	30	30	31
2 x 8	33	31	31	32
2 x 10	34	32	32	33
2 x 12	35	33	33	34

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only, add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac, open.

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine

Wholesale Selling Price	
Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	55.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	80.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	40.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	42.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	45.00
Box, 1 x 6 and 8	34.00
Box, 1 x 10	36.00
Box, 1 x 12	37.00
Box, 1 x 13 and up	38.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	$ 80.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
5/4 to 8/4	85.00	50.00	30.00
10/4 to 4 in.	90.00	55.00	30.00

Sap Birch

1 in.	90.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	53.00	30.00
Soft Elm			
1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00
Red Birch			
1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	
Basswood			
1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	80.00	55.00	35.00
Plain Oak			
1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00
Ash			
1 in.	85.00	50.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	95.00	55.00	30.00
10/4 and up	110.00	70.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.	
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in.	
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.	
White Pine Uppers, 4 in.	
Selects, 1 in.	$170.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	180.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	
Selects, 4 in.	
Prices nominal	
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up.	150.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	150.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	160.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.	180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	85.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	90.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	110.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	160.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	80.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	92.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	90.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10	85.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8	85.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12	72.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8	65.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10	67.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12	50.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10	48.50
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8	48.00
No. 1 Clear	
Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"	$ 75.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.	78.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	72.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	74.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	76.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in.	36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in.	37.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	41.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	42.00
Spruce, 12 in. dimension	45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	48.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	47.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	46.00
2 x 10 in., random lengths, 8 ft. and up	42.00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	45.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	32.00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	33.00
2 x 9	39.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 8 ft. and up	32.00 / 36.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	31.00 / 35.00
1 x 2	32.00
1 x 3	32.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath	8.50
1½ in. Spruce Lath	7.50
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles	
Extras	5.50
Clears	4.75
Second Clear	3.75
Clear Whites	3.00

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Hard Maple and Birch Wanted

A limited quantity of 4/4 and 8/4 dry stock No. 2 Common and Better. For further particulars apply Box. 704 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

Hemlock and Jack Pine Wanted

List what you have to offer, giving full particulars regarding widths, lengths, dryness and manufacture. Box 712, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23

Lath Wanted

WE WISH to purchase 10 cars each of 4 ft. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 White Pine Lath. Also 5 cars each of 4 ft. No. 1 or Mill Run Hemlock Lath. All Lath to be ⅝ x 1½ in. Send list of Lath on hand. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 508-9 Lincoln Building, Detroit, Michigan. 20-23

Wanted

Dry Cherry in carloads or less, Box 709 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-23

Wanted

BIRCH, Basswood and Elm 4 to 16/4 No. 1 Common and Better. State average widths and lengths, prices F.O.B. cars, freight rate New York, Detroit, Mich., and Boston, Mass. Box 688, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

Wanted at Once

No. 1 Common and Better Birch
Maple and Basswood for cash.
Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.
Springfield, Mass.
22 T.f.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

2500 cords peeled spruce and balsam Pulpwood, 200,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber sawed to order. 23

James Thos. Clair,
Clair, N.B.

For Sale

125 M. Ft. 4/4" Birch Beech & Maple, No. 3 Com. & Better.
6 M. Ft. 6/4" Birch Beech & Maple No. 3 Com. & Better.
8 M. Ft. 4/4" Elm No. 3 Com. & Better. Better.
5 M. Ft. 4/4" Brown Ash No. 3 Com. & Better.
35 M. Ft. 4/4" Basswood No. 3 Com & Better.
3 M. Ft. 8/4" Elm

Jos. Bedard & Sons, Reg'd.,
Richmond Que. 23

Hardwood Lumber

400/500 M feet Birch, Maple, Basswood and Ash; sawed 4.5.6.8. and 10/4, 75% Birch. Bargain for immediate sale—Also lath.
EAST CLIFTON PULP & LUMBER CO.
Cookshire, Que. 23-2

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Timber for Sale

Approximately 30 acres of elm and soft maple timber (Land reserved) situated about eight miles from Galt, on the County Road Box 724. Canada Lumberman, Toronto 23

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Wood for Sale

First-class 4 ft. Body Hardwood with every small percentage of straight limbs. The low price makes this an exceptionally good buy. Box 716. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

Three Lima Locomotives—good condition, now at Flanders, Ont.
Shevlin Clarke Co. Ltd.,
Fort Frances, Ont
23-2

Used Equipment

We have all kinds of machinery, boilers, engines, motors, and air compressors, etc., for quarries, lumber and pulp mills and mines. Let us have your inquiries. Montreal Agents American Saw Mill Machinery Co.,
Barrie Engineering Co., Ltd.,
208a St. Nicholas Bldg.,
23-4 Montreal.

500 H.P. Geary Boiler

Double drums each 48" x 24'-6" long.
Shells 5/8" thick-double rivetted.
Double butt longitudinal seams.
237-4" B. and W. cap tubes—20 ft. long
Complete with stop, safety and blow off valves and with water column front and cyclone shaking and dumping grates.
Ontario Inspection for 200 pounds.
Inspection point:—Toronto,
Box 714 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

Engines and Boilers For Sale

1—No. 3 Jewell engine, 10 h.p.
1—Leonard Clipper engine, 60 h.p.
1—Leonard 8" x 10" Ball Automatic engine.
1—McEwen Automatic engine, 11" x 10", R.H.
1—60" x 14" horizontal return tubular boiler, 42-4" flues, full C.I. front, with 50 ft. of new stack.
2—Horizontal Erie return tubular boilers (64" x 16', 54-4" flues), with extended shell and half front, with breeching and smoke stack complete.

The above are in good condition and can be inspected at any time. Apply to Box 680, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20TF

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.
Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.
Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.
THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Machinery Wanted

Wanted to Purchase

Log Hauling Outfit—Either Steam or Gasoline. Box 99 Canada Lumberman, 119 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 23-24

Situations Wanted

AMBITIOUS, energetic young man, twenty-two, with ability, integrity and five years' valuable experience in woodworking and lumber offices, desires position with progressive concern. Qualified to handle correspondence, orders, sales, etc. All correspondence treated confidential. Very best references. Box 693, Canada Lumberman, Toronto . 21

I am a man of twenty-five years experience in the lumber business. It covers buying selling and inspecting. I have had the direction of two mills at once and large gangs of men. I know the country and am well known. If you are in need of a man of my calibre I would appreciate an interview. Box 720 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23

SAW FILER open for season 1922 12 years experience, and first-class on round and band saws. Box 723 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

Situations Vacant

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER wants position with Lumber Company in Montreal. Can furnish best references Salary moderate. Box 719 Canada Lumberman Toronto. 23

LUMBER SALESMAN—Required by Toronto wholesale firm, must be experienced salesman. Apply, giving references, age and salary required. Applications confidential. Box 656, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21tf

TRAVELLING SALESMAN wanted for Ontario Trade. Give experience and territory covered. We want active, aggressive salesman who possesses ability to earn good salary. Box 718 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 23

"WANTED a competent man to take charge of an American Woodworker Matcher, must be exprienced in setting machine, also making knives. English speaking man preferred. Apply to Box 727 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23

Salesman

of saw-mill and woodworking machinery wanted. Applicant must speak both languages fluently, be sober and know mill machinery by ractice. State previous employment and salary wanted. Apply Box 706 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

Business Chances

Camp Equipment for Sale

3 Used Gurney Kitchen 6 hole Camp Ranges
22 Used Double Deck Steel Camp Cots in good condition.
14 Used Salamanders.

WRITE
for our list of Valves, Pipe Fittings, Packing and other supplies which we can offer you at exceptionally low prices.
THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
BY-PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT,
New Toronto, Ontario. 22-23

Miscellaneous

Sale of Timber

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday the 31st day of December next for the right to cut the timber on the East-half of Sheraton Township in the District of Temiskaming.
For conditions of sale and other information, apply to the undersigned or to Dalton Spence, Crown Timber Agent Cochrane, Ontario.

Beniah Bowman,
Minister of Lands and Forests
Toronto, November, 2nd, 1921.
N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 22-24

Sale of Timber

TENERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 10th day of December 1921, for the right to cut the Red and White Pine Timber on Lot 4 Concession 5, and Lot 4, Concession 6, Lyman Township.
For further particulars regarding this sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. J. T. McDougall, Crown Timber Agent, North Bay. Ontario.

Beniah Bowman,
Minister of Lands and Forests
Toronto. Nov. 8th. 1921
N.B.—No unauthorised publication of this Notice will be paid for. 22-23

Sale of Timber

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to and including Saturday, the 10th day of December, 1921, for the right to cut the timber in the Township of Irish in the District of Algoma.
Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. A. H. Huckson, Crown Timber Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, October 6th, 1921.
N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 21-23

Wanted

To contract with party owning a large sawmill to saw twenty million of spruce a year would make long term contract. Will deliver logs to mill. Address S. A. Mundy, 9 College Street, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

For Sale

MODERN sawmill plant including piling grounds. Also approximately 180 square miles of pine timber licenses, with all necessary milling, logging and driving outfit. Timber well watered. No driving tolls and no large lake towing. All situated Northern Ontario. For further particulars apply to Box No. 683, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

SALE OF RED AND WHITE PINE

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 10th day of December, 1921, for the right to cut the red and white pine timber on the south-west quarter of the Township of Pardo, in the district of Sudbury.

For further information, map, etc., apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. T. McDougall, Crown Timber Agent, North Bay, Ontario.

Beniah Bowman,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto. Oct. 26th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 22-23

The Bankruptcy Act

SALE BY TENDER

In the matter of GEO. M. MASON, LIMITED, Authorized Assignor.

Pursant to the authority of the Inspectors of the above Estate, tenders are invited for the purchase of the following assets:

PARCEL 1. The Real Estate on the east side of Bayswater Ave., between Wellington and Somerset St., through to Breeze Hill Ave., in the City of Ottawa, consisting of 84000 square feet, more or less, together with all the buildings and plant thereon, including a large, fully equipped sash and door and general woodworking factory with sprinkler system steam and electric power, lumber storage sheds, railway siding, four frame houses &c.

PARCEL 2. The Real Estate adjacent to the above described parcel one, comprising a city block bounded by Bayswater Ave., Somerset St., Spadina Ave., and Wellington St., consisting of 56000 square feet, more or less, together with the buildings thereon used as Office and lumber storage sheds.

PARCEL 3. The Read Estate fronting on the Richmond Road in the district known as Woodroffe (a suburb of Ottawa) consisting of 54000 square feet, more or less, together with all the buildings thereon, including planing mill partially equipped, lumber storage sheds and office. Railway siding alongside.

PARCEL 4. The Real Estate, vacant, situate adjacent to the Bank St. Road and Village of Billings Bridge, a suburb of Ottawa, consisting of 57000 square feet, more or less, with tracks of C. P. Ry. running alongside

PARCEL 5. The Real Estate on the south west corner of Booth and Norman Sts., in the City of Ottawa, being 50 ft. x 50 ft. more or less, on which is erected a frame, part brick veneered, row of dwellings, known as Nos. 580-2-4-6 Booth St. This property is subject to a mortgage of $2500. at 7% which the purchaser may assume as part of the purchase price.

PARCEL 6. One Kelly motor truck, capacity said to be 2 tons.

PARCEL 7. One Kelly motor truck, capacity said to be 1½ tons.

Any of the above parcels may be inspected and further particulars received upon application at the office of the Trustee in the Jackson Building, Bank St., Ottawa.

Terms: Marked- check for ten per cent to accompany tender, which check will be returned if the tender is not accepted; forty percent in cash in thirty days from date of acceptance of tender and the balance in ninety days from said date, bearing interest at 7% per annum and secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee. These terms, excepting as to the deposit check, will not apply in the case of Parcels 6 and 7, which shall be cashed upon acceptance of tender.

Tenders for any one or more of the above Parcels will be received up to noon of December 19th, 1921, addressed to the Trustee and marked "Tender re Estate of Geo. M. Mason, Limited."

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Ottawa, this 15th day of November, 1921.

GEO. A. WELCH, C.A.
Authorized Trustee.

Shares for Sale

Old Established Wholesale Lumber Co. in Western Ontario incorporating—desires to sell 100 shares. No high priced stocks on hand. Investigation solicited. Box 726 Canada Lumberman. 23-24

Timber Supplies Of The Empire

There is very grave need for a definite policy in regard to the the immense timber resourses of the British Empire. During the war the value of timber was very strikingly proved in many different ways, and with the return to peace the demand for wood of all kinds will undoubtedly increase in intensity. Attention has been drawn by a correspondent in The Times to the fact that the world is living on its capital in respect to timber felled in the great virgin forests and not replaced. The matter was discussed by the Imperial Conference which came to the conclusion that the future of the forests is toovital to be left to chance. The time has come when a definate policy is necessary of maintaining the fertility of the forest areas which are adapted by nature for the production of wood. We have to look ahead to the time when the great virgin foreste of the Empire and other parts of the world will have been worked out, and future supplies will depend upon scientific cultivation under the direction of those skilled in the technical craft of forestry. Fortunately all parts of the empire are awakening to their responsibility in this matter, and the recommendation of the Imperial Conference that an Imperial Forestry Bureau should be setup in the United Kingdom as a clearing house for information, is a healthy sign that the question is at last being tackled on comprehensive and statesmanlike lines.

Reforestation On Forest Reserves

The supply of trees for reforestation on the Dominion forest reserves was obtained largely from the nursery stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan, but in order to develop such work on the forest reserves convenient to the places where planting is to be done and in order to give training in forest nursery and forest planting work to the staffs on reserves where planting is necessary, small nurseries have been started on several of the reserves. These reserve nurseries will not be increased to large dimensions, so as to be general sources of supply, but will be developed to serve the full requirements of the reserves on which they are situated.—Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Wasteful Methods Astonish British Experts

The waste in the sawmills and wood-working industries on the Pacific Coast has astonished Sir William Jones, British technical expert, who is associated with Sir Arthur Duckham in the design of chemical and scientific plants for industrial purposes. Sir William is now in the city with Lady Jones and Miss Jones at the Empress Hotel.

Both partners took an active share in the war services of the Imperial government, Sir Arthur being director of aircraft production. Now, Sir William, in the course of a tour which has brought him across the United States and which will take him back through Canada, has been looking into fuel conservation.

He states that the sawdust nuisance, which caused so much trouble to householders in the vicinity of the sawmills here, as elsewhere, can be entirely obviated, and at the same time secure the creation of important by-products which can be obtained therefrom, and also indicated that the wasteful use of lumber in this country will make future generations suffer.

HICKORY AXE HANDLES
Made From the Best Canadian
HICKORY
Quality, Shape and Finish Unexcelled
St. Marys Wood Specialty Co. Ltd,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada
"High Grade Wood Specialties - Ball Bats Handles. and Hardwood Lumber."

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Solid Woven Belting

Special Hair Twintex Solid Cotton

These Beltings will solve your driving problems and save you money.

Representative for Eastern Canada
GEORGE F. SHEPPARD
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SUMNER & CO.
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BOILERS

The Best and Quickest Way to Repair Mill Boilers and All Wrought Iron and Steel Parts
IS BY
ELECTRIC WELDING
We Have Made a Reputation in This Line
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
The Barton Electric Welding Co., Ltd.
PIONEERS IN ELECTRIC WELDING
St. John - - - - N. B.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Quebec Export Trade Picks Up Somewhat

The month of November proved better than was expected by the lumber interests of Quebec, and though it is yet too early to prognosticate with a certainty, the students of trade conditions are impelled to believe that the worst is over. The sale of Quebec lumber to the United States market was fairly active during the months of October and November, and it would appear, from accounts, that all Quebec firms have had their share, with the firms of Price Bros. & Co. and W. & J. Sharples, Reg'd., in the forefront.

Mr. Gerard Power, president of the W. & J. Sharples, Reg'd., and president of the American Lumber Company, organized some months ago, in touch with the Canadian business, has just returned from New York, where he spent a week looking after his firm's interests. He claims that while a good business has been done in the United States market during the past few months, the market is now fluctuating and does not look quite so good. This does not, however, indicate a slump by any means, but has caused a halt for the time being in activities. He says the business in the Southern States has not been as bright for some years, due to the successful cotton crop. The increased prices received by the planters have caused an extraordinary boom in construction, which also applies in a measure to the western United States farmers.

The shipments of timber and deals from the port of Quebec this summer, while not large in volume, has been much better than expected. A slight reaction set in during the latter part of October and the earlier days of November, which came as a surprise, with the result that two full cargoes of timber and deals more than looked for were shipped to the United Kingdom. The last consignment, 100 standard of deals and 40 standard of birch timber, shipped by W. & J. Sharples, Reg'd., was carried to Liverpool by the Canadian Pacific Steamer "Empress of France."

The cutting of logs in the woods and operations in general during the coming winter by the Quebec limit holders will, according to the latest information, be carried on to a larger extent than was expected a month ago. The hopes for a reaction in the export trade next summer, the boom in building operations, and the depletion of the stock in the retail lumber yards in the United States and Canada, have lent more encouragement and given a renewed confidence in the minds of the Quebec lumbermen that will cause them to increase their estimates for operation in the woods.

The pulpwood situation is still dormant as far as it applies to the district of Quebec. Dealers say they are beginning to receive more inquiries, but up to the present the demand is light. They anticipate a change in the near future, and orders from the American pulp and paper mills, that will compensate them for their patient waiting. Quebec pulpwood dealers, discussing the situation with the "Canada Lumberman's" correspondent, make the statement that the American paper mills, or, at least, some of them, have been making propositions tantamount to a new feature of doing business. Instead of paying cash for the product, the mills want the Quebec dealers to accept a three-month rate, or, as the Canadian dealer interprets, place the burden of banking on the shoulders of the Canadian seller. The departure from the custom of carrying on business between the American purchaser and the Quebec seller of pulpwood does not meet with approval. The Quebec dealers say that they have to pay cash for their goods, and if short of money borrow from the banks, and cannot see the idea of assuming the burden of extra financing to suit the convenience of the American mill owner.

In the meantime it is known here that the stocks of pulpwood in many American mills are running low, and to meet the supply required to carry on during the winter, the plants must have over 200,000 more cords of wood from Canada.

Montreal Lumber Prices Well Maintained

At this period of the year it is only natural to expect that sales in Montreal will exhibit a tendency to fall off. The building season is now practically finished, and orders from the constructional industry are consequently smaller in number and volume. The season has been better than was expected. The opening was slow, but it gradually improved, and the total permits to date now approach 18 million dollars. The activity has been influenced by the reduction in the cost of building materials, which has induced capitalists to invest in houses and large buildings. One feature is the great increase in the contruction of houses, due partly to the favorable return on the capital outlay. The formation of a number of building societies, with their easy payment systems, has also been an influence in the building of houses.

Lumber prices have generally been maintained, in spite of a lesser volume of business. As one wholesaler put it, the slaughtering of prices is now at an end. This has given more confidence to the market. Wholesalers generally are no longer disposed to accept any price offered for their lumber, in the fear that competitors would underbid them.

There is a feeling among a certain section of dealers that prices will go a little lower. This is based on the view that the recent increase in buying is merely transitory, and that when the demand is over quotations will fall, owing to competition to secure business. Much will depend upon the extent to which general business revives.

Retail yards are reported to be carrying light stocks, and are buying only for immediate requirements.

It is understood that H. Peladeau, Limited, have obtained the cancellation of the balance of the contract for buying a large block of the stock bought in Canada by the British Government. The stock passed into the hands of the Associated Importers, Limited, of London, England, for whom Cox, Long & Company, Limited, Montreal, are the authorized Canadian Agents. The contract entered into by H. Peladeau, Limited, was cancelled on certain conditions.

There is no change in the pulpwood situation. Canadian paper mills are stated to have very large stocks of wood on hand. There are predictions that it will not be long before the market takes a turn for the better.

There has been a rare mix up over an article on the pulp and paper situation attributed to Mr. E. Beck, secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association. By some mischance an article written by Wm. Adler, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was attributed to Mr. Beck. The views expressed were directly opposite to those held by Mr. Beck—hence a strong denial by this gentleman of the authorship of the article.

Ottawa Looks for Good Trade Next Spring

Further price reductions, together with an optimistic outlook for good business next spring, and the belief that present quotations will show an advance, marked the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of November. The price reductions in the better grades amounted to about $10 per M., and in the lower grades from two to five dollars.

Good pine siding, 1 x 7 and up, reached a new low level and were quoted at $140. One and a quarter in. by 8 in. and 2 by 7 in. dropped to $165 per M. Good strips and shorts joined in the recessions, which principally affected the pine grades.

Business on the whole is quiet, as is to be expected at this season of the year. While dealers thought the winter months would not be productive of much trading, they firmly believed next spring would bring good business and likely an increase in the price of stocks.

The assumption that prices will show an advance next year was largely based on the prospective shortage of stocks, especially in the building grades.

The belief is prevalent among members of the trade that next year will be a good one for building. They point to the likelihood of carpenters and other workmen having their wages further reduced, and freight rates likely to come down, or begin to assume something like pre war costs.

"Freight rates to-day are a great factor in keeping the price of lumber where it is. Before the war the summer export rate was from five to five and one-half cents per hundred pounds from Ottawa to Montreal, and to-day it is eighteen cents. "Our export rate to New York and Boston used to be eighteen cents and now it is 35 cents, so it can readily be seen that somebody has got to pay for the advance, and the consumer is usually the somebody," commented one of the wholesalers.

While freight rates were blamed for helping keep up the price of lumber, it was referred to that the cost of manufacturing logs this year would be considerably less, due to the substantial decrease in the pay of woods labor, and also the expense of feeding the men.

The head of one large company stated to the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" that the cost of rationing men had dropped from five to seven cents per meal in comparison with last year.

Reports from the woods end indicate that there was a plentiful supply of labor and that operations were proceeding satisfactorily.

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

The general opinion of the trade is that operators will not attempt this season to get out much spruce or pulpwood, but will confine their activities to pine and other grades.

Rail transportation remained good. Shingle and lath were only fairly active, but did not show any general change in price. Conditions with woodworking and furniture factories remained unchanged.

Ontario and the East

The lumber market continues to show evidences of improvement, although there is now a disposition on the part of many to hold off buying until the beginning of the new year. However, quite a number of transactions of importance have been put through during the past few weeks and nearly all the wholesale firms report a good sale of cars. There is a scarcity of firsts and seconds and selects in birch, maple and other hardwoods, and a considerable scurrying around on the part of purchasers to get what they require. There is a super-abundance of low-end lumber for which there is very little call.

Piano and gramophone plants and furniture factories are now running from 60 to 70 per cent. of capacity, with the prospect of continuing well on to the new year, for which the outlook is considered to be getting brighter all the time.

There have been some sharp increases in white ash, chestnut and hickory, particularly in the firsts and seconds. Plain white oak recently advanced from $5 to $10, and quarter-cut white oak slightly more.

Many predictions are heard with regard to the hardwood situation, some declaring that they apprehend a shortage before many months elapse if there is a normal demand, while others hope that there will be no runaway prices such as characterized the situation about two years ago. An able analysis of the conditions in the hardwood lumber trade as a whole is presented in an instructive address delivered by A. E. Clark before the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto, at its last regular meeting, a report of which appears in another column of the "Canada Lumberman."

So far as soft woods are concerned, there is not much change except that white pine is moving quite freely and values are well maintained. Mill culls are still weak and low in price. Hemlock is getting rather scarce and some wholesalers are completely out of this wood. Prices have lately stiffened by reason of retailers getting the idea, and rightly, too, that the supply of 2 x 4's and 2 x 8's is limited and, therefore, values were likely to aviate. Some yardmen have been stocking up freely during the last month, believing that fall buying is good buying. A representative lumberman, who has given close study to the situation, says that so far as his experience covering a dozen years is concerned, he has found that with the exception of last fall, any man who buys stock in November or December generally hits the nail squarely on the head. Lath are still scarce and in good demand at stable prices.

Logging operations are proceeding upon a somewhat larger scale in certain parts of Ontario and Quebec than at first reported, but estimates based on the observation of those who have been visiting a number of camps are that the cut will not be more than 60 per cent. of last year.

It is rather difficult to gauge the future softwood situation, as there are so many varying opinions and counter-predictions. An outline of this was given by A. C. Manbert, of the Canadian General Lumber Co., in an excellent address recently made before the lumbermen of Toronto. He advised the lumbermen to stand together and to cooperate in stabilizing the market.

Much has been said about the building situation during the past year and the outlook for 1922. An address delivered recently on this subject, A. R. Whittemore, manager of MacLean Building Reports, Limited, Toronto, stated that during the past ten months, according to his reports, the construction companies in Canada had tackled 17,824 projects, costing $204,375,000.

Mr. Whittemore further stated that this total of 17,824 projects was made up of 13,798 residences, costing $64,660,200; 2,826 business buildings, costing $76,432,400; 204 industrial buildings, costing $14,868,900; and 996 public works and utilities, costing $48,407,500.

The speaker placed Canada's amount of deferred building at a sum equivalent to one and a quarter billion dollars. A great part of this deferred building was in connection with the erection of houses, the number of which Canada required being 165,000.

Last year 70,000 couples had been married and only about 11,000 houses built. Besides there had come into the country 117,000 immigrants, requiring at least 20,000 homes. And these figures were not inclusive of the thousands who were now coupled up with friends and relatives and who would desire homes of their own.

From these returns, Mr. Whittemore concluded that there was still much room for easing off the unemployment situation through the construction industry. One of the points in his address was the speaker's statement that wage reductions will materially lower construction cost and therefore stimulate building.

Montreal Lumber Export Shipments Small

Although the figures of the lumber exports from the port of Montreal during the past season are not yet compiled, the available data is sufficient to warrant the statement that the shipments have been small. During the early part of the year practically nothing was sent to the United Kingdom, due to the fact that there were heavy stocks on the other side. Add to this the circumstance that consumption was very slow, and that prices were on the down-grade. Freights dropped to 100s. per standard, but in view of the falling market in lumber, there was no inducement to ship even at the cheaper rates. It was asserted that it was impossible to send parcels of goods to the United Kingdom except at a loss—with the result that exporters adopted a waiting policy, being content to keep their organizations together, until such time as prices warranted the resumption of operations.

During October and November conditions in the United Kingdom took a turn for the better, and consequently shipments on a more generous scale were made There was nothing like a rush, but the exports were of sufficient volume to save the season from being a failure.

For a number of years the tendency has been in the direction of smaller shipments from Canada to the United Kingdom. The 1897 season was the best on record, 300,420,069 feet being sent that year. Exports gradually declined, and in 1903 totalled 219,576,653 feet, and in 1907 the shipments had further declined to 113,996,314 feet, while six years later the amount was 105,819,167 feet. In 1914, the year of the war, exports came down to 71,401,401 feet, this substantial decline being partly due to the alarm which prevailed on the outbreak of hostilities. The following year the total rose to 106,515,024 feet, but in 1917 there was a big drop to 30,805,921 feet, consequent on lack of ships and the fact that commercial exports were limited by the Government to 10 per cent. of the total space available. In 1918 there was recovery to 58,939,091 feet, stock which was sent on British Government account. This recovery continued in 1919, when the total was 146,115,525 feet, a considerable amount of this lumber being for the British Government. Last year saw another decline to 109,329,578 feet, but the total for 1921 is not expected to reach half this amount.

What are the prospects for next season? They depend almost entirely upon how matters, political and commercial, shape in Europe and particularly in Great Britain. Although the industrial situation in the Old Country is far from satisfactory, the latest advices are to the effect that trade is slowly recovering, and provided that the political horizon clears up, there is every prospect of a substantial improvement. This, of course, involves a big **IF**—but affairs in the United Kingdom have an almost uncanny way of righting themselves.

With trade in such a disorganized condition during the year, the demand for lumber in the United Kingdom was restricted, and in addition the construction of houses did not go ahead to the extent demanded by the needs of the people. The housing question there has been the subject of much discussion—the Government put forward several schemes to encourage further building, but eventually, under the stress of rising expenditure, withdrew the financial aid for building houses. The cost of building has considerably decreased, and there appears a greater inclination to invest money in houses.

The Associated Importers, Limited, which took over the British Government surplus stocks of lumber purchased in this country for war purposes, have disposed of very substantial blocks on this side, but still have a large quantity for sale.

Shipping freights have decreased this year, and have stood at 100s. per standard all the season. Some exporters are of opinion that rates will have to come down from this figure.

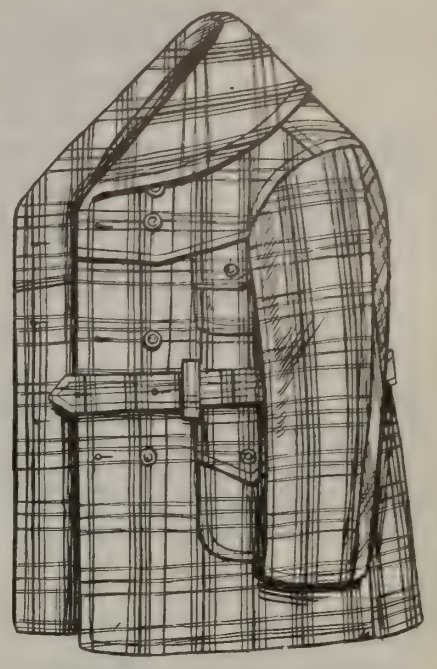
Cutting May Be Done on Larger Scale

Among local lumber operators the prospect for the coming season has, says a recent despatch from New Brunswick, up to a recent date been rather uncertain, but of late things have been clearing up so that plans for restricted operations are now being pushed and camps are being organized. The Sayre concern will cut about three million, all under contract. Chute's have a contract with the Nashwaak people. The Juniper Co. will cut from three to five million on their permits in the Miramichi territory. Adair Bros. will put in by the thousand, under contract with these people. Hill Bros. also have a fair winter's operation under contract. Improvement in the freight situation and the adjustment of the wage problem with the American railway employes may have a tendency to a readjustment and improvement in the operating plans of the big lumber interests in New Brunswick.

Our stock of Van Goods is now complete for your Winter requirements.

Riding Pants.

Mackinaw Coats
Mackinaw Shirts,
Mackinaw Jumpers,
Mackinaw RidingPants,
Underwear,
Socks,
Mitts, Caps,
Overalls,
Moccasins,
Blankets.



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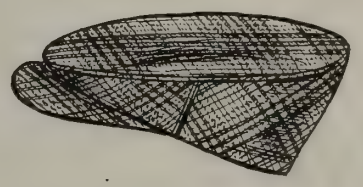

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EDGINGS

J. J. Vance, whose sawmill at Cottam, Ont., was burned recently, with a loss of $10,000, intends rebuilding.

The sawmill of L. Trembly at Tourville, L'Islet County, Quebec, was recently destroyed by fire.

T. Clements, manufacturer of toys, Toronto, has been succeeded by the Earlscourt Toy Works, Limited.

The Mount Royal Lumber Co., Montreal, of which Joseph G. Walklate is the proprietor, was recently registered.

The office receipts of the Crown timber agent in New Westminster, B.C., for October were $15,000, as compared with $10,738 in October, 1920.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association it is proposed to thoroughly discuss the question of securing a scheme of practical forestry, working through the Provincial Governments.

The transmission line from Bathurst to the Fraser Companies' pulp mill at Chatham, N.B., has been completed. The Fraser Companies are now running their wood room under electric power.

John G. Kent & Son, Limited, Toronto, have been incorporated to deal in all kinds of builders' supplies. Capital, $1,000. C. B. Nasmith and R. Fennel, solicitors, both of Toronto, are two of the incorporators.

The style of Grant, Fleming & McLlean, Co., Limited, wholesale lumbermen's supplies, Haileybury, Ont., has been changed to Haileybruy Wholesalers, Limited.

The sulphate pulp mill of Clarke Bros. at Bear River, N.S., has resumed operations after being shut down for some time owing to a shortage of the water supply caused by the extreme drought.

A portable sawmill and about 300 feet of lumber belonging to the George Eddy Co., Bathurst, N.B., was destroyed by fire recently at Miller's Brook, near Salmon Beach, N.B. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Edward Beck has been appointed secretary and manager of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, succeeding A. L. Dawe. For some years Mr. Beck has been publicity manager of the Association and is well qualified for the duties of his new position.

Fire broke out recently in one of the barns of the Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co. at Burnsville, N.B., and the structure and its contents, which comprised a lot of lumbering equipment and a quantity of fodder, were destroyed.

Chas. G. Edgar & Sons, Limited, of Three Brooks, Victoria County, N.B., have been incorporated to carry on business as lumbermen, with a capital stock of $24,000. The incorporators are Carter C. Edgar, Chas. G. Edgar and Archibald A. Edgar, all of Three Brooks.

Work has begun in Hastings, Ont., on the old radiator plant, preparing it for the erection of a large sawmill and dry kiln in connection with the new cooperage plant. It is expected that the sawmill will be put in operation this year, and work on the cooperage plant will be rushed. This building has long been idle.

The "City of Victoria," which holds the record for carrying the largest lumber cargo ever sent out of Vancouver, is living up to her reputation. Last year the ship carried in a single load 4,907,000 feet of lumber for the United Kingdom. Recently she loaded lumber for China and broke her record, having nearly 5,000,000 feet in her holds.

Vancouver Merchants' Exchange reports the chartering of the Japanese steamer "Tokufuku Maru," to load lumber from Vancouver for the United Kingdom. The price is announced as 120s. The ship is carrying the plank and timber order placed some time ago with the H. R. MacMillan Exporting Co. by the British Admiralty.

The Giscome Lumber Co., of Giscome, B.C., are erecting an addition to their sawmill near Prince George, B.C. A. C. Frost, managing-director of the company, recently arrived from Chicago to arrange for the reopening of the mill, which has been idle since 1918. The plant has a capacity of over 100,000 feet a day.

The Little River Lumber Co., Limited, of St. Francis, Madawaska County, N.B., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $49,000. The company is authorized to carry on a general lumbering business in all its branches. Those incorporated are Allan E. Hammond and Wilfrid J. Sirois, of Van Buren, Me. Chester C. Whitney and Frank L. Perry, of Boston, Mass.

Managers, Limited, Toronto, were recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a general lumber business manufacturing and dealing in logs, lumber, pulpwood and other forest products. The company has been authorized to use not more than $5,000 capital in On-

tario. Wm. S. Morlock, barrister, of Toronto, has been appointed the company's attorney.

The enterprising town of Stouffville is taking no chances in regard to its future water supply. Some years ago when the water system was installed, ten acres of land in which the springs are located were purchased. The standing timber was not included in the deal. The civic fathers fearing that the lumber might be cut and springs thus diminished, have purchased the timber at $1,075.00.

John B. Reid, Mrs. Reid and daughter, of Toronto, left recently for Florida, where they intend spending several months. Mr. Reid, who is the honorary president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, expects that the sojourn in the Sunny South will do him much good, and he purposes having a good holiday. He has leased a cottage at St. Petersburgh, and is enjoying the attractive surroundings of that city.

A recent despatch from Regina, Sask., says that lumber yard operators throughout the province report some activity in the trade, but register a complaint as to securing lumber from British Columbia. They claim orders are not filled fast enough to meet the demand for lumber on the eastern sections of the prairies, where a large amount of building is being done. As lumber has decreased in price, as well as other building materials, all Saskatchewan cities are registering higher figures in building permits.

H. Wolofsky, editor of the "Montreal Eagle," who has been taking a tour of Austria, Palestine and other countries, studying Jewish affairs, has returned home. He says the lack of building materials is impeding construction work in Jerusalem. Mr. Wolofsky established an organization in Jerusalem for the purpose of obtaining lumber and other supplies from Canada, and says that there should be an enormous demand and that big business should follow. The exchange rate is responsible everywhere, he says, for unemployment and commercial depression.

A new branch lumber yard has been opened up in Tecumseh, Ont., which will be operated by Poisson Bros. of Ford. E. C. Poisson, who is the present Mayor of Ford, has carried on a successful business in the latter place for some time, and believes that the business to be obtained along the shores of Lake St. Clair warrants him establishing another yard. Dr. M. Poisson, his brother, will be associated with him in the venture. The cement piers for the new shed of the firm, which is 50 x 100 feet, were recently set, and the shed is now receiving lumber.

J. H. Blodel, of Blodel, Stewart & Welsh, recently returned from a business trip to Europe. He says that the development of our export business in that part of the world depends entirely upon our ability to compete with the price of European-made lumber. Lumber from Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and the Black Forest districts has been sold at ridiculously low prices. Sawmills there are resuming operations and prices have advanced a little. Regarding railway ties, he declares that Douglas fir and southern pine bid fair to become the chief materials for railway construction abroad.

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," a leading wholesaler in western Ontario says: "I do not know how other lumbermen are finding trade at present, but the past few weeks have been the best I have had since starting in business three years ago, and there is considerable activity among the big buyers. So far as the retail yards in western Ontario are concerned, they are not overstocked. As a matter of fact, they are practically running from hand to mouth, and it is for this reason that there has been a tendency to buy within the last four or five weeks.

The case of Furlong and Orser against Chute Bros. was heard recently at Woodstock, N.B. This was an action brought in connection with the getting out of logs. The defendants claimed that the plaintiffs were to take to the scale of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., which was denied, and the question of the scale was the chief question in issue. The plaintiffs gave evidence of their scale made by Frank McClemments and Orrin P. Hayward and the defendants relied upon the scale made by the scalers of the company. The defendants claimed that the plaintiffs had received payment in full. The jury returned a verdict for Furlong and Orser of $2,507.83.

At a meeting of the Kinsmen Club, held recently in Hamilton, Ont., an interesting address on the lumber industry was given by Hilton Long. Mr. Long stated that the lumber of Ontario was shipped to almost every known part in the world. Canada has vast resources in her lumber industry, the value of which cannot be estimated. At the present time in the north country, the most modern and up-to-date equipment is utilized in the sawmills. The system used in transporting lumber from the virgin forest to its ultimate goal, in the hands of the retailer, is one which cannot be excelled the world over, according to him. The supply of lumber which is being used for home consumption is steadily increasing, owing to the great demand for building materials in evidence recently.

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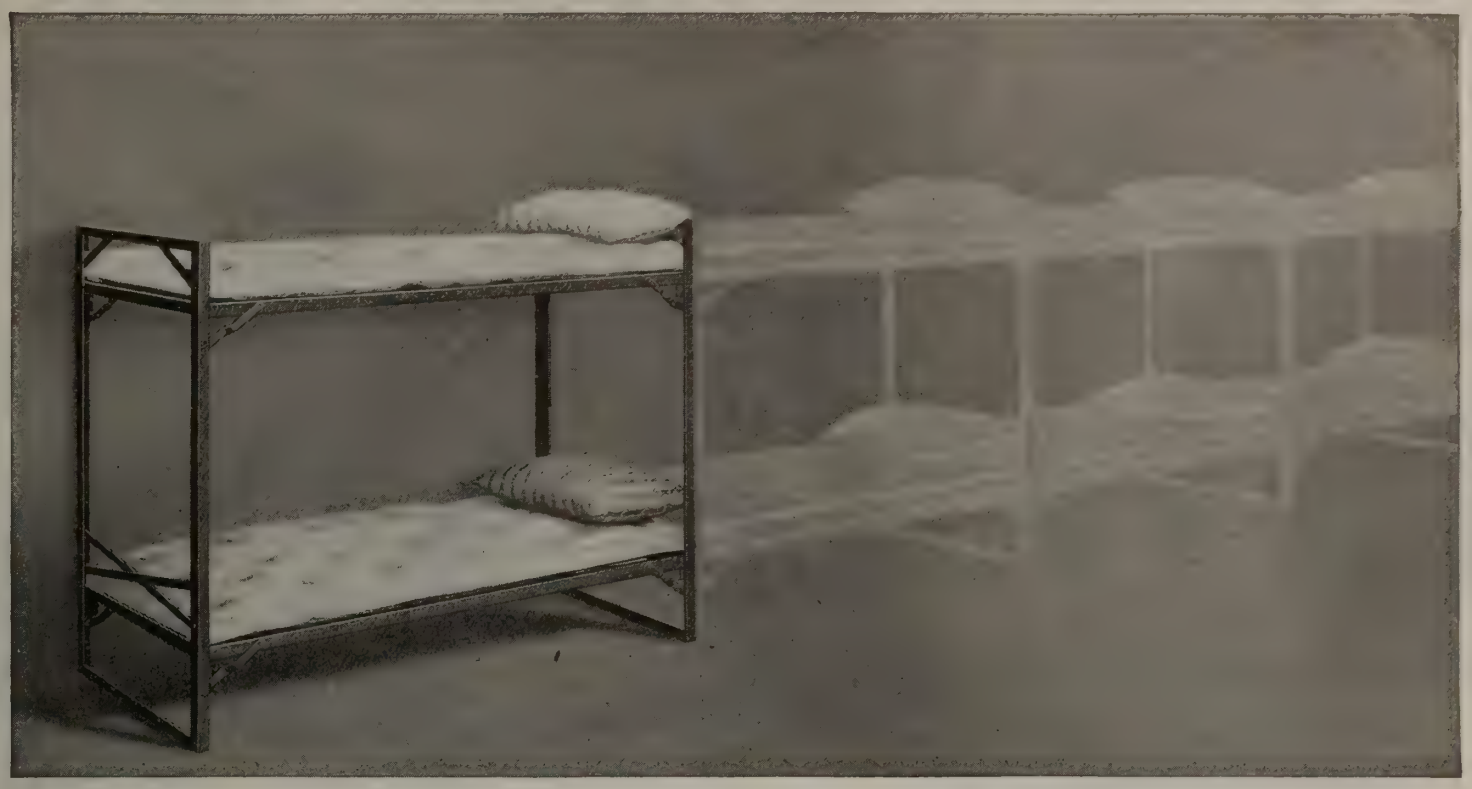

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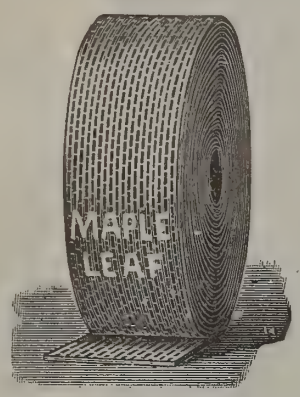

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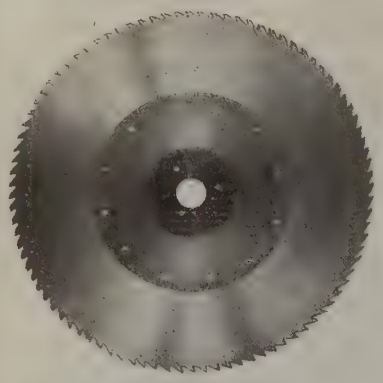

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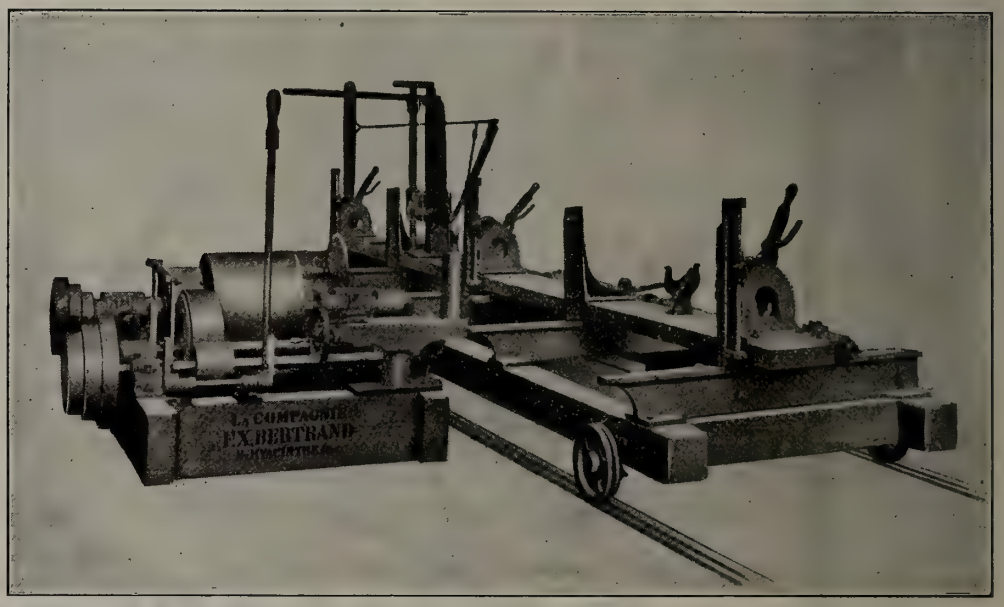

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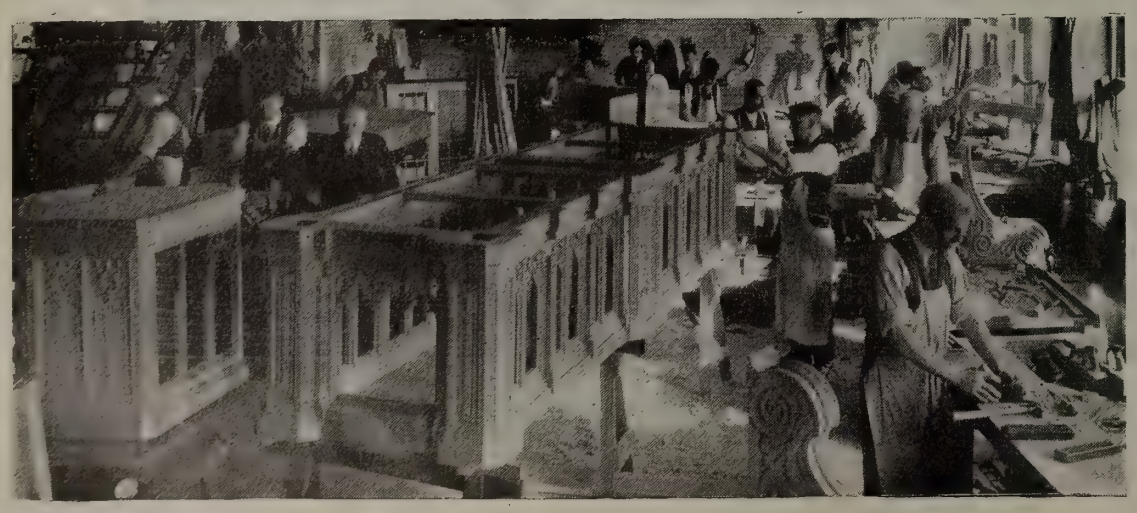

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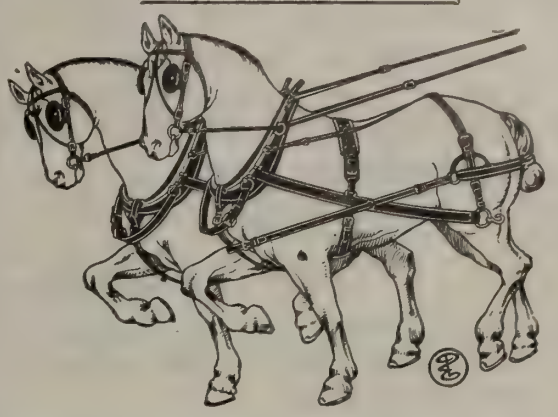

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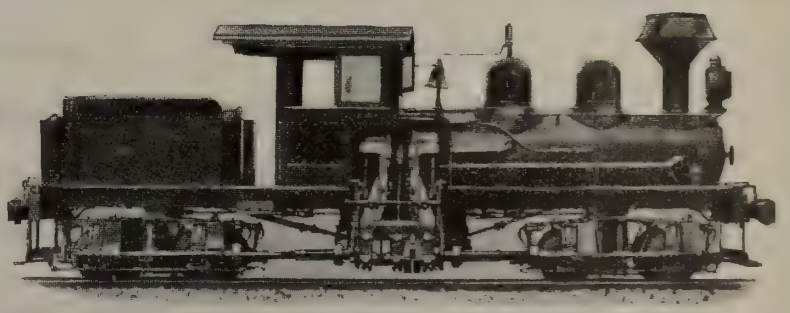

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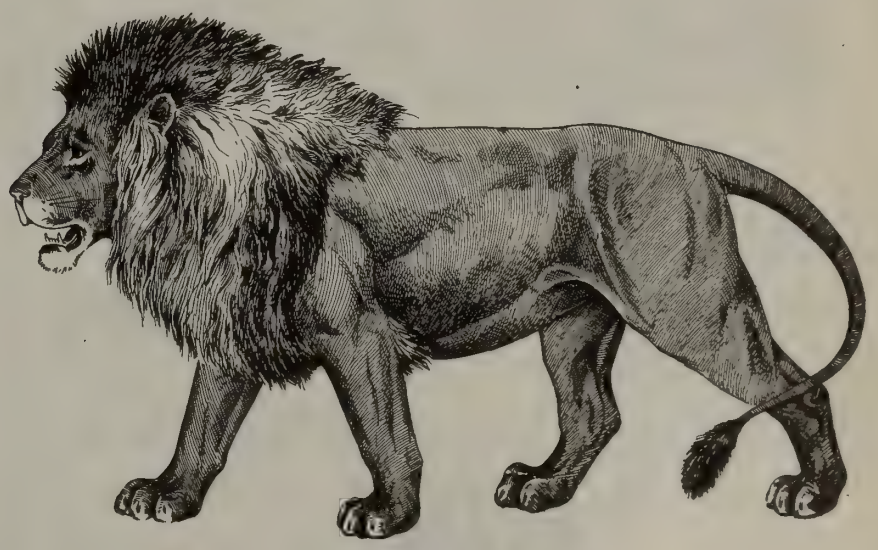

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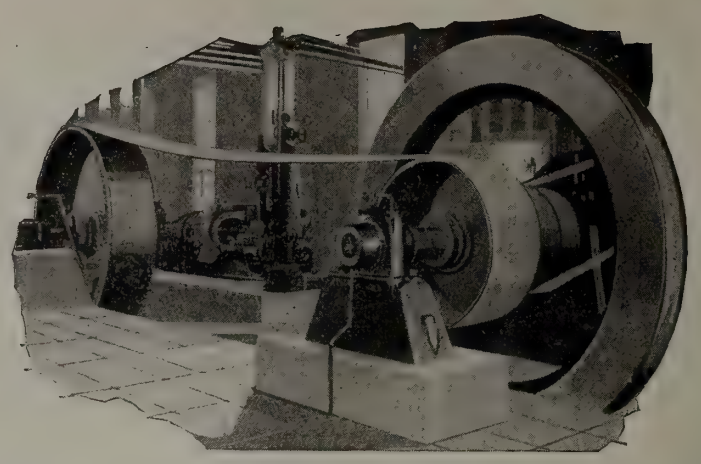

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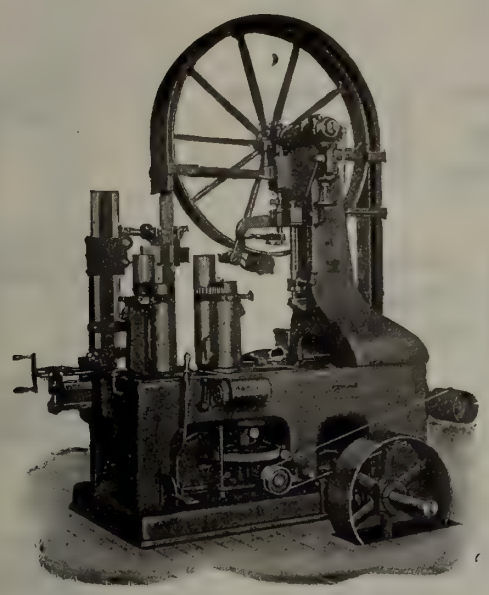

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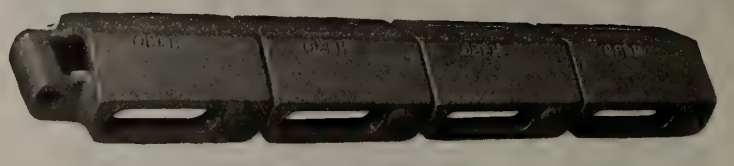

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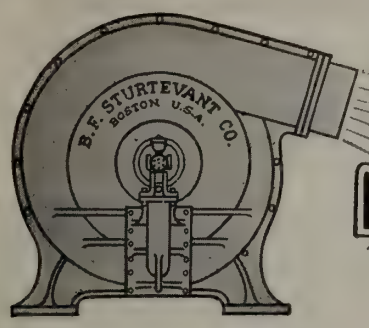

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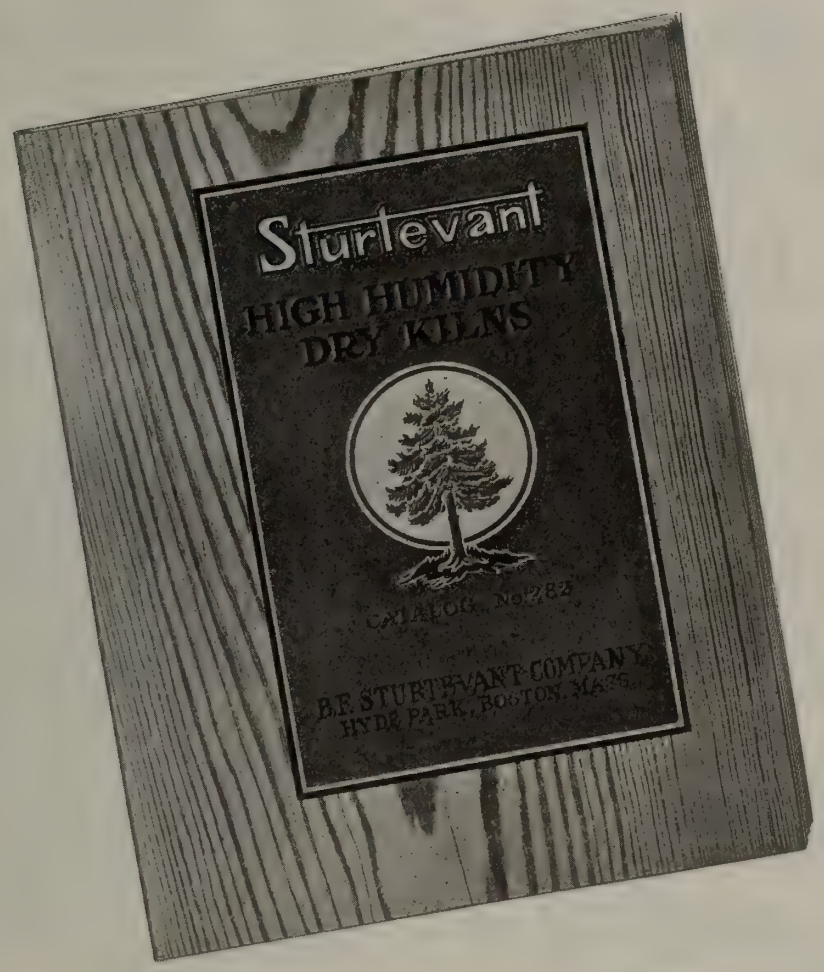

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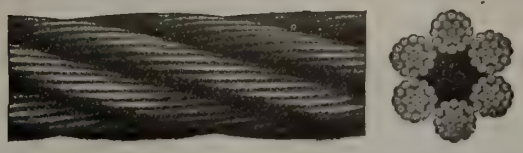

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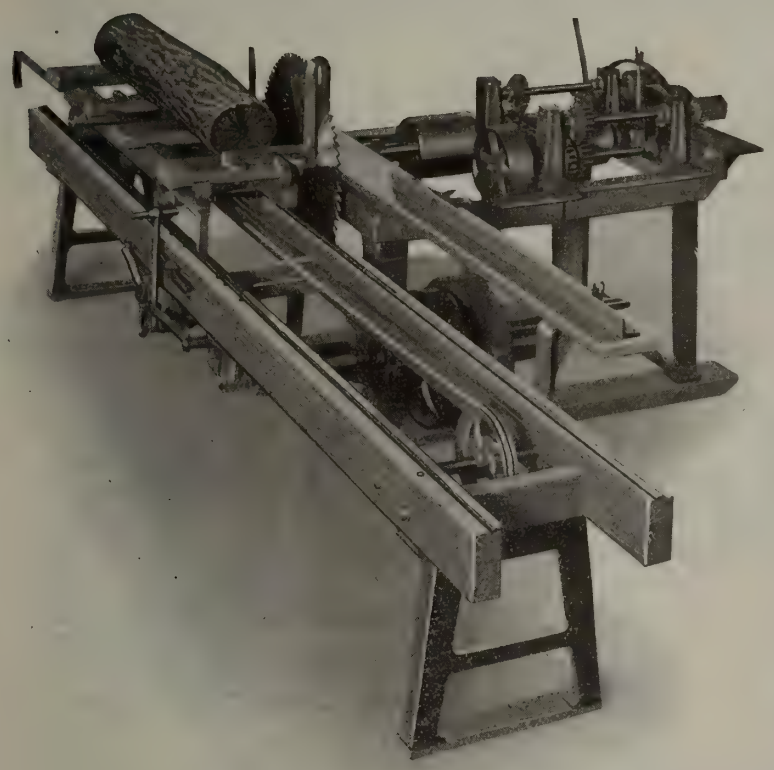
Manufactures Lath Direct from the Round Log



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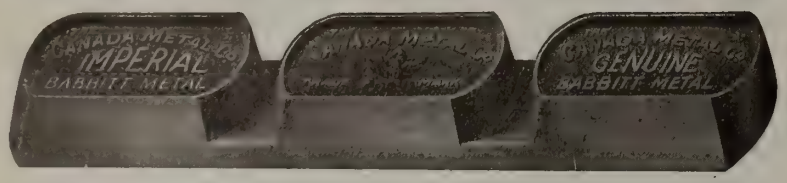

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WIRE NAILS

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Wire Nails of any Size

Galvanized, Brass, and Copper Nails
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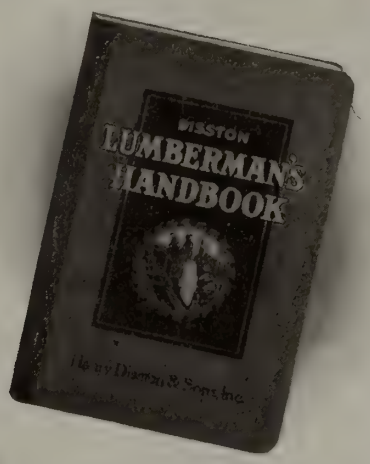

Since 1881 copies of the Disston Lumberman's Handbook have been going out into all sections of the country to assist men in the operation of various kinds of saw mills.

Some of the important headings in the book are :—

General Information About Circular Saws
Instructions for Setting and Sharpening Circular Saws
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Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.
Toronto, Canada

Branch : Vancouver, B.C.

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And in these Saws, Tools and Files is that quality found in

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

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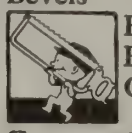
Bevels



Buck Saws
Butcher Saws and Blades
Circular Saws for Wood, Metal, and Slate
Compass Saws
Cross-cut Saws and Tools
Cylinder Saws

Drag Saw Blades
Files and Rasps
Grooving Saws
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Hack Saw Frames
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Hedge Shears

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Mitre-box Saws
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Pruning Saws
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Saw Clamps and Filing Guides

Saw Gummers
Saw-sets
Saw Screws
Screw Drivers
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This Machine would make Money for You if Installed in Your Mill

That's the sole object of this machine—to make money for its owner.
How does it do it? By manufacturing lumber in a better, quicker and cheaper way. No mill is complete without it. No mill is showing the profits it would if this machine were installed. Let us tell you all about it.

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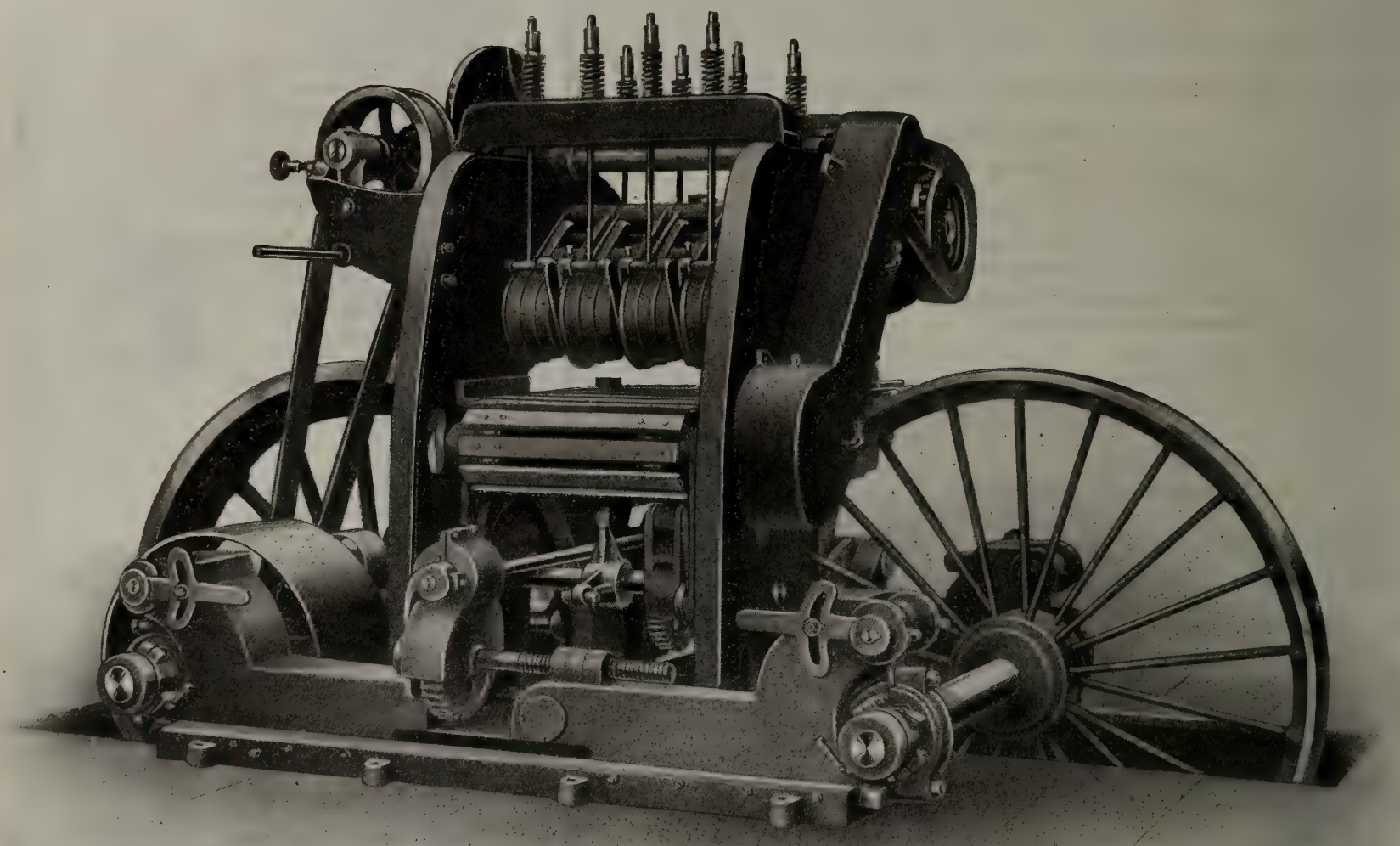

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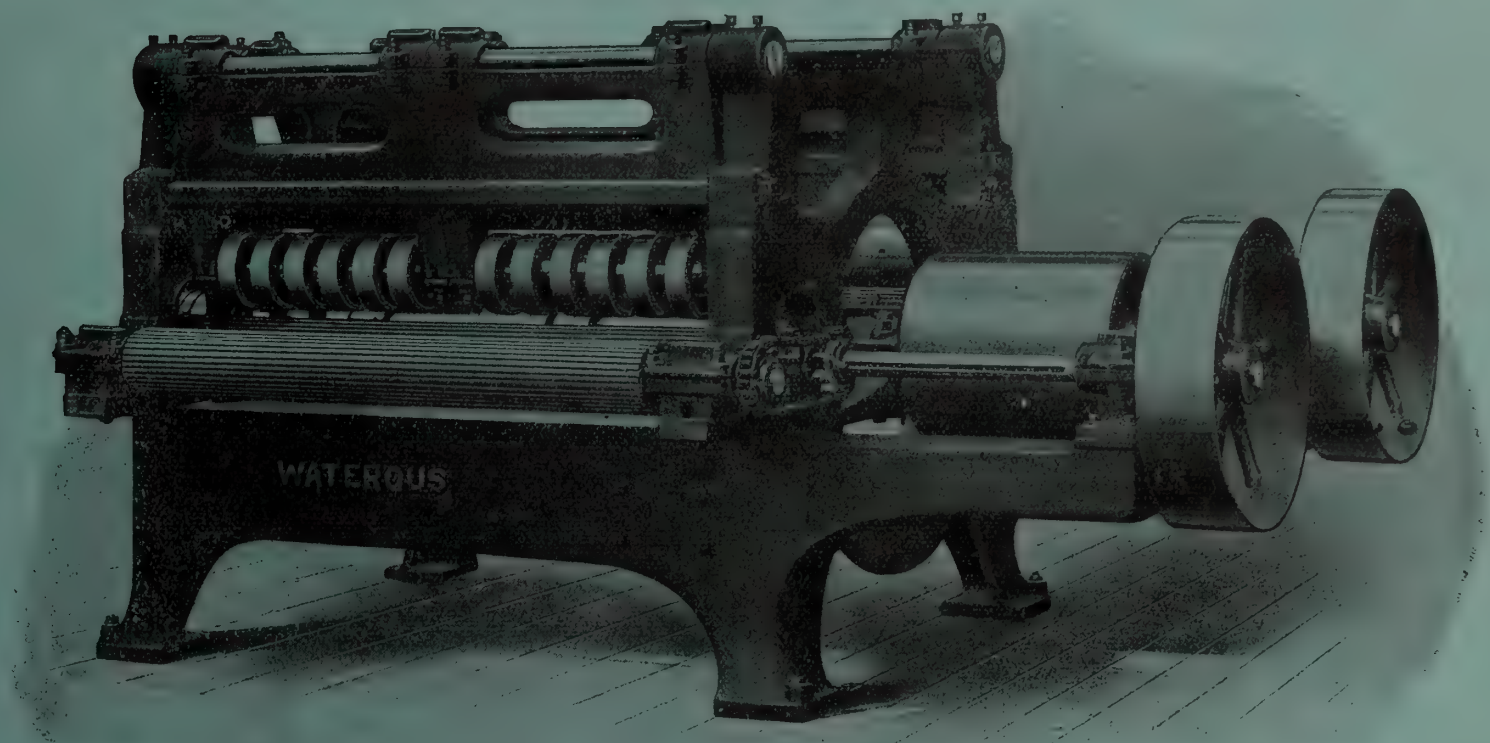

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The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

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The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

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"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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BOILER COMPOUND

The most extensively used compound on the market—"No cure, No pay".

Non-Clinker Shell-Bar Grates—
Over 3000 sets in use in Canada

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JOINTLESS FIRE BRICK

A one piece jointless furnace lining.
Will last longer than fire brick and is easier to instal.

Gaskets, Packing, Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Oils & Greases and everything in engine room supplies.

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Rowing Pointers
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GIDLEY BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED - PENETANG, ONT.

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

Vol. 41 Toronto, December 15, 1921 No. 24

"SUPERIOR" LATH MACHINE

With Bolter on Same Frame

Capacity 4000 lath per hour using two saws
Room for a third.
Suitable for small operations

PRICE $220 f.o.b. cars, Fredericton, without saws

The Smith Foundry Company, Ltd.
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

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New **RAILS** Relaying
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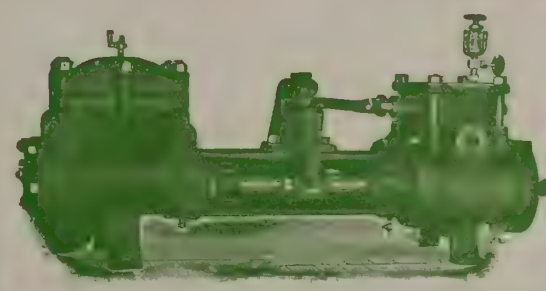

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THE EDDY FIRE PAIL

A Fire Pail made of Indurated Fibreware and superior in every way to the oldfashioned pail of wood or metal.

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See It at Your Hardware Dealer's.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited - Hull, Canada.

To the Lumbermen of Canada

THE William Hamilton Company, Ltd. extends Greetings and Good Wishes for a Happy Yuletide and a New Year full of successful endeavours.

May we add a word of appreciation to our patrons for their good will in our transactions of the past year. We shall hope to merit the continued confidence of the lumber trade by serving them with machinery which keeps pace with the development of this mighty industry.

Consult us for any of your sawmill needs.

Peterborough, Ont
Christmas
1921

William Hamilton Company, Limited

Peterborough Ontario

1921 1922

We send you the Season's Greetings. Our good wishes will follow you through another year of business. May the transient stage of business uncertainty make way for a fuller prosperity and enduring contentment for each member of the trade and may your share of success be a plenteous one.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO., LIMITED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Lumber and Timber

630 Confederation Life Building - - TORONTO, Ont.

Knox Brothers, Limited

FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS FROM PACIFIC COAST AND QUEBEC MILLS OUR FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED AND

SELDOM EQUALLED

AT VANCOUVER—We Carry Complete Stocks of Fir, Cedar, Pine.

AT QUEBEC—We Carry a Full Line of Rough and Dressed B. C. Fir and Large Stocks of Quebec Spruce.

WE SPECIALIZE AT QUEBEC IN MIXED CARS OF

Fir and Spruce and Dressing in Transit

Dressing Mill
P. O. Box 27
Lauzon Quebec
(opposite Quebec City)

Head Office
513 Drummond Bldg.
Montreal

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS **CUTLER, ONTARIO**

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments by Rail or Water

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

LUMBER and LATH

WHITE PINE——NORWAY PINE

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

We Manufacture

PINE

Lumber, Timber and Lath

If in a hurry for high quality Pine, properly graded, Rough or Dresssd, send us your next order.

COX, LONG & COMPANY, LIMITED

433 Coristine Building, MONTREAL, Canada.

Are the Authorized Agents for the

Associated Importers, Limited

of London, England

Owners of the

British Government Lumber Stocks in the Quebec and Lower Port Districts

to whom all enquiries for any of these goods must be sent

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We are in the market to purchase a block of dry Hemlock 1 and 2 inch from 50,000 to 200,000 ft. quote price at shipping point also F.O.B. cars, Toronto. Would prefer to have the 2" stock saw-sized at the mill and 1" stock dressed to requirements, also cars made up to width and length as required.
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LAIDLAW BALE-TIE CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

SAVAGE & BARTLETT
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Modern Marine Machinery
Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic, Freight Hoists, etc. Grey Iron and Brass Castings. Special machinery built to order. The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

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LUMBERMEN
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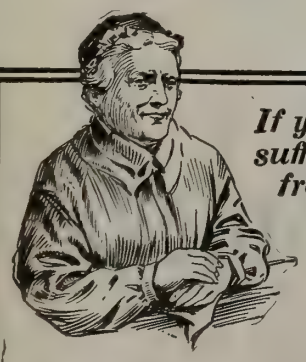
Reports and Maps
Philip T. Coolidge
Forest Engineer
BANGOR - MAINE
Preliminary Reconnaissance
Detailed Surveys



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RHEUMATISM
Lumbago, Neuralgia, or any other pain; apply Minard's Liniment to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it.
On sale everywhere
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
Yarmouth, N.S. 6,

GREETINGS

To

Our Valued Customers
Our Worthy Competitors
Our Manufacturing Friends

One and All
We Wish You
A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy
Prosperous
New Year.

Canadian General
Lumber Company
Limited
FOREST PRODUCTS
Toronto Office:—712-20 Bank of Hamilton Building
Montreal Office:—203 McGill Building
Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

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You Can Have It

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Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

CANADA LUMBERMAN
and WOODWORKER
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO

Christmas 1921

Greetings

The joyous Christmas season bids us wish our friends in the trade Greetings and the Season's Compliments, hoping at the same time that the New Year will be filled with happiness and prosperity for you.

New Year's 1922

We have no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours

G. A. GRIER & SONS, Limited

MONTREAL and TORONTO

1112 Notre Dame St. West — 22 Royal Bank Chambers, 454 King St. West

ESTABLISHED 1871 — *50 YEARS IN BUSINESS*

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,775	.....	2,100	1,800
1″	41,300	730	5,400	4,000
1¼″	121,000	4,500	102,000	22,000
1½″	39,000	800	45,000	68,000
2″	33,800	.....	42,000	96,000
2½″	34,500	.....	56,000	37,500
3″	47,500	.....	14,500	38,500
4″	25,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1″	74,000 ft.
1¼″	5,000 ft.

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	112,500	.....	176,900	45,500
1¼″	5,900	.....	33,600	12,500
1½″	3,000	.....	47,700	36,300
2″	8,000	.....	22,200	64,900
2½″	6,500	.....	3,300	2,200
3″	25,700	.....	4,500	3,300
4″	5,900	.....	.....	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S.W. & No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1″	36,000	1,000	17,000	89,000
1¼″	151,800	300	80,200	199,200
1½″	77,500	.....	42,000	.....
2″	16,200	.....	17,300	116,200
2½″	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3″	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4″	1,500	.....	.....	.....

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
1″	28,200	9,000	2,800	1,000
1¼″	2,100	300	3,000	.....
1½″	18,300	6,000	5,000	400
2″	12,000	5,500	16,600	2,000
2½″	7,000	.....	.....	.....
3″	57,400	20,800	12,000	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	29,300	10,000	11,500
1¼″	12,000	11,325	.....
1½″	15,000	17,300	9,500
2″	11,000	2,000	5,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 C.
1″	7,000	1,700
1¼″	4,000	.....

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	6,000	12,000	7,000
5/4	13,400	7,800	.....
6/4	9,900	3,500	.....
8/4	22,100	22,500	3,600

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	16,000	6,000	200	2,100
1¼″	.....	400	.....	12,000
1½″	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2″	.....	5,700	10,400	25,800

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	22,000	8,000	200
10/4	10,250	23,000	1,800

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1″	2,200	2,400	11,600	2,500
1¼″	800	1,500	2,050	300
1½″	1,600	11,300	25,000	2,600
2″	.....	18,200	16,200	3,300
2½″	6,000	13,000	5,700	500
3″	2,500	8,580	7,200	1,700
4″	.....	400	375	.....

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com
⅜″	1,000	.....	.....	.....
½″	100	.....	.....	200
⅝″	9,150	1,000	16,900	3,000
¾″	227,800	360,000	112,000	35,000
1″	39,300	86,000	85,200	210,000
1¼″	14,300	1,100	5,000	800
1½″	97,300	66,000	18,000	2,400
2″	62,000	117,000	65,000	22,500
2½″	164,800	56,500	3,000	400
3″	77,800	65,800	14,400	10,000
3½″	5,50	3,000	1,500	.....
4″	76,000	27,500	6,000	3,000

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅜″	24,200	.. ..	.....	.....
¾″	204,000	340,000	68,800	9,500
⅝″	4,000	77,000	42,600	2,000
1″	48,200	46,000	126,400	118,000
1¼″	39,700	4,600	300	2,000
1½″	168,900	40,200	40,000	5,200
2″	110,500	144,000	77,000	30,000
2½″	78,100	21,000	3,700	2,200
3″	28,800	20,500	7,000	5,000
4″	18,600	8,900	.....	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾″	1,700	.....	9,700	500
1″	21,200	5,400	2,500	1,400
1¼″	2,000	.....	.....	.....
2″	.....	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½″	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾″	400	300	23,600	9,000
⅝″	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1″	40,300	20,000	49,400	27,000
1¼″	10,000	.....	5,000	.....
1½″	600	.....	2,400	.....
2″	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½″	2,000	.....	.....	.....
3″	2,000	.....	1,300	.....
4″	3,000	.....	700	.....

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18″ & up	1 & 2 13″ & up	Box Boards Saps	Bright Saps
⅝″	2,500	18,000	.....	20,800
1″	3,300	41,000	10,000	9,200
1¼″	1,300	24,300	.....	3,700
1½″	8,300	19,100	.....	13,000
2″	1,200	.....	.....	.....
2½″	.....	10,800	.....	6,000
3″	.....	27,900	.....	.....
4″	.....	6,500	.....	.....

POPLAR (continued)

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝″	27,000	31,300	800	.....
1″	19,000	111,900	78,800	27,000
1¼″	3,000	5,700	19,000	.....
1½″	11,700	43,000	4,500	5,000
2″	3,700	12,500	24,500	800
2½″	3,700	1,500	.....	500
3″	.....	8,400	47,000	9,000
4″	200	300	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. Com.
1″	600	.....	14,400	1,000
1¼″	2,200	21,300	1,200	1,600
1½″	125	200	100	.....
2″	100	4,500	1,100	.....
2½″	.....	145	45	.....
3″	110	50	250	.....
4″	25	500	1,200	.....

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS. Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y. Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.

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ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

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SULPHITE : LATHS and TIES
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FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES

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on North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence and The Sanguenay

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

For Prompt Delivery of
Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods
Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
Fassett, Quebec

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT
LAY & HAIGHT
34 Victoria Street, Room 21
TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Spruce Jack Pine
LUMBER AT WHOLESALE

We also have a few cars of M. R. Jack Pine Lath.

Yes, business is much better thank you.

Milling in Transit
A Well Equipped Mill
C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited
ORILLIA, ONT.

SERVICE TG QUALITY

SERVICE TG QUALITY

Christmas Greeting with Peace & Plenty for the New Year

—*Terry & Gordon*
Limited

Yuletide 1921

Montreal, Que.

TORONTO, Ontario

Vancouver, B. C.

SERVICE TG QUALITY

SERVICE TG QUALITY

White Pine
Red Pine
Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

THE
MontrealLumberCo.
Limited

WHOLESALE LUMBER

759NotreDameSt.W.,Montreal

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President and Managing Director.

Lumber, Lath
Flooring, Cedar
Poles and Posts
Railway Ties
Doors, Windows, Architraves and all kinds of Mill Work, done by experts.
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Graphic Methods
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Forest Engineer
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Largest Cruising House in America

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Wholesale Lumber Dealer
350 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO, Ont.
Canadian Softwoods
Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Etc.
To the Mill Man—What have you got in Lath and 5/8 Spruce?

DR. BELL'S
Veterinary Wonder Remedies
50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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Estimator and Valuator
of
STANDING TIMBER
Timber Limit Mapping a Specialty
Get a Specimen Blue-print
537 Bloor St. W., Toronto
Phone Coll. 9020

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Wanted
Mill-cuts in
W. Pine
Hemlock
Birch
Elm
Maple

C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale Dealers in Lumber

SALES OFFICE
705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto

BELTING
All kinds of new and used Belting Shipped subject to approval, at Lowest Prices in Canada
YORK BELTING CO.
115 York St. Toronto, Ont.

JACK PINE
HEMLOCK
SPRUCE
JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber
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HICKORY AXE HANDLES
Made From the Best Canadian
HICKORY
Quality, Shape and Finish Unexcelled
St. Marys Wood Specialty Co. Ltd,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada
"High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats Handles. and Hardwood Lumber."

BELTING FOR SALE
We have a large quantity of Second-Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in width, which we can sell at interesting prices. Send us your requirements.
N. SMITH
138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.
Royal Liver Building
Liverpool England
Agents for the sale of Pine, Spruce and Hardwoods. Correspondence invited.
Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

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GLASGOW
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Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
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Amos, Pontiac County, Quebec

Manufacturers of

White Pine, Spruce

and

Rossed Pulp Wood

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The McDonagh Lumber Co.

203 - 204 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

(Late of Hart and McDonagh)

Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling

Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

WANTED

HEMLOCK

ALSO

Spruce - Jack Pine - White Pine

Send List Showing Widths and Lengths
Quoting Lowest Cash Prices

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TORONTO, Ont.

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R. G. CHESBRO Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

Everything in Lumber

The

McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

P.O. BOX 1854 PHONE PLATEAU 1300

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

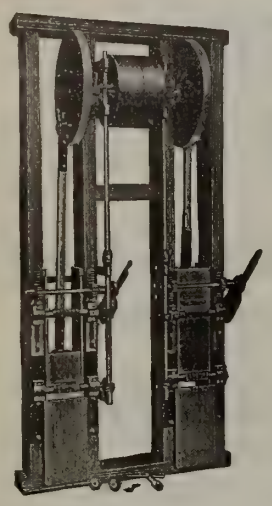
The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

THE brief Yuletide Season is with us, when civilization pauses in its activities, and amid keen competition, man greets his fellows with hearty good wishes for Happiness and Prosperity.

May we also add our message, and extend to friends the universal greetings Good health, Happiness and Unbounded Prosperity for the New Year.

PULPWOOD - LUMBER - SPOOLWOOD - TIES - AND - SHINGLES



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Manufactured By

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

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Wholesale Lumber Broker

350 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG. **TORONTO** Telephone Main 1892

Would be glad to hear from manufacturers and wholesalers with particulars of stock of Lumber and Lath.

We Specialize In

Yellow Pine, Gum Squares and Oak.

Get Our Prices on

Spruce, Hemlock and all Canadian Hardwoods

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GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

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Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office:—Midland, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1893 NCORPORATED

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1 Spadina Avenue Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS

of every description

This Week's Specials

16000′ 4/4 x 10″ & wider FAS Walnut
1 Car 4/4 FAS Red Gum
1 " 4/4 FAS Chestnut
1 " 4/4 FAS Figured Mahogany
1 " 1/2 3/8 & 1/4″ 3-ply Fir Panels
1 " 1/4 & 3/16″ 3-ply Cottonwood Panels
1 " 1/8″ Rotary Cut Birch

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

INTERPROVINCIAL LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
B.C. FOREST PRODUCTS

Xmas 1921 - New Year 1922

To our many friends
We wish you all

A Merry Xmas

and

A Happy New Year

and that you may enjoy
the Happiness of these
Yule Tide Seasons
for Many Years to come
is the wish of

Interprovincial Lumber Co. Limited

Vancouver - British Columbia

WILLIAM BARRATT

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Spruce, White Pine and Hardwoods

413 Crawford St. Phone College 7686 Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Representative of

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Memphis - Tenn.

Agent for the R. A. R. Allen Lumber Co., Millbridge, Ont.
1921 Output.

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WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalfe Sts.

Registered Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars

The Manufacturers' Lumber Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co. LIMITED

26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

Quality Then Service

Write Us for Prices On

4/4, 8/4,	Hemlock	Merch. grade
6/4, 8/4, 12/4,	Hard Maple,	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
4/4, 6/4,	Beech	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
4/4, 6/4,	Basswood	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
8/4, 12/4,	Elm	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
4/4, -	Elm	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
Three Cars, 5/4	Birch	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
Two Cars, 8/4	Birch	No. 1 Com. & Btr.

Wiarton Lumber Company Limited

Wiarton Ont.

This stock is in first class Shipping condition.

Mr. Retailer;—
Patronize Home Market—Quick shipment, dry stocks of Pine and Spruce.
Get our prices.

Mr. Millmen;—
Wanted Ontario Hemlock.
What stocks have you to offer?
Mail us stock sheets.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT

TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

Arkansas Soft Pine

Satin-like Interior Trim

Soft, close-grained, light-weight common lumber

The South's Finest Lumber *for all 'round yard stock*

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Makes permanent customers of casual buyers—thousands of dealers know it; more thousands can prove it with a trial car.

Write { The Mills for quotations
The Bureau for literature, sales aids, samples

All stock bearing the Arkansas Soft Pine registered trade-mark is manufactured and sold exclusively by the following companies:

ARKANSAS LAND & LUMBER COMPANY
MALVERN, ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS LUMBER COMPANY
WARREN, ARKANSAS

COTTON BELT LUMBER COMPANY
BEARDEN, ARKANSAS

CROSSETT LUMBER COMPANY
CROSSETT, ARKANSAS

EAGLE LUMBER COMPANY
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LUMBER
LATH--SHINGLES

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Lumber, Logs, Telephone,
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Railway Ties, Pulpwood

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The

Rolland Lumber Co.

LIMITED

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MONTREAL - QUE.

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STRAIGHT CARS DIMENSION, BOARDS AND SHIPLAP, ALSO SHINGLES.

ALL B. C. LUMBER PRODUCTS INCLUDING BOXES AND SILO STOCK.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand'

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Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP

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Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
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Bleached Sulphite. Rough and Dressed Spruce. White Cedar Shingles. Railway Ties
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12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.
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4700	"	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.
12000	"	4/4x8" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B
25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
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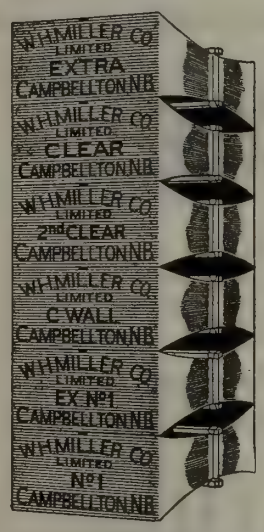
207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.



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New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc

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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12'

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

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Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

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Head Office and Mills at :

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On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East of Quebec City

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On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

Prices up - Stocks Low

"Your time to buy is NOW"

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Straight Cars Uppers
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Daily Capacity 100,000 Feet

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We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

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"The Spruce Supply"

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Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

Shelving, Drop Siding, Flooring and Ceiling Resawn Boards

U. G. G. SAWMILLS LTD.

QUALITY HUTTON, B. C. ***SERVICE***

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Hardwood Ready for Shipment

Birch 4th Quality and Better

90 M.—1″ x 4″ and Wdr. x 6/13 ft.
75 M.—1¼″ x 4″ and Wdr. x 6/13 ft.
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Also a large quantity of every description in SPRUCE and JACK PINE.

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We have a stock of each.

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Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

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We have the Stock and can give the Service

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2 million White Cedar Shingles xx-xxx and xxxx also 2 million feet Hemlock 1″ and 2″ in blocks of 500 M.

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We Specialize in

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Basswood, Maple, Ash, Elm and Beech and shall be glad to quote on your inquiries

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If you need Pine Doors, Veneer Doors, Detail Millwork, Beaver Brand Hardwood Flooring, Write us. Our well equipped factory is always at your service.

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Good Stock and Prompt Shipment Assured

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Lumber and Shingles

Fir - Spruce - Hemlock

Red Cedar Shingles
"Van" Brand
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AIR DRIED HEMLOCK

5 Cars 2 inch in random lengths and widths at exceptionally good prices.

Special Spruce for immediate Shipment Shop 1½ and Bevel Siding

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Dry Lumber for Prompt Shipment

Soft Elm	4/4"	to	12/4",	all	grades
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Hardwood Hearts, 4x4, 4x6, 5x5.

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52,000 ft. 2x4 and up to 14 Clear White Pine
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All thicknesses and grades in
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Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

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Dressing and matching in Transit

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As a going concern, a timber limit (freehold) on C.G.R. siding in Abitibi district, 15,000 acres, containing 100 million feet of lumber or 150,000 cords of pulpwood, spruce and jackpine suitable for ties; with one mill, capacity of 30,000 feet per day. Logging roads, 2 sets of camps and general outfit complete. Communicate with

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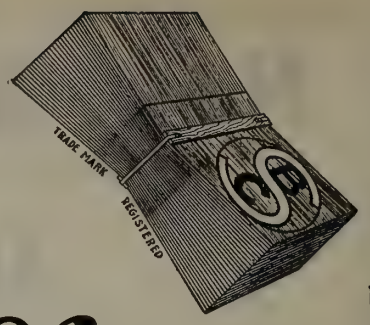

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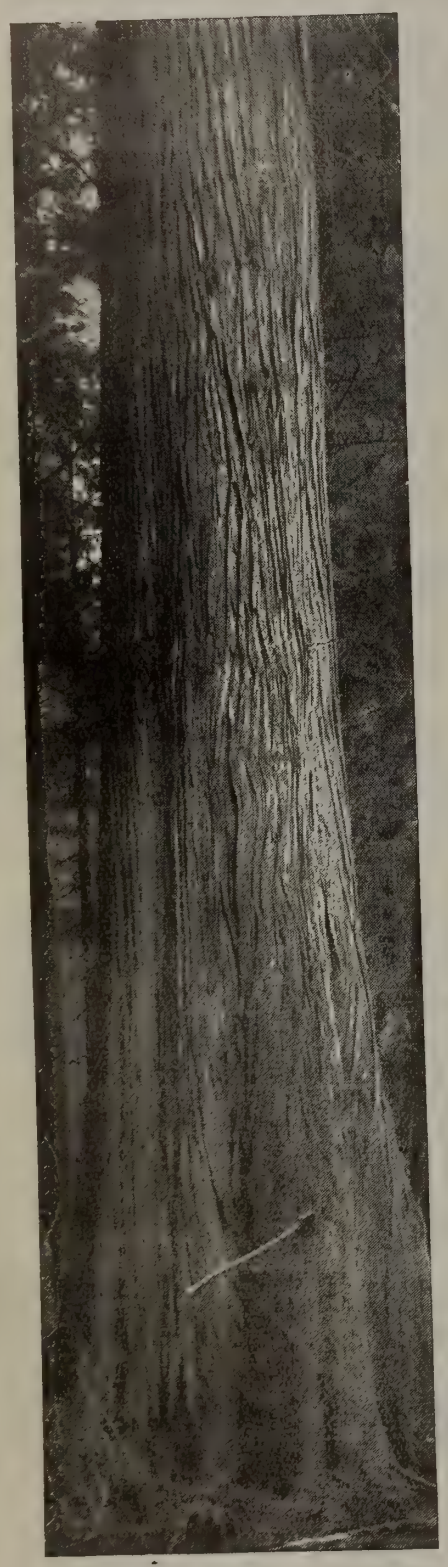

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shin gle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

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Perfection Shingles
in Canada

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3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
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Shull Lumber & Shingle Co. *Limited*
New Westminster B. C.
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RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

HEAPS & SONS, LTD.
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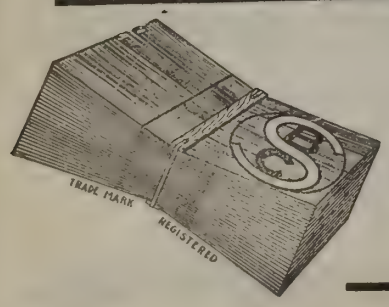

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Few cars 4ft. No. 1 White Pine Lath.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments

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General Produce and Lumbermen's Supplies

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of all
kinds.

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North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	8/16'	Mill Run	Strips	
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	"	"	"	Crating Stock
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 4	"	"	"	
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R. A. LONG BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
LUMBERMEN SINCE 1875

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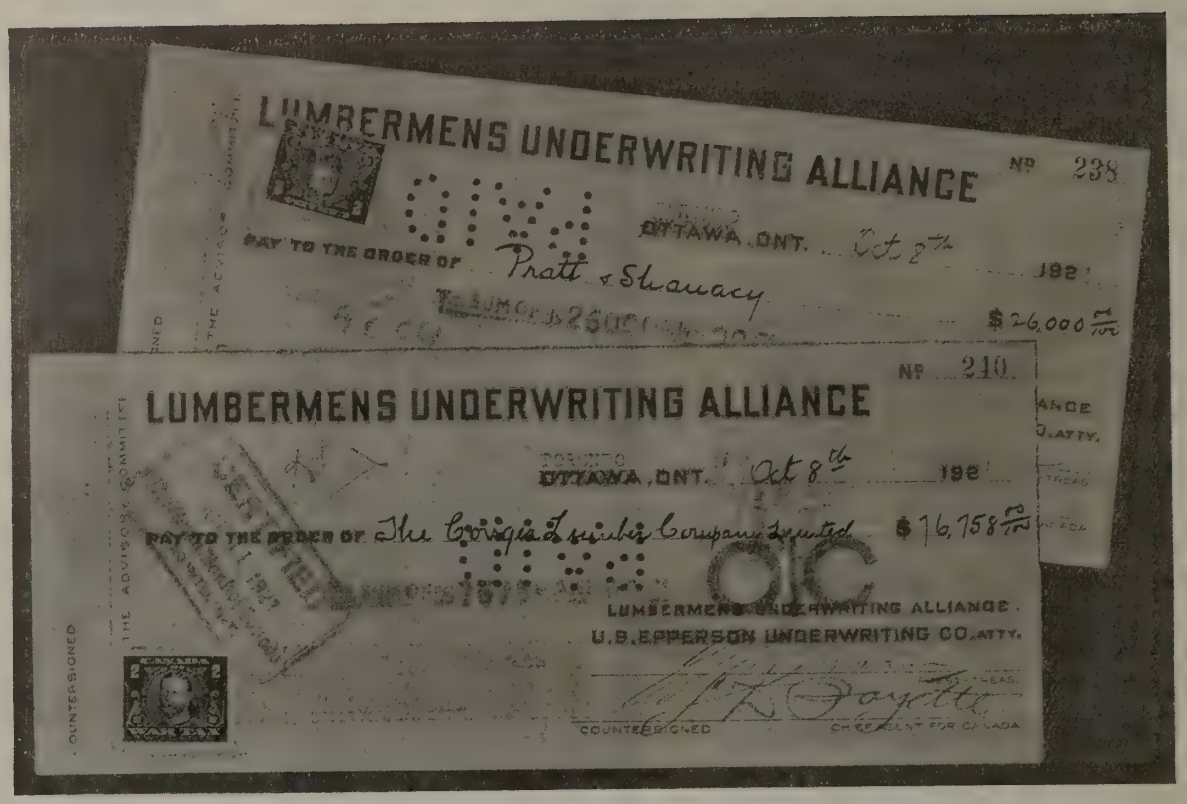

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WHOLESALERS IN

PINE, HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

MIDLAND, ONTARIO October 17th, 1921.

Messrs. The U. S. Epperson Underwriting Co.,
Insurance Building.
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:

Mr. T. Nottingham has to-day handed us your check for $26.000 in full settlement of our Insurance held in the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance and covering our stock at Parry Sound, destroyed by fire on September 21st.

We greatly appreciate your prompt adjustment and check in settlement of this loss.

This is our first venture in your line of Insurance and we are certainly pleased at the way you have handled our business from the start, and look forward with confidence to a future continuance of our very satisfactory connection with you and your organization.

Yours very truly,

PRATT & SHANACY

per. H. Shanacy

HB/L.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF PINE & HEMLOCK LUMBER, TIMBER & LATH.

MILLS AT PARRY SOUND, ONT

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622 CONFEDERATION LIFE CHAMBERS

Toronto, October 12th. 1921.

J. J. Lynn, Esq.,
Vice-Pres. & Treas.,
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Dear Sir:-

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 8th, inst. enclosing cheque for $76,758.00 in full payment of loss on our Saw Mill Plant and Lumber at Parry Sound, Ont., which occurred on September 21st., and we now enclose you duly executed receipts and cancelled policies.

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The Conger Lumber Company, Limited.

W. B. Maclean

President.

WM/GM

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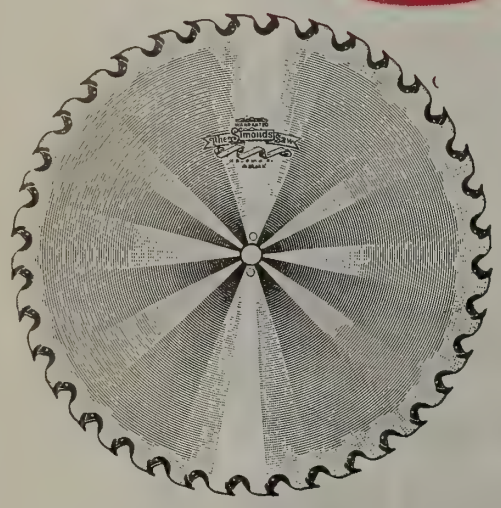

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TORONTO

MONTREAL SYDNEY, N.S. HAMILTON

Canada Lumberman

Founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN PUBLICATIONS, Limited

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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Vol. 41 Toronto, December 15, 1921 No. 24

The Lumber Outlook for the New Year

In the last two issues of the "Canada Lumberman" and also in the present edition, many special features and other departments, which have been eliminated during the past few months owing to the printers' strike, which, by the way, is still in progress, re-appear. These departments include the wholesale price list, index of advertisers, illustrated references, pulp and pulpwood and other sections.

In dropping these temporarily, it is interesting to note that more protests came from subscribers, both far and near, over the absence of the current market price list, than any other feature. They contended that it was a valuable guide in buying, and, while values might, on a rising or falling trade, vary considerably, still the publication of quotations was an index of the way the trend of affairs was shaping.

True, there has been during the past few months considerable price-cutting, and it is always difficult to dispose of merchandise on a falling market, but conditions have now changed. The outlook is more optimistic, a feeling of greater confidence prevails. The business horizon is clearer to-day than it has been for a long while. Men are looking forward instead of backward, and are speaking in hopeful terms of what they think will be a steady, stabilized business during 1922 instead of the stagnation and uncertainty of 1921 and the runaway, speculative and artificial characteristics which were outstanding features of the spring of 1920.

It is now believed that prices have struck bottom and, while this prediction has been made on other occasions, there is one thing noticeable: Sellers are holding out more firmly for what they believe to be a fair figure, blocks of stocks are being purchased and the market is not at the command of buyers to the extent that it was during the past few months. While on some woods there may not have been any great advance, there is not that disposition to cut prices for the sake of getting an order and crowding out the other fellow, which practice always plays havoc with any business.

The economic advice has been proffered that a good time to buy is on a rising market, and it would seem that this declaration should apply with particular force and effect at the present junction. One retail lumberman, who has been a keen student of market conditions during the past few years, said recently his maxim had always been that "fall buying was good buying" and only once in the last decade had this advice been misleading. When a prediction comes true nine times out of ten, it would seem to be a sane course to follow.

There have been many things to hamper the lumber industry during the past year in the way of heavy freight rates, industrial inactivity, collapse of house-building in the smaller centres of population, rural dissatisfaction owing to the low prices prevailing on farm products, and other contributing agencies. All of these have not yet passed, but the current is now running in the other direction. There is a belief that, while there may be some ebb and flow for a few months, yet still the tide of prosperity is rising higher after the low levels that have prevailed during 1921.

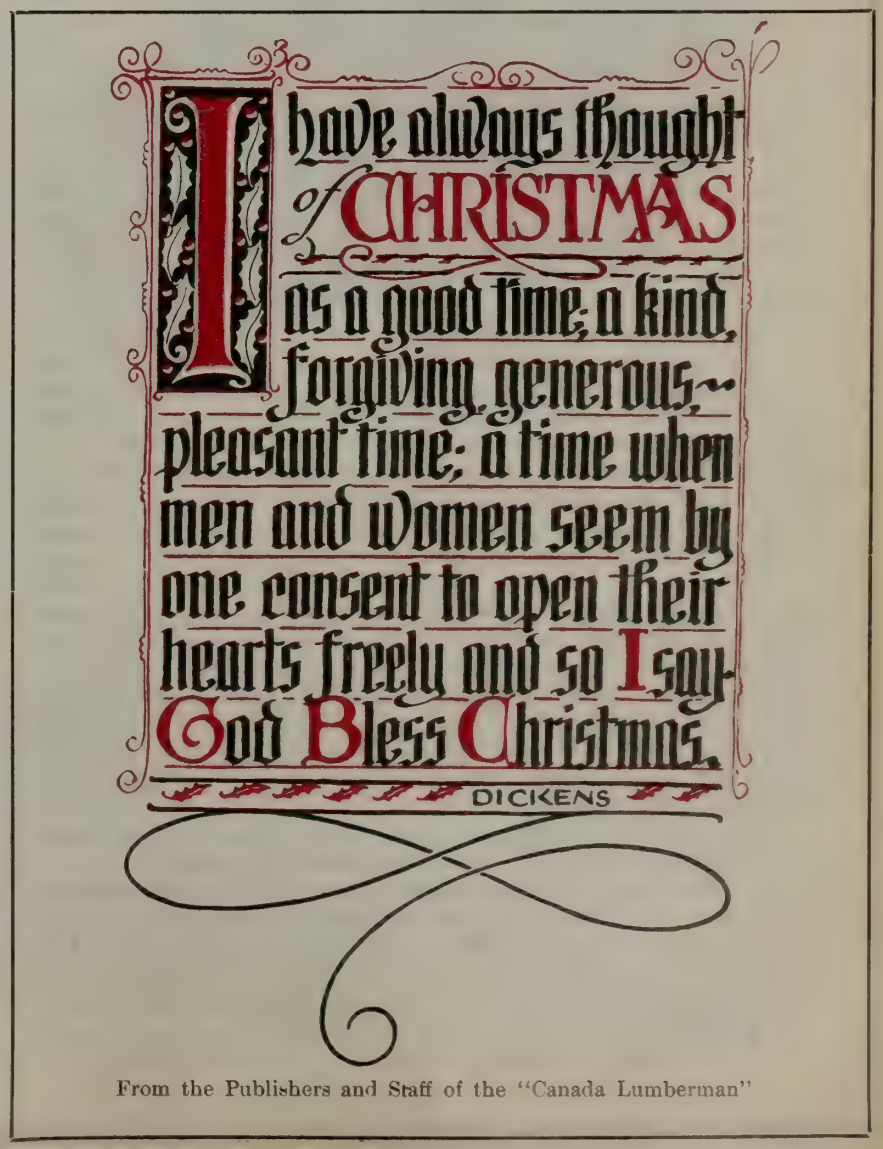
Deflation in the lumber market has been brought about on a more radical scale than in many other commodities and at the prices realized to-day the cost of production is in some cases not covered. Most lumbermen have taken their loss on the stock they had on hand in a sportsman-like spirit. They have not been welchers, but have maintained a cheerful disposition through what has been for a long period a seemingly discouraging outlook with no rift in the lute.

The aspect of affairs has now changed and demand is springing up in many new and unexpected quarters. Home building is progressing well in all the larger centres, and while no one expects that 1922 is going to be a record year, there is a belief existent that the period of irregular shifting and lack of definiteness has passed. Seasonal improvements will continue and the indications are that industrial activity will further increase within the next few months in preparation for the volume of trade which it is expected will develop after the turn of the year.

It is predicted by those, who analyze the situation, that commodities will average higher, particularly in the agricultural group, and if this is so, a better feeling will prevail throughout the country, and will ultimately result in the expansion of farm-buying power. There can be no permanent prosperity in the cities alone. The whole country must benefit. Good times in both urban and suburban areas are reciprocal. Building should be particularly active and this means the furnishing of many new homes, the activity of furniture factories, piano, gramophone, cabinet and other industries in the woodworking line.

In summing up the situation, it may be stated that a discerning retailer remarked the other day that business was rapidly expanding and the only thing that would stop a building boom next year would be a runaway lumber market. The great need of industrial conditions is a stabilizing influence avoiding rashness on the one hand and fear on the other, or, in other words, eschewing speculation and overcoming stagnation.

There is a happy medium through which the trade may proceed, but if another boom or auction campaign sets in, it will only result in a greater reaction than has been felt throughout the past year. No one wants to see the market suffer a relapse, and a healthy wholesome state, consistent with development and expansion, is the desideratum and the one thing that will carry the forest products output along on a sane, steady basis.


I have always thought of CHRISTMAS as a good time; a kind, forgiving, generous, pleasant time; a time when men and women seem by one consent to open their hearts freely and so I say God Bless Christmas.
DICKENS

From the Publishers and Staff of the "Canada Lumberman"

How Frank Seely Sold His Season's Cut

BY CHARLES J. BROOKS

THE mill at Seelyville, New Brunswick, operated by the John Seely Lumber Co., was closing down. The spiteful shriek of the trimmers and the mournful whine of the edger mingled, in a diminishing volume of sound, with the hoarse bellow of the six o'clock whistle. The season's sawing was completed; this was shut-down till next spring.

With good-natured bantering, the mill crew filed into the office to be paid off. As they received their wages, they gradually disappeared in the direction of their homes, and a solemn stillness drew in about the place which, only a few moments before had been the scene of fevered activity. It was the twilight of a late October evening—it seemed as though a friend had died.

Within the office still remained signs of life. Old John Seely paced the floor, hands crossed behind his back. He was a man well along in years, square of jaw, and with sterling honesty perfectly legible on his now worried face. His son, Frank, was lighting the big oil lamp which hung from the ceiling in the centre of the office. Frank was a chip off the old block. With grey eyes and dark curly hair, he resembled his father very closely, lacking only the greater earnestness and dignity of the latter.

"Looks as though we're up against it, Dad," Frank remarked as he carefully extinguished a match.

"There doesn't seem to be any way out, for a fact, now that the bank has turned us down flat," replied Old John.

"Still, we can't lie down on the job, the way things are. We've got to sell that stock or raise money on it somehow."

"Yes," said Frank, "they're over there on my desk; totals pretty close to eight million."

"Wouldn't be so bad if only ourselves were concerned," resumed the old man. "In the forty years I've been in business it's the first time I've got caught this way—season's sawing done, and no stock sold. The worst year I've ever seen."

It had been a disastrous year in the lumber industry of New Brunswick. Demand had disappeared and stocks were going begging all over the country.

Frank was watching his father's care-lined face affectionately, and noted with deep concern that business worries were having their effect. Though sixty-five years of age, Old John was a rugged old-timer, with, as he often expressed it, "a kick left in the old man yet." But these last few weeks he had aged considerably. The white halo that, resting upon his ears, formed the base for the dome of his bald head, seemed whiter. His carriage was not quite so erect.

Frank, himself, was inclined to dismiss business worries with a shrug of his shoulders. In the full strength of young manhood, though the present were gloomy enough, there was always the brighter day just ahead; and though he had inherited from his father those sterling traits of character which had made John Seely's name a symbol for honesty and straightforward dealing, he had not yet been called upon to assume that full responsibility which, alone, brings character to its mature development.

So, speaking in an endeavor to console the old gentleman in the difficult situation which they faced, he said:

"After all, over half of the stock belongs to the farmers up the river. When you told them last spring that the state of the lumber market did not warrant you buying their logs as usual, they all agreed among themselves to put them in to the mill and have them cut into lumber, taking their chance on a recovery of the market. We've tied up considerable of our own money in sawing their logs. So why worry? We will be able to pull through till spring and the others will simply have to wait for payment till things pick up."

Looking sharply at his son, and understanding that he had spoken out of concern for him, Old John gravely shook his head.

"I know you don't like to see the old man worrying, Frank, but we've got to remember that all these people are looking to us. They believe in us, and we've never failed them yet. They've named the village after the old man, and, well—it's up to us.

"They all need their money," he continued, "what with poor crops and poor prices, and if we can't make a raise it's

"Frank himself was at this Christmas time inclined to dismiss business worries with a smile"

going to be a mighty poor Christmas along the river. Why, even the kids coming from school look at those lumber piles as though they knew their Christmas turkey and plum-pudding and candy and toys were locked up there. 'Tisn't so long since you were a kid yourself, you know how they feel."

Frank had been busy putting away the books and locking up for the night. His father's earnestness impressed him, and

as though he had caught a reflection of the same spirit, he announced, "Well, don't worry, father, I'll catch the early train for St. John in the morning and have another whirl at the wholesalers. Our hard luck can't last forever; and, in the meantime, mother'll be wondering if we're coming home to supper."

"That's the idea," exclaimed his father, "there's still nearly two months till Christmas, and I'd sure hate to disappoint those youngsters."

Bright and early next morning Frank was on his way to St. John, the metropolis of New Brunswick. During the short ride on the train he turned over the situation in his mind. He had, already, called on the wholesale trade in the city several times and had received little encouragement. Lumber was a drug on the market. The United States was taking practically nothing. Trade with the Old Country and with the West Indies was negligible. The city itself was overloaded with the cuts of the big mills at Indiantown and the Reversible Falls; in fact, as he remarked to himself, "the situation was absolutely punk."

Arriving at the station, he walked up Mill and Dock streets to Market Square where the wholesale offices were located. Going from office to office, he gathered the impression that, while there was a better feeling abroad, there was not yet sufficient confidence in the situation to prompt the wholesale trade to make heavy purchases. The general feeling seemed to be that, after the Dominion election, which was to be held early in December, things would be better. Everyone appeared to be sitting up and taking notice, but, when noon arrived, he had not succeeded in even "coming close" to an order.

Sitting at the window of one of St. John's leading hotels facing King St., after lunch, watching the noon-day crowds marching briskly up and down the hill, he overheard a gentleman—evidently a commercial traveller, saying to his friend:

"Yes, things are certainly picking up in Ontario. Business is better in Toronto than it has been all this year, in fact, all of Western Ontario is coming to life."

"Anything doing in the building line?" asked the other. "You know I'm in builders' hardware and where they build the houses is where I want to be."

"Yes, things are going good," was the reply. "A Toronto lumber dealer told me he was shipping in a lot of spruce from down here in New Brunswick."

Without waiting to hear the sequel of the conversation Frank was up and doing. His first afternoon call was at the freight office, where he secured a lumber tariff. Next he dropped in at a book-store and purchased copies of several trade papers published in Toronto. With these tucked under his arm he returned to his room at the hotel, and settled down to do some figuring.

While he was aware that prices published in trade papers are not always absolutely reliable, he knew that they gave a fair idea of values, and, by comparisons, he soon convinced himself that providing he could find a buyer in Toronto, he should realize a price which would enable the John Seely Lumber Co. to liquidate with a fair margin of profit.

'Phoning the desk he was informed by the clerk in charge that the Montreal train left at six in the evening; and, after wiring his father,—

"Off to Toronto tonight. Don't worry."

Frank crossed the street to the railway office to "reserve a bunk" to Montreal.

At Montreal there were several hours between trains, during which time Frank called on a few of the wholesale firms whose advertising he had seen in the trade papers. These were, if anything, less hopeful than had been the case in St. John. The supply of spruce lumber particularly far exceeded the demand. No one was buying, except in very small quantities for immediate requirements.

Mr. Goodman, of Jones & Goodman, who had, last year, bought some of the John Seely Lumber Co.'s stock through a firm of St. John wholesalers, for shipment overseas, greeted Frank very cordially.

When advised of his mission, however, he slowly shook his head,—

"Can't give you much encouragement, Mr. Seely," he remarked. "Toronto is, of course, your best chance, but I was over there last week and found practically nothing doing."

"I can't afford to lose heart," returned Frank visibly disappointed at this information, "a good deal depends on the sale of this stock, and I must not overlook any chance."

"Tell you what you do," continued Goodman, his penetrating gaze on the young man's face, "when you get to Toronto, see Mr. Harvey of Smith Bros. & Harvey. They're good people, the best in the business, and if there's anything at all doing they'll know of it. We do a lot of business with them. Tell Mr. Harvey I sent you along; and don't lose heart, something always turns up. Come and see me on your way back, something may break any day."

"By Jove! I believe you have struck something!" exclaimed Harvey

"I feel very grateful for your advice, Mr. Goodman," said Frank, much cheered by his kindly reception, "it just came when I needed a friendly word. I will certainly see Mr. Harvey and hope to see you, also, on my return from Toronto."

Bidding his new friend "good-bye," he returned to the hotel for dinner, and to await the leaving of the night train.

Just as Frank left Mr. Goodman's office, one of that gentleman's partners came in. He had passed Frank in the hall and was much struck by his clean-cut appearance.

"Who's the youngster who just left, George?" he queried.

"That's young Seely," replied Goodman, "son of Old John. Runs a sawmill at Seelyville, New Brunswick, about twenty miles up river from St. John. Remember that spruce we bought from Watson & Sinclair a year or more ago for export? That was their stock."

"Yes, I remember," returned Mr. Jones, "they certainly turn out good stuff."

"He's got a block of about eight million there now," resumed Goodman. "Pretty anxious to move it. He's going to

Toronto where I told him to see Harvey. If there's anything doing at all he'll know about it."

"Yes, Harvey's a good scout," chimed in Mr. Jones, "but eight million is a lot of stock the way things are now. Still, you often see a youngster strike it lucky."

Goodman had been gazing, reflectively, into space, now as he roused himself to go on figuring an estimate that he had been working on, he rejoined reflectively,—

"That's so, and there's one likely looking lad, straight as a string, too, I'd bet money."

Duly next morning, Frank arrived at Toronto and located at the Queen Anne hotel. After breakfast he set out lightheartedly to see Mr. Harvey. As it was still early he decided to take a walk around and see the city, so, setting out briskly, he was soon in the old part of the town, built when "Muddy York" was a village clinging to the lake front.

The contrast between the magnificent office buildings which clustered around the corner of King and Yonge streets, and this sadly decayed section, was very noticeable. The morning air was sharp and bracing. After walking for a considerable distance without coming to the end of the old part of the town Frank turned back, and, finding it was well along towards noon, presented himself at the office of Smith Bros. & Harvey in the Lumber Exchange building. He was all in a glow as the result of his walk and felt fit for an interview with a king.

He handed his card to an alert office boy, asking to see Mr. Harvey. The lad disappeared in one of the inner offices, returning in a few moments to inform him,—

"Mr. Harvey says he's not in the market for any lumber, and regrets that he's engaged at present."

Notwithstanding the healthy glow of a few moments before, a chill started in the region of Frank's feet, and began to work itself upward. But—an inspiration—

"Would you mind telling Mr. Harvey that Mr. Goodman of Montreal sent me to see him?"

The boy turned to deliver the message, which had been overheard by Mr. Harvey as he emerged from his office, accompanied by a stenographer.

"Charlie Goodman sent you, eh?" he exclaimed as he came forward with hand outstretched "That's different. Come in."

He ushered Frank into his private office, closed the door and gave him a chair.

"Smoke?" he queried, offering a box of cigars.

"I prefer the pipe, thanks," replied Frank as he produced his briar.

They lit up, examining each other critically during the performance of the sacred rite.

Harvey was at once favorably disposed; he found Frank's clear, straight-forward gaze, his cleanness and wholesomeness, very attractive; and, besides, the lad had that peculiar smile and glint of the eye that is the universal sign of a "real fellow."

Frank, in his turn, saw in Mr. Harvey, a man not much older than himself, but—very evidently—a man who did things. He was drawn, at once, by the other's magnetic personality, and found himself, in their preliminary conversation, placed very much at his ease by this man, whom he readily saw to be "a prince of good fellows."

While Harvey impressed him as being an extremely busy man, he was not too busy to be courteous, and, before Frank had been closeted with him ten minutes, he could understand the affectionate tone which had come into Goodman's voice when speaking of him in Montreal.

"Now then," broke in Harvey, after a pause in their talk, "we're getting real chummy; what's on your mind?"

Frank related briefly the situation and his mission, concluding with a recital of his last talk with his father on the evening when the mill closed down.

Harvey scratched his ear reflectively.

"H-m-m-m. Things are pretty quiet, son. Let's see, it's the first of November. Eight million is quite a mouthful at this time of year. Still, it might be a good buy, at that. How does it run?"

"All spruce, fifths and better," replied Frank. "Widths four to twelve; about two-thirds two inch, balance one inch."

"How is it for manufacture? You know we're pretty hard nuts on sawing here in Ontario, and some stuff from down your way isn't any better than it ought to be in that respect."

"You don't need to worry about that," returned Frank. "Dad has been manufacturing lumber for forty years, and has the reputation of turning out the best stock in New Brunswick. You can easily verify that."

"What percentage of fifths?" continued Harvey.

"We'll guarantee not over ten per cent."

With further questions, Harvey familiarized himself with the stock, noted Frank's prices, which he agreed were fair. Then, glancing at his watch, "I'll have to talk it over with my partners.

Frank rose to go.

"Just gone twelve," said Harvey pressing a call button, "wait a moment."

"In answer to his ring there was a light tap at the door, and a young lady entered.

"Meet Miss Brown, Mr. Seely. Mr. Seely is from down New Brunswick way, Miss Brown," Harvey explained. "Take him out to lunch and bring him back here not later than two-thirty."

To Frank, who was feeling just a little self-conscious under the cool appraisal of the most charming girl it had ever been his good fortune to meet, Harvey said, "Miss Brown is the head of our Social Department. Run along now and enjoy yourselves."

Miss Brown took Frank to lunch at the Royal Edward. He found the young lady not only easy to look at, but easy to talk with, and, in a very short time, his initial feeling of embarrasment had disappeared; he was enjoying himself thoroughly.

Miss Brown told him of the firm's methods for making things agreeable for out of town visitors, and he agreed, that, if his present experience were a fair sample, the firm would, certainly, have created a very friendly feeling on the part of their out-of-town connections, which, while it undoubtedly cost them something in initial outlay, could not fail to pay heavy dividends in the long run.

This young lady had certainly the art of making a fellow feel comfortable, Frank realized, neither was she showing any inclination to talk shop, nor to lead the conversation into any channel that would suggest an ulterior motive.

"I suppose you haven't seen very much of Toronto yet, Mr. Seely," she remarked as they were sitting in the lounge after luncheon.

"No," Frank replied. "I went for a stroll out King St. this morning before going to your office, but I guess I must have struck the slum section. Looks pretty dilapidated out that way."

"Yes, the old section along the lake front is getting awfully shabby," she returned, "but you must see the Hill and Rosedale before you go." Then rising and drawing on her gloves, "Let's go for a walk up Yonge street and see the noon crowds."

Leaving the hotel they strolled leisurely up the street jostled a good deal by the swarms of down-town workers, taking their noon-day breathing spell. The office staffs, male and female from the big office buildings, were out in force, enjoying the bright sunshine and the crisp November air.

"Seems to be quite a crowd around," Frank remarked as they were caught in a jam of pedestrians at the corner of Queen street.

"Yes," Miss Brown replied, "there are more people on the street than usual; the day is so fine. Of course, too, there are a great many men out of work in Toronto, and that makes the crowds bigger. I'm afraid there's going to be a good deal of hardship this winter."

"I understand there was something in the way of "Unemployment Relief' last winter," Frank observed, "the same means may be adopted again."

"The civic authorities are working with the Provincial Government," explained Miss Brown. "They don't want to dole out charity to the men who are idle, again this winter. They have appointed a committee to go into the situation, with

the idea of seeing if some kind of work cannot be started to give employment. So far, they haven't arrived at any decision, and it doesn't look any too hopeful."

"Pity the authorities couldn't get together to tear down and rebuild that old slum section," suggested Frank. "That would furnish any amount of work; and give me a chance to sell my lumber, too," he added as an after-thought.

"Now there's an idea," laughed Miss Brown, "but I'm afraid those slums are sacred."

As it was now almost two o'clock, they returned to the office.

Mr. Harvey was still engaged with his partners, so Frank was shown into the same office where he had been in the morning to await his return. Miss Brown, promising to see him again before he left, had disappeared.

Turning over in his mind the events of the morning, as he filled his pipe, he reflected that, under the circumstances, with labor and material available in such abundance it would be a good thing for the City of Toronto, if, by some means that great shabby section could be reconstructed. He decided to mention it to Mr. Harvey.

Just then, Harvey came in, wearing a rather doleful expression.

"Sorry, Mr. Seely," said he, "but my partners don't feel like doing anything in connection with that spruce of yours. Things are picking up some, it's true, but what with the Federal election, and the widespread depression in all lines, they don't feel justified in taking on anything that we can't turn over right away. What's on your mind, anyhow?" he concluded noting the other's bottled-up expression.

"That old slum district," burst out Frank. "Can't we get that reconstructed? There's certainly lots of lumber available, and Miss Brown tells me that work is badly needed for the unemployed. Isn't there any way we could start something on that?"

"By Jove, I believe you've struck something, son," exclaimed Harvey. "We take that district a good deal for granted around here, but it certainly must look pretty ragged to strangers coming in here. Tell you what I'll do. I know the members of the Committee on Unemployment; I'll round them up and go after them. That would certainly solve their problem. You find Miss Brown and get out of here—come in tomorrow morning and we'll see what's doing."

Harvey was all on fire with the idea, and, playfully pushing Frank towards the door, he grabbed the desk 'phone and called for connection with the City Hall.

Frank found Miss Brown ready to take him in charge, and as the sky had become overcast, threatening rain, and a raw wind was beginning to make out-of-doors rather uncomfortable, they decided on going to see a picture show.

When the show was over it was raining.

"That's too bad," said Miss Brown regretfully, "I wanted to take you out to see Rosedale. Well it can't be helped. Come on, you're going home with me to supper; I phoned mother from the office."

"I was a stranger and ye took me in," quoted Frank, highly elated; for he felt sure that this girl's mother would be a real mother like unto his own. "If you don't mind," he continued, "I'd like to go around by the hotel, as I expect a letter from dad."

Frank's letter was waiting him at the hotel, and, reading between the lines, he could see that his father was more than a little anxious for his success. The letter went on to say that several of the neighbors had been enquiring if there was any chance of something being done with the lumber before Christmas, as money was very scarce. Enclosed was a note from his little niece, Dorothy, to the effect that Grand-dad had told her that Uncle Frank had gone to Ontario to help Santa Claus out of a snow-bank.

He showed both letters to his companion.

"Poor little kid," she said wistfully. "I certainly hope you are successful, Mr. Seely—Christmas means so much to the little ones."

Frank had already informed her fully of his mission and the result of his last talk with Mr. Harvey.

"I believe somehow," he said thoughtfully, "that Mr. Harvey will put this thing over."

"Let us hope so," Miss Brown replied. "If it can be done he will; but I'm afraid it will be difficult to get the owners of the property in line."

Arriving at Miss Brown's home Frank found that his estimate of her mother had fallen considerably short of the reality. Mrs. Brown was a white haired, motherly lady of that type which makes a home, really a home. Their evening meal together was attended by light-hearted, joyous conversation, which formed an ideal accompaniment to the perfectly cooked and served food.

"I hope you will be able to come and see us again before you leave the city, Mr. Seely," said the old lady as he rose to go.

"Thank you very much," replied Frank, "I shall be delighted if it is possible; of course, if I am fortunate enough to make a deal with Mr. Harvey to-morrow, I will have to return home at once."

When Frank presented himself at Mr. Harvey's office next morning, that hard-working gentleman greeted him, "You're late; take off your coat and get to work. Here, figure this out. With a grin, he shoved across his desk a pile of specifications.

"We've got something started, Seely," he exclaimed, "but we've got to talk in figures to those birds at the City Hall. The Committee on Unemployment has men out seeing the owners of the property. Provincial government has agreed to help finance the deal, and it looks as though we had a fair chance to put it over. I've got to see the bunch again at noon, and we should know something definite before the day is out."

Bubbling over with enthusiasm Frank dug in, and soon his pencil was flying over the familiar combinations of figures. After two hours of concentrated work he leaned back in his chair, remarking—"Looks like about fifteen million feet."

"Thought it would run about that," said Harvey. "You're just through in time, I've got to be off; Miss Brown will look after you," he threw over his shoulder as he hustled out.

"This means a lot to you, doesn't it?" she said after he had replied absent-mindedly to a question whose purport had been to draw his attention away from the business in hand.

"It certainly does," he confided, "more, I think, than I realized before the critical stage arrived. I fully understand now how Dad feels about his responsibility to all our people at home."

Back at the office time dragged intolerably. Harvey had telephoned that he would not be back till late. Frank could feel himself aging during the long afternoon. All the details connected with the situation chased each other through his mind, as he paced the floor of Harvey's office and smoked, mainly matches. However, time passed as it will, and Harvey finally did arrive, flopping down into his chair and exhaling a long breath.

"Whew, that was some session—but we put it over. Shake, son," he enthused as he reached over the desk. They shook.

Details between Harvey and Frank were soon arranged. "Of course, everything is not cut and dried yet," he informed Frank. "A few of the property owners are out of town, but we've got far enough for you to wire your firm to start shipping. There'll be enough stuff required to keep the local fellows from putting up a holler at your getting such a big piece of the business. Go ahead and dictate your wire to one of the girls."

Frank, almost speechless with joy, went to the outer office and wired his father,—

"John Seely Lumber Co.,
Seelyville, N. B.
Closed deal with Smith Bros. & Harvey, Toronto.
Order all available cars. Mailing shipping instructions. Tell Dorothy Santa Claus rescued.
(Sgd.) Frank."

"Now," said Harvey as Frank returned to his desk, "I suppose you'll be grabbing the evening train for home?"

Frank smilingly shook his head.

"No?" queried Harvey.

"No," returned Frank. "You see I can't get my clearance from your Social Department in time."

Ontario Demands Greater Fire Protection

Agitation Started by Associated Boards of Trade for the Compulsory Burning of Slash, Extensive Reforestration Scheme and Other Work

At a recent meeting of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, held at Iroquois Falls, Ont., considerable business was transacted, and a lively discussion took place in the matter of forest fire protection, reforestation, burning of slash, etc.

H. G. Schanche, of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., reported on fire protection that the Advisory Committee were working in close touch with the Government, and said that three things were necessary—more money, more authority for the district chiefs and more educational work among the settlers.

Mr. McInnes said he had talked the matter over with Premier Drury, who had promised to take up the whole question of forestation at an early date. He felt that the first thing that should be done in connection with this important matter was to have a big convention of lumbermen, sawmill operators, pulp and paper men, etc., to get ideas. A less dangerous way of handling the slash would have to be planned and enforced. He understood the government would increase the restrictions on the operators.

Want District for Reforestation

It was urged by Haileybury representatives that the Ontario government should set aside a district for reforestation. Fire prevention and conservation were the big things of the moment. The end of the lumber supply was in sight, and, unless immediate measures were taken to conserve what they have in the district and provide for regrowth, the great industry would fall into decay. The water supply also depended upon the forests, so that the guarding of them was very essential from that point of view as well.

Wesley McKnight, of Haileybury, gave a valuable report on fires, showing that in 1920 there were 1,280 fires, of which logging had caused 4.6, railways 23 per cent., campers 11.7 per cent., settlers 11 per cent., while lightning, miscellaneous and unknown causes contributed the balance.

Mr. Schanche impressed on the meeting the terrible enemy that forest fires was. 36 square miles of timber, running 6 cords to the acre, would run a 230-ton paper mill for a year. If a fire destroyed 36 square miles it meant a loss to the government of $11,000 in stumpage dues and a loss in the investment of $6,500,000.

Mr. McInnis pointed out that, according to the latest blue book, there were three fires of 36 square miles or more, which covered the district outlined by Mr. Schanche.

E. G. Poole, of Cochrane, said that the question was a big one and should not be settled too quickly or without much thought. As for himself he was not sure whether an acre of cleared land was worth more to the province than an acre of spruce. The settler took a different view from the pulp and paper men.

P. A. Cobbold remarked that nature alone did not reforest in the way it was best for the country, and that after a fire it was chiefly birch and poplar which grew up and not spruce or coniferous trees.

A resolution was adopted regarding a real Northern Ontario exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. It is proposed to have a separate building for Northern Ontario and all the northern exhibits gathered in it, including the products of the forests, mines, agriculture, etc.

Working Out of Timber Problem.

An interesting report on fire protection was presented to the Boards of Trade by Wesley McKnight of Haileybury. The average force employed in connection with the forest protection during the season of 1920 was 1209 men. The outstanding feature of forest administration in Ontario, as well as in all eastern Canada, is the inability to control the losses from forest fires. Mr. McKnight stated the successful working out of the problem will result in timber growth on the bulk of cut-over lands. It is true that growth will not be as satisfactory as they would like, but any kind of crop is better than barren land.

The area lumbered over formed the setting for the bulk of the fires, being 65.5% of the total burned area. During the past four seasons nearly 1,000,000 acres, equal to about 40 townships, were burned, and the existing young trees killed. When it is considered that this high percentage is because of sloth, and that this is the land upon which we are depending for our next crop of timber to furnish revenue, one immediately considers the importance of dealing with the problem of slash disposal. Permits were issued in 123 townships. In all, 6,154 permits to burn 22,767 acres were issued in 1920, as compared with 6,635 in 1919.

In connections with Forest Pathology, Dr. J. H. Faull presented a full report for 1920 dealing with all the diseases of blight, rot, etc. Experiments are now being conducted in the Temagami Reserve with a view to remedying what is considered a serious matter in connection with balsam, pulpwood and jackpine forest.

The Slash Should Be Burned

The department has not given figures of the cost of reforestation in large areas, but remembering the large areas burned over each year notwithstanding the large sums of money expended in fire protection, and remembering again the rapid growth of young trees as shown in the statistics, it would seem good business on the part of the Government to spend the half million dollars now expended in fire protection in reforesting the 65 per cent. burnt over by logging operations rather than in granting permits to the settlers who are responsible for only 11 per cent. of the fire losses as presented. The department could easily duplicate the amount by making the railway responsible for their share, namely, 23.9 per cent., and would reduce the percentage due to logging operations by compelling the lumbermen to dispose of the debris created by them in the process of cutting and removing the timber, and a large effort should be made to ascertain the cause of the 40.5 per cent. classed as unknown, with a view to placing responsibility under this heading where it belongs.

A successful banquet was held in the evening, and an interesting and helpful address was delivered by E. J. Zavitz, chief forester of the province, who laid before the gathering the aims of the forestry branch and the difficulties it had to contend with.

More Stringent Cutting Regulations

President R. A. McInnis said the great potential wealth of the North lay in its mines, forest and agriculture. The problem of the saving of timber should be looked at in three ways, prevention of fires, increasing the yield and reforestation. He had it from Premier Drury that more stringent cutting rules were to be enforced, and intimated that the logging companies would have to cut down to the last four-foot log. Reforestation was not yet the question. Who was going to spend the money on replanting for the fires to come and wipe out the new growth of trees. Fires can be stopped by proper precautions just as they are in the mill. He had no criticism to make of the system of the provincial government regarding fires, but it lacked equipment and it lacked men. A fire destroying 36 square miles of timber caused the loss of over $10,000 to the government in stumpage dues, and takes over six and a half million dollars investment out of circulation, yet the government spend on this for fire protection only 2c an acre. The question arose would the government not be justified in spending more and giving more liberal remuneration in order to attract the right men for the work.

E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester, in the course of his remarks said there was great need of a stocktaking in regard to our forests, so all would know exactly what Ontario's resources are. Work on this had been started in the west by hydroplane and next year this district would be covered.

Along Lake Erie in the nursery there were eight million seedlings. These had been mainly used in holding of sand dunes and covering of cut-over lands. Reforestation in the North was difficult. No one would advocate planting out trees until the fire problem had been solved. It was planned to have demonstration areas to find trees suitable to all areas and this took a long time. It was not fair to compare Canada to Europe. In the latter fire hazard was small, in Canada great and different methods were therefore necessary.

There were three phases here:

Protection of the pulpwood areas. In this there would be little difficulty if the department could get the money to spend. As long as slash was left on the ground fires would occur.

Protection of towns and settlements by fire zones.

Protection of agricultural settlements. The bulk of opinion was in favor of the continuation of the fire permits system. The big thing was education, for the bulk of fires was due to negligence, and the great need was sufficient revenue to carry on the work efficiently and thoroughly.

General view of the plant of T. S. Woollings & Co., Connaught Station. Ont., showing the piling-out conveyors

Largest Shippers of Pulpwood in the North

T. S. Woollings & Co. Complete Modern New Cutting-up and Barking Plant at Connaught Station.—One of the Most Efficient Units Now Operating

That section of northern Ontario traversed by the T. & N. O. Railway, long recognized as one of the most fertile sources of pulpwood in the Dominion, is proving more and more every day that such is the case. Some of the largest pulp and paper mills in the country draw their full supply from this territory, and a large proportion of the wood finds its way across the borders to the United States. Probably one of the largest users of pulpwood from that section of the province is the Armstrong-Forest Company of Johnsonburg, Pa., as almost a complete train load every day is shipped from the T. & N. O. district across the line to them.

The largest shippers of pulpwood from northern Ontario to-day are the Thos. S. Woollings Company of Englehart, who employ in getting out this pulpwood all told nearly two thousand men, and in order to increase production at the minimum cost this company have recently built and equipped a complete, new, modern cutting-up and barking plant at Connaught Sation, Ont., on the line in from Porquois Junction to Timmins. The site selected covers about one hundred and sixty acres, about a mile west of Connaught Station on a branch of the Frederickhouse river, and is an ideal location for such a plant. The whole area is level, allowing of easy access for piling and for sidings into the yards, and the river takes a very convenient bend at this point, making an ideal booming ground for the logs.

The haul-up, which is of three strands, is almost two hundred feet long, and the logs, nearly all sixteen feet long, are brought up and discharged onto the slash table direct. Three sixty-inch saws cut up the logs here into four-foot lengths, which are then conveyed to two ten-foot diameter barking drums, each thirty feet long. From the drums the barked wood is conveyed to the piling grounds by cable conveyors and the main conveyor, when completed, will be some eighteen hundred feet long. The haul-up and slasher are driven independently by motors, as is each conveyor and each drum, making the whole plant a very flexible one, indeed. Electric power is generated by two slow-speed generator sets installed in the engine house, and these in turn are driven from a battery of four, seventy-two-inch boilers, sixteen feet long, arranged with Dutch oven settings.

The whole plant has been built on solid concrete foundations and the boiler house is of steel construction throughout, reducing the possibility of fire here to a minimum. Ample provision has also been made against fires by the installation of a large Goldie & McCulloch fire pump. Provision has been made in the boiler house for the installation of a fifth boiler to drive the small sawmill which the Woollings Company intend moving from its present site near the station, down alongside the barking plant, this season. When this plant is running to capacity some thirty to forty cords of barked pulpwood should be turned out every hour. Provision has also been made in the system of conveyors to allow for the installation of more drums, which will make this plant one of the most up-to-date as well as one of the most efficient barking or rossing plants in the country. Some sixty men are at present employed by the Woollings Company around this plant. The barked wood will all be shipped to the Armstrong-Forest Company at Johnsonburg, Pa.

The engineers on construction were Messrs. Sutcliffe & Neelands, New Liskeard, Ont., and the equipment, including power plant, outside of the motors and generator sets, was supplied by the William Hamilton Company of Peterborough, Ont. The electrical end of it consists principally of Canadian General Electric Company equipment. The drums were supplied by the Canadian Barking Drum Company.

The pulpwood log haul-up of the Woollings cutting-up and barking plant. Connaught Station, Ont.

A Hand Upon My Shoulder---And I Won

By CHAS. P. LUCAS

IT was the week before Christmas and as Chalmers Reddick, president of the Reddick Lumber & Woodworking Co., looked out of the window into the snow-covered streets, there was a glow in his heart that had not been there a year ago. He could not help contrasting his present position with that in which he had found himself then. The office, to all outward appearances, was the same, but inside there was ample evidence that it was not the same. Tucked away in the safe were certain books containing figures which helped to make the difference.

A year ago Chalmers Reddick had been ready to quit. To-night as he sat in the comfortable office waiting for his brother, his thoughts of a year ago kept recurring in his mind. He was not averse to contemplation in the light of altered conditions. First rising to throw some pine blocks in the stove, he re-seated himself in his tilting chair at his desk, and, swinging around to face the fire, he mentally turned the calendar back a year.

It all came back to him—how he sat in the office pondering over his two unsuccessful years, trying to operate a retail lumber yard, his bitterness toward his fellow townsmen when he recalled the way they had treated him. He had spent thirty-five years among them as boy and man, and had always had reason to believe that they did not dislike him, but it was apparent from the balance sheet he had just been studying that they did not permit their personal likes to influence them in placing orders for lumber. For some unknown reason the people of Kenton and the farmers of the surrounding district had not been generous to the Chalmers Reddick Lumber Co. with their business. Generous? No, far from it; in fact, they had been most conservative.

Chalmers Reddick would have dealt liberally with any man who could have told him why his lumber yard was slighted in this way. He had spent many sleepless nights turning the matter over in his mind, but had not been able to find the solution. There was something lacking in either himself or his business, which made the people that should have been his customers go eighteen miles to the larger town of Fredericksburg. Many times through the summer he had seen the Merton Lumber Company's large truck deliver lumber in Kenton. Jim Murdock, his own brother-in-law, had built two houses on Centre Ave., not a hundred yards from the Reddick Lumber Company's office, and Chalmers had the chagrin of seeing the Merton Company's truck deliver the materials for the job.

The farmers, many of them, even he had worked for as a lad, returned from Fredericksburg past his door with lumber in their wagons. Chalmers admitted to himself that what he should have done was to have gone out and frankly asked them why they passed him by, but he couldn't. He felt hurt, and he let them go their way.

It was no use. He felt that as a business man he was a failure. There was only one thing to do; he would get out before his annual deficits left him penniless, and buy a farm. He was born on a farm, and, while he felt his wife would not be jubilant at the prospect of living on a farm, he knew she would be ready to do her part when he explained his position. He hated to be a quitter, but he felt he had given the thing a fair trial and argued that there was no sense in trying to kick a stone wall.

Preparing to go all over the facts again for the hundredth time and last time to make certain he had considered every angle, he was brought sharply to his feet by the shrill whistle of an engine. He looked towards the clock, forgetting that during his heart-to-heart seance with himself it had grown quite dark and that the dull glow from the stove was the only light in the office. Quickly pulling out his watch and holding it where he could read it by the light from the dying embers, he learned that it was twenty-five minutes past eight and that the whistle he heard was the eight-thirty blowing for the crossing three-quarters of a mile away.

That whistle marked the turning point in the affairs of Chalmers Reddick. Had he but known it, the eight-thirty was bringing to Kenton his older brother, Allison, who had gone to the States some ten years ago. He had married and settled down there but his wife had died a few months previously and now he was returned to the old home for Christmas. Chalmers had promised his mother faithfully some days ago that he would meet Allison and drive him out to the old homestead on the farm where the fatted calf was killed and everything prepared for a big family reunion. Grabbing his overcoat he quickly turned the key in the lock and put on his coat as he walked rapidly the two blocks to the station.

The intervening week till Christmas and Christmas itself had passed. Chalmers Reddick had been kept busy during that period with the usual Yuletide festivities, which had been conducted on a more elaborate scale in their family circle than in former years on account of the return of the prodigal. Much of his time had also been taken up in driving Allison around the countryside that he might renew all his old friendships, so Chalmers had had little time to think of his own troubles. At times, though, when he was alone, the smile left his face as the state of affairs at the office crossed his mind.

The time was fast approaching when Allison had planned to depart. This afternoon he was visiting friends in the town to say good-bye, and Chalmers had taken the opportunity to run over to the office to clean out his desk and pack up his personal belongings. Approaching the office, he had felt his courage at the lowest ebb, but on going inside, a small measure of it had revived. Funny thing about courage, but, as a man lies in bed at home turning business problems over in his mind or wondering how he can extricate himself from some situation in which he finds himself, the difficulties seem insurmountable. Once he gets on the job in the morning, though, and comes face to face with the facts, he often finds a way out that he could not see at a distance. Terror departs in a large measure when one faces the facts.

Seating himself at his desk, Chalmers Reddick did not commence packing right away. He got out his ledger and his unpaid bills and also his bank book. A careful perusal of these

"He sat in the office pondering over his two unsuccessful years."

and an hour's figuring only brought him back to where he started. There was positively no hope of avoiding bankruptcy if he went on. Except a small balance which he might be able to save to pay down on a farm, he was down and out. The hard facts were there before him and there was nothing to do but pull down the blinds and make a fresh start at something else.

Chalmers was still sitting at his desk with his head in his hands and suspiciously close to tears, when the door opened and his brother, Allison, came in. Allison knew there was something lying heavily on his brother's mind as he had de-

tected his forced gaiety on several occasions. This afternoon he had seen Chalmers enter the office, and he decided that just as soon as he could get away from his friends he would follow him and try to learn the cause of his worry. He suspected that business had something to do with it. Chalmers looked up as he came in but did not try to hide the look of utter dejection on his face.

Without any preliminary sparring Allison enquired of his brother the reason for his despondency. Chalmers told him all, without reserve; how he had plugged along for two years trying to build up a business, spending money on advertising, limiting himself to a small profit, but to no avail. The townspeople wouldn't patronize him and that was all there was to it. He was finished, and now that his mind was made up, the sooner he got out of the place, the better. If he lingered, he was liable to tell the people what he thought of them.

Allison listened without comment until he was finished, and for some minutes afterwards. He hesitated to make the suggestion he had in his mind. He and Chalmers had not seen much of each other since they were boys and he did not know how the latter would receive his suggestion.

He decided to risk it. Putting a hand on his brother's shoulder, he said: "Chalmers, my boy, I have a plan. The more I see of this old town nestling in the valley here and as I go around and meet my old friends, the stronger grows my desire to stay here instead of going back to Boston. I never knew how homesick I was till I came home. I have no ties in the States now and Kenton looks good to me. Besides, the old folks are getting along in years and I kind of feel that I ought to stay. I've been thinking it over ever since I came back, but the thing that puzzled me was what I could find to do. Now, if you're agreeable, I'll put some money into this thing and we'll make it go. What you need here is a planing mill to go along with your lumber yard."

"The thing that has impressed me most about this town since I came back is the difference in the houses and in the scale of living of the people. Why, the old frame houses that used to be here are nearly all gone. All of the people I used to know are living in new houses. And I think the reason you haven't been getting the business is because people had to go to Fredericksburg to get all their millwork, and naturally they bought their lumber there too. If we had a shop here so we could give them anything they want, they wouldn't have to go to Fredericksburg for anything, and I kind of think they'd like the idea. We'll try it out, anyway, if you say the word. I was foreman in a woodworking shop down in Boston for five years, and I can look after the shop if you run the office. We'll form a new company and call it the Reddick Lumber and Woodworking Co. You can be president and I'll be vice-president."

That train whistle that heralded the return of his brother was, without doubt, the turning point for Chalmers Reddick. As he said to me long afterward, "With my brother's hand on my shoulder, I won. If he hadn't come back home, I'd have been working on a farm, and, perhaps, I would not have been contented."

The Reddick Lumber & Woodworking Co. was organized early this year. They built a planing mill which they equipped with a swing saw, trim saw with mortising attachment, moulder, planer, tenoner, sash and door clamp, arm sander and band saw. They would add other machines as they became necessary.

The planing will was a success from the start. Undoubtedly it was the solution Chalmers had been looking for. The brothers were congratulated by a number of the leading men of Kenton and were conducting the business only a short time when it was evident that the townspeople were behind them with both shoulders. It had even got noised abroad that they were operating a woodworking plant and a few months after they got started they received a letter from the government asking them to tender on the woodwork for a new post office to be built in Kenton.

The town is the centre of a prosperous farming district and several of the banks had been looking favorably towards the place as a suitable location for a branch. The walls of the new post office were barely up to the first storey when two of the banks purchased sites. Both were anxious to make a favorable impression locally so the contracts for the buildings were let to Kenton men and the Reddick Lumber & Woodworking Co. secured the contracts for all of the woodwork and lumber.

Life for Chalmers Reddick took on a different hue. He had seen the Merton Lumber Company's truck in town twice only during the whole summer. The farmers no longer drove by flaunting Fredericksburg-bought lumber in full view of his office window. They went to the "Reddick boys"

That they will continue to be drawn, Chalmers and Allison Reddick plan some new features which they propose to introduce into their business as soon as they can consistently make additional expenditures. They have set their heart on fitting up a display room where they can show customers samples of the work they make in the factory. They realize that it is much easier to sell woodwork if you can show it to a prospective customer made up as it will appear in his house. They

"We'll form a new company. You can be President and I can be Vice-president."

plan to build an addition to the office to give them space required for a show-room.

In one part of the show-room they will have a draughting table for the preparation of plans. In a town where no architect is available to supply plans the "Reddick boys" consider this an absolutely essential department in a modern woodworking plant catering to the building trade. Allison, who understands plans and drawings, has been doing some of this work right from the start, but he has been handicapped in not having a suitable draughting room. It has also been a difficult matter for him to find the necessary time. Later he proposes to have a young man do the draughting and he will only supervise the job and give advice where necessary.

Allison has charge of the factory and yard and Chalmers gives his undivided time to the office and to mixing with the townspeople and farmers and associating with builders. In this way he is in close touch with public thought and new developments.

The Passing of Sir Douglas Cameron

The late Sir Douglas Cameron, Vancouver, B.C.

Sir Douglas Cameron, former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and a widely known Canadian lumberman, died recently in the Toronto General Hospital after a brief illness.

Sir Douglas Cameron had of late years been residing in Vancouver, but his extensive business interests took him all over the Dominion. On a recent arrival in Toronto he was taken ill and an operation performed for mastoid. A complication of pneumonia set in and Sir Douglas succumbed from the combined effects. He was born in Prescott County, Ont., in 1854 and was educated at the high school at Vankleek Hill. He followed farming in Ontario for a few years and in 1880 went to Winnipeg and started in the lumber business in 1883 under the name of Cameron & Co.

His business underwent several name changes until about 1892, when it emerged as the Rat Portage Lumber Co., of which he remained President until his death. Sir Douglas was also President of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., and identified with numerous other business enterprises. His timber holdings in British Columbia were very large.

In 1902 he was elected to the Ontario Legislature for Fort William and Lake of the Woods, but was defeated in 1905 and 1908. In 1908 he was unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons. He was Councillor, and subsequently Mayor of Rat Portage. He was appointed K.C.M.G. December 31, 1913, and Honorary Lieut.-Col. 79th Highlanders in 1910. Besides his widow, two sons and one daughter survive.

Sir Douglas always took a warm interest in the affairs of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and was for many years a member of the executive.

Canal Towing Charges Too High

A question of interest particularly to lumber firms operating in the Ottawa Valley has been taken up with the Department of Marine. It relates to the towing charges for canal barges conveying lumber, and especially to the towing charges on the Lachine Canal, Montreal, which, it is complained, are excessive.

Water transportation is of great importance to manufacturers in the Ottawa Valley in connection with the domestic, U.K., and American markets. It is cheaper than by rail, which is obviously the main reason why it is so extensively used. In 1914-15, the charge for towing a barge from Lachine to Black's Bridge, on the Canal, was $5.00 each way; this has been increased to $15.00 each way. The charge for towing from Black's Bridge into Montreal Harbour in 1914-15 was $1.25 each way; it is now $5.00 each way. It follows that the charge for the round trip in 1914-15 was $12.50, as compared with a present rate of $40.00 per boat, an increase of over 200%.

It is admitted that there has been justification for a substantial increase, but, now that prices of labor and of commodities are lower, it is contended that the charges are far too high. The towing referred to is in the hands of the company, the officials of which, in reply to requests for a lower tariff, declare that no reduction can be made—in fact, state that one part of the work is unremunerative. Efforts have been made through the Department of Marine to secure a modification of the tariff, but so far, without success.

Taking into consideration the large amount of lumber sent by Ottawa Valley firms through the Lachine Canal, it will be seen that the total sum involved is worth consideration. We are informed that the transportation by barge to New York during the past season was only made possible by the low rates for carriage charged by the owners of the barges. These vessels, owned by New York men, come to Montreal and other Canadian ports generally with full cargoes; in order to avoid returning light, low charges have been accepted for lumber consigned to the American metropolis.

It may be pointed out that such heavy towing charges are of importance in view of the competition which Canadian lumber meets in the American and U. K. market. The charges have to be added to the price of the commodity, and this, after all, is the deciding factor in selling goods. The advantage of cheaper freight by barge, as compared with rail, is of no value if the saving is to be absorbed by excessive towing charges.

Another point has also to be considered. Manufacturers in the Ottawa Valley have to meet the competition of mills in other parts of Canada for American business. In doing this, they naturally desire to take advantage of the conditions which nature has placed at their disposal for shipping the lumber, say, to New York. If, however, the towing charges for water transportation are excessive, it will be impossible to sell against manufacturers in the Lower Provinces, with their cheap water freights. This is, of course, a purely domestic matter, but is of interest as far as it affects internal competition for foreign business.

The increase in the towing charges referred to appear to be excessive, having regard to the general decline in values, and are not calculated to promote the extension of the lumber trade, particularly the export section. Perhaps a little more pressure on the Department of Marine would wake up the officials to a realization that Canadian trade is being handicapped by such charges as this on the Lachine Canal, which, we are informed, are only examples of the more or less stiff advances made in towing rates from Ottawa to New York. It may be that the Lachine Canal is an exceptional case in regard to the high percentage of increase, but it serves to show how charges of this character can be piled up and how difficult it is to secure reductions.

Empire Movement in Forestry Matters

In our last issue, reference was made to the steps being taken by the British Government to restore the forests depleted by the necessities of the war and to the afforestation programme of the Forestry Commission, of which Lord Lovat is the head. There are, however, two points which deserve further notice and which should interest the Canadian lumber trade in view of the large amount of Canadian lumber sold to the Old Country.

The immense value of the British market is indicated by the fact that the wood imports from all countries for the five years, 1909-1913, averaged 34,314,000 £ sterling, while in 1920 the value was 120,326,000 £ sterling.

The object of the Government programme is to make Great Britain as nearly as possible self-supporting from a forestry point of view, but having regard to the large amount of lumber annually required, it is doubtful if this can be accomplished. There is a movement, however, to secure as much lumber as possible from the British Empire, and this has taken the form of the British Empire Forestry Association, which has for its objects, the promotion of a constructive forest policy for all parts of the Empire and the federation of all voluntary associations and individuals interested in the Empire's timber resources. This is a matter which should appeal to Canadian manufacturers and exporters.

The British Government propose to spend large sums in carrying out its programme, which includes the afforestation of 150,000 acres of new lands by direct action of the State. Other methods are—to give assistance to private owners or local authorities for the afforestation and re-afforestation of 110,000 acres; the purchase of hardwood areas; facilities for forestry education; and the encouragement of forest industries. A very satisfactory commencement has been made and a large amount of land secured and planted. It is also proposed to make an exhaustive survey of the timber resources of Great Britain.

The other point to be noticed relates to the financial arrangements in order to secure a continuous policy. A sum of £3,500,000 has been granted for the purpose of the Commission, this sum being intended to cover a ten year period. The Commission, while favoring this ten-year block grant period, suggest that Parliament shall also systematically review progress at the middle of each recurring period, and simultaneously make provision for a further ten-year programme, which in turn would be reviewed and extended after an interval of five years.

New Hybrid in the Conifer Family

Prof. R. B. Thompson, of the University of Toronto, made a trip to the west coast during the past summer for the purpose of securing special material of British Columbia conifers for research work.

While he was there he made the accidental discovery, near Simpson's Pass, of a natural hybrid between the balsam and the spruce, a generic cross hitherto unrecorded in conifers.

"This," he says, "not only opens up the problem of breeding new coniferous trees, but suggests that certain intergrading forms, such as those between the Canada and Engelmann's spruce, may be the result of intercrossing, especially as those forms occur where the ranges of the two species overlap.

Quebec Timber Men are Hoping for Good Year

Believe that Trade Revival is on the Way and European Demand May Reach Pretty Fair Proportions After All—The Situation Abroad

A canvass of the Quebec interests of the Quebec lumber interests and a careful perusal of the reports received from the United Kingdom advices does not warrant a prognostication of an optimistic nature in regard to the export of lumber to the European markets in the earlier months of 1922, at least. After a careful study of the situation by the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" the outcome of many interviews with the principal limit holders and exporters of Quebec, as well as talks with economists from European countries who have their ears constantly to the ground, and hands on the pulse of the business conditions of the United Kingdom and other European countries, it would be unjust to prophesy a change in conditions that would not be confirmed by future activity.

Nevertheless there is a feeling of hope, that with the termination of the Washington Conference, in results that will instil a new confidence in the hearts of nations, their people and many powers, a change will take place that will be sudden, that will lead to a rapid recovery of the world's business and industrial interests. No nation will be in advance of Great Britain in this respect, and then with a reaction in construction and commercial activities, the Canadian lumber export trade with the United Kingdom will come into its own again. There are indications that a demand for wood from Canada will be considerably augmented in comparison to the last few years, but it would be unwise to make a prediction of optimism in the sense of coleur de rase which might not materialize.

Great Hopes For Trade Renewal

In the meantime, there are great hopes for a renewal of activities concerning the lumber trade in both the Canadian and United States markets, which will compensate for lack of demand from the United Kingdom for the present, and for many months to come, though quite a few astute Canadian lumbermen, including Quebec captains of that industry, feel assured that the year 1922 will not pass without giving signs of a material improvement in the Canadian lumber export trade.

Mr. Gerard Power, president of W. & J. Sharples, and president of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association, is one of the Quebec lumbermen whose opinion carries much weight. When interviewed, he was reluctant to express his views. He said there were no signs in the United Kingdom of late to warrant a spirit of optimism, and, therefore, would not like to be quoted as venturing on an opinion. At the same time, he referred to the huge quantity of Canadian wood which had been purchased by the British Government during the war, and said there were approximately 80,000,000 feet remaining to be disposed of, and would first have to disappear before the purchasers would return to the Canadian market to obtain stock to any large extent. Mr. Power is more optimistic of the American market, though he said there was a slight depreciation in November due to speculation.

His attention being called to invasion of the American market by Swedish wood, he said this was only temporary liquidation by the Swedes to raise money to keep their mills going and of little moment. He quoted from the Lumber Department of Commerce in the United States which, in an official statement given out, said the American interests had no cause for concern as the shipments merely represented abnormal financial and market conditions in Sweden and not an attempt to gain a foothold in the United States markets.

Little Fear of Swedish Competition

The Swedish mills have been for many months accumulating large stocks and do not see any prospect in the near future of disposing of them to the usual markets in Europe and overseas countries. In order to keep the mills running and to obtain necessary funds for operating expenses some Swedish mills have decided to sacrifice part of their surplus stock and are willing to selling it practically at any price in order to relieve the situation. Those fully conversant with the cost of production in Sweden estimate that if the Swedish shippers can dispose of the lumber in the New York market at a loss from 30 to 50 per cent., they may consider themselves fortunate. And at any rate there is no cause for anxiety, and as soon as the customary markets for Swedish lumber revive, this lumber will naturally follow the lines of least resistance, and is likely to disappear from the American market altogether.

The utterances of the Marquis of Curzon, Great Britain's Secretary of State for foreign affairs, in the speech he delivered in London on the 24th of November, does not carry much comfort for the extreme optimist to relish when speaking of conditions in the world brought on by the greatest war in the history of mankind, said in the course of his remarks that "it will take ten years to have the world get down to normal conditions." This is the crux of the whole situation, but economists the world over do not coincide with the view taken by the Marquis of Curzon.

To-day the world's business apparently has reached a dead centre. It may move forward from the present point by slow, painful and uncertain steps, with the result that the process of reconstruction will extend over many years. How long such movement would continue, it is impossible to forecast. No one was able to approximate the length of the most destructive war in history, and no one is wise enough to forecast how long the present condition of doubt and insecurity, with its inevitable suffering and social disturbances may last. Only by gaining the confidence of investors can the credit and capital necessary to insure normal business in the world be mobilized and used. Only the free exchange of commodities between the countries in a constantly increasing volume can bring normal life to the people they knew before the war.

To bring about these conditions, the United States must actively participate in the settlement of economic and financial difficulties confronting Europe. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in the early part of this past summer, appointed a committee to make a tour of Europe to study conditions, and, on the return of this special committee of investigation, the leading business men and government officials who comprised it, were interviewed and declared that in every European country visited, the expressed opinion was that neither western nor central Europe could be restored, which would promise hope and progress for the future without assistance from the United States. Every country expressed the desire of friendship and assistance from America, and the committee of investigation in their report says:—"We can participate in the commercial and industrial productivity on any reasonable and consistent terms, either by modification of the Versailles treaty to meet the policies of the United States or independently of the treaty."

The Threat of Renewed Clashes

The committee asserts that the chief obstacle at present to a return to normal business conditions throughout the world, is found in the armed conflicts now in progress, and the continued threat of renewed clashes. Business will not resume its forward movement, the committee has declared, until the menace of recurring warfare is removed. There is a heavy financial burden involved in continuing the arms of occupation, but the removal of this load depends on some effective plan for the maintenance of peace, on which the nations shall unite and present a solid front in demanding that Germany make good in the matter of reparation, that the United States should participate in the work of Reparation Commission now existing or to be created, which may deal with economic and financial questions, which affect the United States.

The report continues to point out that the United States is regarded as the most powerful country in the world, commercially and financially. In every country they visited and in almost every conference in which they participated irrespective of the occupation, official position or social status of the persons met, the opinion was expressed that neither western nor central Europe can be restored to a condition which promises hope and progress for the future without the assistance of the United States, possessing, as it does, great quantities of raw material and manufacturers which it wishes to exchange with other nations.

It is thought that after the Washington Conference is completed, it will be found that the United States will seriously take into consideration the recommendations made by the United States Chamber of Commerce investigating committee, which will result in a scheme to be laid before the nations of Europe with a view to assist in a settlement of vexed questions responsible for the prevailing menacing situation, and a get-together meeting to formulate plans that will mitigate the economic and financial conditions of Europe.

In the meantime there is no jurisdiction for pessimism in Canada. The bottom of her industrial troubles has been almost reached as was evidenced by the reaction in business activities during the last summer and the new life in construction commenced during the last three months with the prospects of brighter business and redoubled construction next summer in both the United States and Canada, which will to a large extent put vitality into the Canadian lumber trade.

Lumber King or Lumber Jack—Which?

BY WILLIAM A. WALKER

SNOW everywhere. It was in the air, the road and banked up against the underbrush along either side.

"But underneath the footing was good. Yes fair to middling footing—" despite the fact that there was at least a foot of feathery particles covering it, and—"the lights from the stopping place would soon shine out across the clearing at the end of the portage. Then supper and warmth, and sleep—"

More than half asleep as it was, the big man shook himself wide awake for he knew the danger of succumbing to the subtle suggestion of sleep while the temperature on this night ranged well below zero.

It had been a long day for him with no one to talk to and dreary, owing to the snow storm which had set in early in the afternoon. Hunger also added to his discomfort for no food had passed his lips during the eight hours he had been on the road.

Regretting the bad temper which had made him refuse the offer of a lunch from the camp cook that morning, big Jack MacGillvray pulled the woolen sash around his waist a little tighter and with quickened stride continued on his way.

With ample time at his disposal he had reviewed the circumstances which lead up to his leaving a fairly lucrative position with one of the biggest concerns on the river. He admitted to himself he might have been jealous of the new Bush Superintendent but then why should he be jealous of a man who knew less about bush operations than almost anyone else in camp. That was it. He wouldn't work under the direction of one who had to consult with his subordinates before making a move of any kind. And all the men knew he, Jack McGillvray, should have been put in charge of the work when Archie McNaughton had been caught under a falling tree and been so badly broken up he had to be sent down river for repairs. Hadn't he worked with all his energy wherever the Big Boss at Rainbow chose to place him, and hadn't the Big Boss been his father's oldest and best friend. Therefore, how was it he had been refused the promotion he felt he so richly deserved.

It didn't matter that the new Superintendent happened to be a nephew to the President of the Rainbow River Lumber Company; he was absolutely incompetent and being, or trying to be, a good fellow with the men, didn't offset this matter of incompetency. A man to retain the respect of any crew of lumberjacks should be able and willing to show the way under all circumstances.

It apparently never entered his mind that perhaps the Big Boss had some ulterior motive in sending his nephew, who had just finished a college course, up to the seat of knowledge of bush operations, where he would be able to take a post-graduate course among experts.

In fact, big Jack MacGillvray had thoughts for nothing but his wrongs, real or imaginary, and, due to this state of mind, he tramped along the road without consideration of local conditions. The storm had in the meantime increased in violence and the light breeze of the early day had been succeeded by a regular Norther.

Darkness sets in early in this part of the country and while a stranger might feel timid at having to traverse such a lonely road after nightfall nothing like this bothered MacGillvray. He was used to travelling under all conditions as they applied to the bush, and while he would have been quite at home beneath a windbreak made of hemlock or balsam boughs and with a fire to keep him company, he preferred the warmth and comfort of the stopping place which he reckoned must be within a mile or two of where he then was.

The groaning of wind tortured trees and an occasional snap and crash of falling stub or limb were the only sounds apparent to him as he forged his way through the deepening snow.

During the early stages of his journey he had buoyed himself up with the notion that the Big Boss would surely side with him in the stand he had taken concerning the new superintendent, but, now with waning vitality, due to the fact that he had had no food for over eight hours and had been forced to considerable effort in the deepening snow, he began to doubt a successful ending to his mission.

He recalled more than one instance where the Big Boss had ruled adversely in matters in which he, had he been consulted, would have acted differently.

His own first venture as a lumber jobber, for instance. Had the Big Boss treated him fairly in this connection? It had happened just four years before, and concerned a contract which he had made with the Rainbow Lumber Company, to take out so many thousand pieces of saw logs and for which, having little capital, he received advances in both supplies and money.

Heavy snows early in the cutting season interfered with logmaking and his men refused to remain in camp and work under such awkward and tiring conditions. Constant supervision of the work enabled him to cut the requisite number of pieces and he might even then have cleared himself of liability, had there not intervened one of those cussed January thaws. This finished him as a jobber, or contractor, and his logs were left stranded in the woods.

The company insisted on a settlement instead of carrying him until the next year when he might have repaid them, and he had to sell his logging outfit, likewise his house in the village, and with the proceeds, about $3,500.00, squared himself on the books of the company.

Mr. Calvert, the Big Boss, then gave him employment and certainly had found occupation for him in the larger operations of the company.

Darkness now added to his difficulties for the portage had emerged from the dense woods and in the old cuttings it required care in keeping to the road.

The forest had given way to second growth balsam and spruce, with an occasional full grown hemlock and it was the warning snap of one of the latter which caused him to halt in his tracks and with tense muscles prepare to leap to safety should such a course be necessary. Fortunately the tree fell some distance away from him and, while waiting to assure himself of the fact, he thought he heard someone shout, down the portage.

Listening for a few moments and hearing nothing further he worked his way across the fallen tree and continued along the road, ascribing the shout to imagination or two trees with interlocked branches.

He judged he could not be more than a mile from the stopping place for he recognized the growth, and again letting his thoughts dwell on the warmth and comfort of Charbonneau's cosy farm house, known up and down river as the stopping place, he pushed on ahead, his big figure appearing larger than it actually was in contrast with the small but thickly foliaged evergreens around him.

Still alert for sudden dangers he plowed his way through the snow and on rounding a bend in the road came upon another fallen tree, in this case a dry pine stub, and beneath it, a dead horse and broken sleigh.

In the sleigh a man was seated, the robes around him and his form enveloped in a fur coat. A fur cap was drawn down almost to his eyes, leaving exposed a short, gray beard and mustache and a stubby aggressive nose. A large and withered branch of the tree extended across the man's left shoulder and had jammed him down to the level of the back of the sleigh.

Despite the darkness MacGillvray realized his quest was ended for the Big Boss had come to him.

The Big Boss was alive; this much was indicated by his heavy breathing, but as to how badly he was injured MacGillvray could not tell.

It was but the matter of a few moments to lift him from the sleigh and place him on the robes in the shelter of the butt of the stub which had caused all the trouble.

A minute or two later, a fire had been made, for wood was plentiful thanks to the shattered top of the pine tree and with the light to help him, MacGillvray proceeded to make an examination of his chief. Nor had he long to search, for it was apparent at once a shoulder had been dislocated. What other injuries had been sustained would have to wait for future inspection. The immediate necessity was to get the Big

Boss to some place where he could have proper attention and, as it was a choice between the camp, thirty-five or more miles up river, and the stopping place a mile and a half below, MacGillvray proceeded to unhitch the sleigh from the dead horse, a comparatively easy matter, and pulling the sleigh from in under the branch which pinned it down, turned it around, and placing his chief in as easy a position as was possible in such cramped space and carefully covering him with the robes, he, without thought of the almost impossible nature of his task, took hold of the shafts and started on his journey down to Charbonneau's.

Fortunate it was for the Big Boss that MacGillvray was a big man with the strength that goes with a large frame, for the task he had undertaken would have daunted many another person. The road was filled with snow and in many places drifts had formed. The track made by the upcoming sleigh had filled in and there was nothing to do but just pull on ahead and hope that the lights from the stopping place would soon shine out across the clearing.

It was an awful trip and when at last MacGillvray had the satisfaction of seeing the welcome lights, he was so exhausted he could hardly shout loud enough to make himself heard above the noise of the wind. After several vain attempts to get in communication with the house by shouting, he left his burden and ploughing his way through the drifts reached the door where, after being admitted, he had the satisfaction of seeing Charbonneau and his two sons start at once for the road. Nor was he far behind them and together they brought the Big Boss in and placed him in bed.

He was still unconscious but breathing heavily and, pending the arrival of the doctor from Rainbow, who had been notified by telephone to start at once for the stopping place, it remained for those in the house to watch by the bedside of the injured man with what patience was possible, until he arrived.

MacGillvray was induced to lie down and rest, for despite his denial, he was utterly done up. Charbonneau said he would watch by the bedside for a part of the night and then awaken him so that he would be up and ready when the doctor arrived.

It was thirty miles to Rainbow and as a rule it took a little over four hours to make the trip with a pair of horses, but allowance had to be made for the state of the roads and no one was expected before early morning.

MacGillvray's sleep was deep if not long for he was awakened according to his instruction, at two o'clock, and clothing himself, he took up his station alongside the bed whereon lay the body of his father's oldest and dearest friend.

No change had taken place in the condition of the injured man so that nothing remained to do but wait with such patience as was possible, the advent of the doctor.

Thus another opportunity was given MacGillvray to review not only the recent happenings, but those of other days, when as a boy without a mother, for his mother had died at his birth, he lived his young life among strangers, attending school when he was not prompted to play truant, attending high school later on and ultimately entering college only to be expelled for a prank which met with the displeasure of the Faculty. Then came the period of work; that is, working for others and this so little appealed to him that he undertook the logging contract which had proven so disastrous to his finances. His father's death just prior to his dismissal from college had left him alone in the world and, with the exception of Mr. Calvert, the Big Boss, no one appeared to take any particular interest in him. The latter, however, had always been friendly, and apart from the settlement exacted after his failure as a jobber, had shown considerable interest in his welfare.

The careless, not to say wild, days of school and college had passed and a period of industrious activity had set in.

The Big Boss had made him welcome in his home and in many other ways had tried to extend his knowledge of legitimate business and pleasure. Altogether, as he now sat beside the bedside of his own and his father's friend, knowing little of what the future held in store for him, it is not to be wondered at that his thoughts were decidedly of a gloomy nature.

"Nor were his eyes the only indication of awakened interest"

The hour of four had just struck on the big clock which Charbonneau valued so highly and so often extolled as being the only heirloom inherited from his grandfather, when MacGillvray, with eyes fastened on the face of his chief, was surprised to see the latter's eyes open, the small shrewd grey orbs he knew so well, and after a slow glance around the room, turn to him in amazed enquiry.

Nor were the eyes the only indication of awakened interest, for Calvert, with considerable show of vitality, immediately asked how he came to be in this place.

Questions and answers followed in rapid succession until both men were informed of recent happenings.

Calvert, it seemed, had decided to visit his camps, something he had not done for several years and, as he intended to make the trip one of pleasure rather than business, undertook to be his own driver, hence the one horse outfit. Just before arriving at the stopping place he had suffered a stroke of some nature or other for he said he was unable to move hand or foot. What had caused it he could not imagine but the effect was that he passed Charbonneau's sideroad without being able to guide his horse in that direction, the road also being so filled with drifted snow as to be imperceptible.

The later accident of the falling tree, while fatal to the horse, had been of benefit to himself, for it appeared to have restored his speech even at the expense of a dislocated shoulder. He felt assured he had sustained no further injury and appeared almost cheerful at the way everything had ended.

MacGillvray on his part explained his reason for leaving camp, his distate for the part he had to play, subordinate to an incompetent bush superintendent, but made no reference to his desire for reinstatement under happier conditions. He thought the time inopportune for a discussion of business affairs even if they concerned his own welfare.

In the meantime, Charbonneau and his family were up and stirring, all delighted the Big Boss was able to talk, and not, as had at first been feared, liable to be sent back to Rainbow in a wooden box. Food was prepared and offered, but with the exception of a cup of tea, declined, by the Big Boss, who thought it best to wait until the doctor prescribed for him. Not so with MacGillvray, his appetite was unimpaired and he paid sufficient tribute to Madame Charbonneau's cooking to incite that buxom lady to remark, that Baptiste, her husband, would have to look to his laurels if he were to remain the champion eater of the district.

Calvert, when they were again alone, took up the conversation where MacGillvray had stopped.

"By the way, John; just what did you do to my nephew, when you and he disagreed? You remember you gave me no details of the affair beyond the fact that you decided to return to Rainbow."

"Well, you see, sir, just being a good-fellow gets a man nowhere if it isn't backed up with a knowledge of how and what should be done. Calvert appears to be a friendly sort of chap, but when he knows absolutely nothing about the work and of a consequence the men took advantage of him, not only in the four company camps but also in the jobbers camps and it took me all my time remedying his foolish instructions.

I would rather not mention the useless work he caused to be done, but will admit I resented his being placed in charge of the bush operations after Archie was sent down river."

"Jealous, eh? But then you didn't understand the circumstances, and, until the doctor arrives and fixes me up, I'm not going to explain, but I am rather interested in what you did to Benny. Come on now, tell me just what happened," and a grim smile appeared at the corner of the straight-lipped mouth.

MacGillvray reddened with embarrasment but evidently deciding to tell the truth, continued, "We had been discussing some of the happenings in Camp One which is where we mostly stay during the logging operations and I undertook to set Calvert right

(Continued on page 66)

Manley Chew, Midland, Ont.,
Lumberman who was elected as a Liberal in East Simcoe.

Major Chas. G. Power, Quebec, Que.,
Who was re-elected as a Liberal M. P. for Quebec South.

Gen. W.B.R. Hepburn, Picton, Ont.,
Late Conservative M.P. for Prince Edward, who recently retired.

Ald. F. E. Harley, London, Ont.,
Who was a recent candidate for Mayoralty in that City.

Housing Problems Come to the Front

On previous occasions reference has been made to the abortive attempts made in Montreal to put into effect the Quebec Housing Act, and the refusal by the civic authorities to take up the grant allocated to the city for the purpose of constructing workmen's dwellings. The entire proceedings proved a fiasco. The Administrative Commissioners were at no time enthusiastic over the scheme, and when a Housing Commission resigned, the civic authorities refused to go on with the plan and declined the grant. The main reason given was that the Act was not suitable for Montreal.

So nothing official has been done. Building societies are to a certain extent supplying the deficiency, but the need for houses is so urgent that another attempt is to be made to get the city to take up the proferred loan. There is more encouragement this time, as the Administrative Commission is dead, and a new Council has been elected.

At a recent meeting held in Montreal to discuss the situation it was pointed out that the building of cheap houses would solve, to a marked degree, the unemployment problem. It was essential, however, that private enterprise should be encouraged by means of a bonus. It was declared that the fear of lower prices is deterring many from building—the bonus would provide a margin of safety against a fall in the price of materials for those who were willing to invest their capital. This bonus would represent a loss either to the province or the city, but it was argued that it was a wiser policy to grant a bonus than to give doles, which are a total loss, in that nothing is returned in the shape of labor. Not only so, in aiding the construction of needed houses for the people, the city is solving, at least in part, the housing question and also the unemployment problem, besides adding to the taxable assets of the city.

In reply to the objection that the Act is unworkable, Mr. E. Drinkwater, the city engineer of St. Lambert, described how that town was putting the Act into operation and expending a loan of $700,000. There were, he said, no difficulties, and his statement is borne out by other municipalities sympathetic to the objects in view.

Lumber manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers are deeply concerned in the housing question, from a business point, and it is surprising that lumbermen have not taken an active part, in Montreal at any rate, in putting into operation schemes for constructing workmen's dwellings, thousands of which are required. On general grounds, doles are to be condemned, but a sound plan for augmenting the number of houses, even if it involves a bonus, will be generally welcomed.

The Lumber Jack of To-day

The David Crockett of the axe and peavy, where is he? R. R. Fenska, professor of forest engineering at the New York State College of Forestry, throws a flash upon the screen of memory of this picturesque resident who has been crowded into oblivion by the march of events.

"He was the product of the pioneer lumber days," said Prof. Fenska. "Husky, brawny, easy-going, big-hearted and could 'rassle rum or give a twenty to a bum.' His loyalty to 'The Boss' was unsurpassed, although his living conditions were tough.

"In the spring when logging ceased, he and his winter 'roll' were easy victim of poker sharks, whiskey and vampires and, at the end of a week's spree, he would have to seek a job on the spring log drive on the river and do it all over again when he got another stake.

"He originated in the east, reaching a great luxuriance in New York right after the civil war, and, like the wild game, he was crowded by the retreating fringe of the forest, farther and farther into the wilderness of the west. He flourished in the lake states during the white pine days of the '80's. The old-timers in the Adirondacks, in Michigan and Wisconsin still speak with great pride of some of their dare-devil feats in the woods or on the river. Many of them found fame in song in the bunk-house during the long winter nights, like the famous Paul Bunyan, their mythical superman, whose exploits were always recited for the benefit of the greenhorn just in camp:

> Paul Bunyan, you have heard of Paul,
> He was the King-pin of them all,
> He had a punch in either hand
> And licked more men and drove more miles,
> And got more drunk in more new styles,
> Than any Peavy-prince, before or then, or ever since.

"When the white pines of the northern lake states began to disappear some of the old lumberjacks followed "The Boss" down into the southern pineries, but the climate and environment were seldom to their liking, and he soon drifted to the west, the last frontier. Here it was a new game to him for donkey-engine, flume, and overhead cable skidding had replaced the horse, the sled-haul, and the annual spring drive. He adapted himself to new conditions as best he could, but he would unquestionably welcome back the adventure of the old days.

"While a few of the typical lumberjacks are still found in the west, they are fast disappearing. When we sing praises to the men who have developed our natural resources, don't forget the old lumber-jack, he was a good soldier in time of war and a hard working, reliable, horney-handed citizen in time of peace. 'He did his dam'est, angels could do no more.' "

New Ruling on Demurrage Charge

A report of the ruling of the Dominion Railway Commission on the matter of penalties for failure to unload cars has just been received by the Toronto Board of Trade traffic department. The new ruling places a charge of $1 for the first day over the 48 hours allowed, $1 for the second day, and $5 for each succeeding day. Present charges are $1 for the first day, $2 for the second, $3 for the third, and so on. This would make $17 cost for five days, against $15 now. The commission had been asked to restore a former rate of $1 a day. The judgment says four days should be enough to unload a car.

Popular Shirt-sleeve Talk on Western Woods

Breezy Description of the General Uses of B. C. Timber Products and the Sizes and Grades in Most Demand in the East.—Some Things Worth Knowing

By KENNETH M. BROWN, Toronto

Kenneth M. Brown, Toronto, Ont.

There are several things about western woods, their grades, strength uses, adaptability and other characteristics which are as yet comparatively unknown to many retail lumbermen, contractors, manufacturers and general consumers in the East. I have been requested by the editor of the "Canada Lumberman" to say something about the "how, when, where and why" of B. C. forest products, and to present the information in as plain and simple a style as possible for the benefit of his readers.

To attempt to outline the various B. C. coastal woods, which are coming into the eastern market, the grades under which these woods are sold and the uses for which they are chiefly recommended, is rather a large undertaking. The subject is a very broad one and cannot, within the compass of one article, be set forth in detail. I will, however, attempt to give some general information regarding these woods which may be of interest to those who are not thoroughly conversant with the forest products of the west.

As all woods are marketed on grade it seems logical to first consider the grading rules governing the manufacture of our product.

With one or two exceptions, coast lumber is separated into six grades which are, beginning with the highest and following through to the lowest, as follows: number one and two clear, number three clear, number one shelving, select common or number three and one half, number one common and number two common.

Our highest grade, that of number one and two clear will permit only very slight defects and in actual practice the big bulk of material shipped under this grade is entirely free from defects. The next lower grade, that of number three clear, contains stock slightly lower in grade than that permitted in number one and two. Three or four tight pin knots, two or three open pitch pockets and slight roughness in dressing may be found in this grade, although no serious combination of these defects is permitted in any one piece.

The distinction between the next two grades, number one shelving and select common, is very fine. The main defects are knots, but these knots must be sound and well scattered over the face of the piece so that the board presents a smooth, dressy appearance. Number one shelving stock allows no stock which contains edge knots and corresponds to a fine dressing grade in Ontario pine. A strict interpretation would show select common as comparable to a combination of dressing and fine dressing, although in actual practice it seems to the writer that more high-line stock is shipped than low-line.

The Common Board Division

We next come to the two divisions of common boards. The predominating defects in the highest of these, number one common, are knots. The stock may contain any number of knots, provided that they are sound and so placed that they do not materially weaken the strength of the piece. An odd board might have a slightly split end or a single knot-hole, but the percentage which is not entirely sound, if there is any, is negligible.

Number two common is the lowest recognized grade and will allow stock containing knot-holes, split ends or ring shake, worm holes or other defects which do not impair its use as a cheap sheathing. This grade also contains much sound-knotted stock which, although the knots are sound, is too coarse to allow its inclusion in a number one grade. It must not be inferred that every board contains all of the above defects. As an actual matter of fact this grade contains more low-line number one than low-line number two common.

In construing grading rules, it must be borne in mind that the defects allowable in a given grade are proportionate to the width and length of the piece under consideration. One also realizes that the size of permissible knot defects increases with the thickness of the stock. For instance, a certain sized knot might be permitted in a twelve by twelve timber without injuring its strength for a given purpose, yet the same knot in a piece of two by twelve dimension would probably render this last piece unfit for use. By the same token, a board twelve inches in width will permit more serious defects than one only four inches in width.

I might also mention that the grading rules must of course be designed to consider the characteristics of the various woods. To illustrate, number three clear in fir is designed to include stock containing certain pitch defects. In hemlock, spruce and cedar, woods which contain practically no pitch, this condition is obviated and only certain knot and other defects require consideration. All grading rules are somewhat elastic and the determining point is the suitability of the piece for its intended purpose.

The Strongest and Most Versatile

In considering the various woods, it is natural to first mention the strongest, most durable and versatile of all Canadian conifers, Douglas Fir. Its great strength makes it the choice of all woods for framing purposes. Practically any commercial size and length in any grade can be easily obtained in this wood owing to the great size and height it attains in the forests of the Coast. Its beauty of grain, great durability combined with extreme strength and the sizes and grades in which it can be obtained make it the dominating wood of this continent.

I will first make mention of the various patterns into which this wood is machined for sale to the retail trade. The first of these is flooring. Flooring is separated into two groups, edge grain and flat grain. The distinction between the two lies in the fact that edge grain contains only stock that shows the angle of the grain with the face of the piece to be at least forty-five degrees, while flat grain contains all stock below that angle and stock which shows the grain parallel to the face. It is easily seen that edge grain stock offers much more resistance to frictional wear than flat grain and is, therefore, considerably better when employed as a flooring. Nevertheless, flat grained stock makes substantial flooring and has enjoyed much popularity with the Eastern trade. This pattern is also sold in number one and select common grades where a sound and small knotted type is satisfactory.

Fir ceiling or V. Joint, as the name suggests, is mainly used for ceilings and side walls or dwellings where lath and plaster are omitted. Flat grained stock only is used as beauty of grain is wanted for this purpose. It is also extensively used for wainscoting and this pattern is employed often in the making of garage doors. This stock is manufactured in three, four and six inch widths, the one inch material being finished to eleven-sixteenths in thickness and the five-eighths being dressed to seven-sixteenths. Both thicknesses have found much favor but the thinner material is particularly in demand in Quebec and further East. V. Joint and beaded patterns are both manufactured.

The Popularity of Cove Siding

Fir siding is manufactured in various patterns, all of which are utilized as outside sheathing for frame dwellings, garages, etc. The most popular pattern in Eastern Canada is our cove, or as Coast mills term it, drop siding. This makes a particularly attractive siding in a grade of number three clear and Ontario dealers, after trial, have patronized this grade. It is also extensively sold in grades of number one and select common. The grade selected will depend upon comparative prices and the class of stock wanted for a particular trade. This stock is manufactured in six inch widths and is dressed to three-quarters in thickness.

Fir trim includes casing, base, dressed finish, mouldings, stepping and other items of interior finish. Casing is supplied in five and six widths either bull nosed (rounded edge) or run to moulded patterns. Base is furnished in eight or ten inch widths and can be bull nosed or moulded. One of the advantages of bull nosed base is that either face may be used and this of course is not possible if the patterns be moulded. Both of these items and also the dressed finish are carefully selected for grain. Stepping, used for stair treads, is supplied in either edge or flat grain.

Kiln dried rough clear fir is sold for re-manufacturing purposes. Most yards operating a planing mill stock this material for convenience as by ripping, resawing, etc., practically any standard size or pattern can be fairly readily obtained.

Fir doors, with edge grain stiles and rails, and flat grain solid or veneered panels, have found a ready and constantly increasing demand. Their beauty, strength, lightness and their service under all kinds of climatic conditions have made Fir doors justly popular.

Rotary cut veneered Fir panels show an extremely beautiful figure of grain and have found high favor with discriminating builders. Much of this stock is used for panelling in dwellings and the effect after strain has been applied is particularly pleasing. The lower grades are sold to furniture dealers for use in backing desks, tables, etc. Thin Fir veneer is also used in the manufacture of berry-boxes.

Uses of Common Board and Ship Lap

Number one common boards and shiplap are probably mainly used for barn sheathing, fencing and similar purposes. The standard dressing for these boards in thickness is three-quarters and most Coast mills dress their stock to this thickness when green. Some, however, pile their boards and shiplap stock in the rough and dress to any thickness desired. Three-quarter boards and shiplap are freely coming into Ontario at present. The prejudice of many dealers in this regard is disappearing, although there is still, and probably always will be, a considerable demand for stock thirteen-sixteenths and seven-eighths.

The same remarks regarding dressing that are mentioned in connection with number one common board and shiplap stock will also apply to number two common. This grade has become very popular among Ontario dealers during the last two years. The grade itself probably closely approximates a combination of the lower end of number one and the high-line of number two mill culls in pine grading. It is chiefly utilized for sheathing purposes.

Large Size Timbers For Resawing

Douglas Fir timbers are shipped to practically all the large timber centres of the world. Large quantities are yearly shipped into the Ontario, Quebec and Montreal markets. The handling of large timbers both on account of size and length, requires special equipment for dressing and resawing and ample piling accommodation with the result that this material, with very few exceptions, is stock in quantities only by large yards situated in industrial centres. These yards mainly purchase large sizes, from ten by ten up, in lengths ranging from twenty to forty feet, so that practically any size or length may be secured by resawing and trimming.

Fir timbers are recognized as a standard for factory or mill constructed types of building and as a consequence much of this stock is employed in industrial construction. Large quantities are also used by the Dominion Dep't of Public Works in bridge and wharf construction and repairs. Much material is likewise annualy requisitioned by the Department of Railways and Canals for use in canal repairs and construction. Many millions of feet of Fir have been used in the Toronto harbor work and the Welland Canal.

Industrial users of lumber are now beginning to realize and appreciate the qualifications of Douglas Fir and as a result this wood is rapidly enlarging its market in this direction. Strength and durability are generally the determining factor in the selection of lumber for manufacturing purposes and it has been found that Fir can replace both hard and soft-woods which have previously been employed, possessing superior strength in many instances and better grades being obtainable at little or no advanced cost.

Supplied For Making of Tanks

In the making of tanks, Fir is now practically entirely used by Eastern manufacturers. Its only rivals in this field are Cypress and Yellow Pine and it has been found to be at least the equal, if not the superior of these two woods under actual service conditions. This alone speaks volumes for its durability as the test when used as a container of tannic acids, as in the tanneries, or as sulphite tanks, as in many paper mills, is very severe. This stock is generally supplied in stock three inches thick and six inches and wider the lengths ranging from ten to thirty-two feet. Occasionally stock six inches thick is requisitioned. Only the highest class of stock can be utilized for this work. It is a well known fact that the sapwood of any tree is much less durable than heartwood as the conditions existing in the sapwood are conducive to the promotion of fungus growths. Therefore only stock practically free from any evidence of sap and with, at least, one face and both edges clear, can be supplied for use in tanks.

Railways Great Users of Fir

Fir is also widely used as pole stock, sheathing and framing by manufacturers of agricultural implements. It is used in the manufacture of ice cream shipping tubs and washing machines. In the manufacture of cross arms for the telephone companies Fir is probably more generally used than any other wood. Piano manufacturers have found that Fir is well suited for use as back posts on upright pianos.

In the construction and repair of freight cars for the various railway companies, Fir is now considered a standard. Other woods are sometimes used but not when comparable grades of Fir can be secured at an approximate price. We have reason to feel proud of the enviable reputation which Douglas Fir enjoys in this field. Carsills, end sills, cross ties, framing and bracing, end and door posts, decking, end and side sheathing, purlines, carlines, roofing and running boards are mainly supplied in Fir. A rolling advertisement that mutely testifies to the great strength and durability of this wood!

Edge grain Fir enjoys wide use as flooring in passenger and baggage cars. Fir is likewise employed in the shops for boiler lagging and in the construction of locomotive cabins. Vast quantities of Fir timbers are used annually in the construction and repair of bridges. Likewise, large yearly requisitions are made for Fir cross and switch ties; for three-inch stock to be used in renewing station platform and crossing plank and for ordinary patterns of flooring and trim to be utilized in station construction.

The Good Qualities of Western Hemlock

The foregoing gives an approximate idea of the main uses of Fir in the Eastern Canadian market. The paragraphs immediately following will be devoted to a general explanation of the qualities of the wood which probably nearest approaches Fir in volume in this market —Western Hemlock.

There is an old saying that "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but this is certainly not true if the figure be applied to Western Hemlock. With all due respect to its Eastern cousin, Western Hemlock has suffered much from the ills of its Eastern namesake. We found that Hemlock was just Hemlock to the average buyer and when that name was mentioned in connection with flooring or trim he was inclined to doubt your sanity. Even when talking commons visions of shake and warping arose. These doubts have been found absolutely without foundation by those dealers who have purchased Western Hemlock. Consistent advertising and pushing combined with shipments which have given the highest satisfaction have served to awake Ontario dealers to the realization that Western Hemlock probably produces the finest of our common lumber.

Western Hemlock is entirely free from shake and is not given to warping. When used as joisting it is approximately thirty per cent. stronger than Eastern Hemlock, a fact which architects are rapidly beginning to appreciate. This is a selling point from a retail viewpoint which should be overlooked when endeavoring to sell this stock on work which is being done under architectural supervision. It must also be born in mind that it is this much stronger when the defects are identical and the average of number one common coast Hemlock in two inch stock is higher, if anything, than number one Ontario grading. This means a still higher average strength. Toronto building bylaws recognize this fact and Western Hemlock is given an entirely different classification as regards working stresses in comparison with Eastern Hemlock.

Our own company, Vancouver Lumber Co., probably uses as much, if not more, Hemlock than any individual mill operating on the coast. In connection with our handling of this wood the writer might mention that we have installed a new system of dry kilns where common Hemlock lumber can be satisfactorily dried in a very short space of time. This process consists in forcing super-heated steam at high velocity first in one direction and then in the opposite through the pile of lumber in the kilns. This treatment dries the lumber very uniformly and rapidly with absolutely a minimum of "working." The effect of this method of drying upon the knots is seemingly no different than that produced by ordinary methods of air drying.

All sizes and grades of common boards, common shiplap, dimension, etc., are produced as well as all grades of clear lumber in flooring, ceiling, siding, and other patterns. The grades covering common lumber are identical to those under which Fir is graded. On an average it seems that common Hemlock grades higher than common Fir as the stock is entirely free from pitch and, being sawn from smaller logs, the knot defects are not as coarse.

For Any and All Grading Purposes

The nail-holding qualities of our common Hemlock together with its resistance to splitting make it an admirable stock for any and all grading purposes. Millions of feet of B.C. Hemlock are used annually in the manufacture of boxes for various purposes.

In the upper grades, both edge and flat grain Hemlock flooring are produced and these items have now found a ready market in Ontario. It is our belief, and our opinion has been corroborated by the experience of many dealers, that flat grain Hemlock flooring is superior even to Fir in that its surface will wear more evenly and the same tendency to sliver is not apparent. A word regarding the structure of the two woods may somewhat clarify this point. In Fir it will be noted that the summer-wood, the dark, dense growth ring which gives

An average load of logs at one of Austin & Nicholson's camps south of Nicholson, Ont. At the extreme right is D. J. Hanrahan, walking boss; next is Mr. Carmichael clerk of the camp; third, A. L. Morse, manager of the McNaught Lumber Co., Pine, Ont., and fourth, J. Brownlee, camp foreman.

Topping-off ground at Austin & Nicholson's camp south of Nicholson, Ont; sixteen teams on the haul. The average weekly haul was 18,000 logs.

Another large load of logs, showing one from camp 7, McFadden & Malloy, Dean Lake, Ont. There are 306 logs in the load which is 12 feet wide and about 15 feet high.

this wood its strength, is in decided contrast to the lighter and softer spring-wood, whereas in Hemlock the distinction between these two periods of growth is not so decided. When flat grain Fir is exposed to frictional or surface wear it is easily understood that the lighter spring-wood will wear more quickly than the harder and denser summer-wood with the result that slivering, or a raising of the grain, will appear. In Hemlock, the wear is practically uniform, owing to the closer relationship as regards density or hardness between the two growth rings and a tendency to sliver will not be observed. The volume of this stock coming into Ontario will undoubtedly be increased yearly as dealers become acquainted with its merits and overcome an artificially created prejudice.

Hemlock cove siding in 1 x 6 No. 3 clear and better is another item which is enjoying increased popularity among the Ontario trade. This is an excellent grade of stock and is admirably suited for this purpose. At the outset dealers were inclined to be skeptical regarding its ability to stand up to the weather, but they are being convinced through their own experience that their fears were without foundation. Our own company also manufactures large quantities of Hemlock bevel siding. This is manufactured in clear grades only and makes a durable and attractive siding, considerably cheaper in price than Cedar. As a fair percentage of this stock is flat grained it is necessary that it be painted to prevent warping. If painted, it will give absolutely no trouble in this regard and it is of course usual practice to paint siding which is applied on the average dwelling.

Industrial Trade Will Be Gone After

The qualities of Western Hemlock are as yet little known to the industrial trade as producers, have until very recently, concentrated their efforts upon the introduction of this stock to the retail trade. However, the attention of B.C. manufacturers is also being devoted to certain of the manufacturing industries and it is probable that results will be forthcoming as there are many lines in which this wood may be used with the utmost satisfaction. The railway companies have recognized the merit of our claims and Western Hemlock is now consumed in large quantities for box car sheathing and lining. It is also used in the locomotive shops for boiler lagging and it is a certainty that any wood which will meet the rigid requirements of work of this kind will satisfy the demand which has to be met in ordinary house construction.

In passing it might be mentioned that Western Hemlock is generally sold by the retail trade under the sobriquet of grey or silver Fir. It has taken time to establish its claims for recognition, but it has stood on its merits and the day will probably come when it will be sold even to the ultimate consumer under its own name.

B.C. Red Cedar, the most durable of all domestic soft woods, comes into this market mainly as common boards, shiplap, bevel siding or shingles.

Cedar boards and shiplap are used mainly for sheathing purposes. The wood is extremely durable, is very light and does not split, but it lacks the strength of Fir or Hemlock for bracing purposes, consequently it will not lend the same rigidity to the framing.

The Properties of B.C. Red Cedar

For cellar framing, mud sills or work when exposed to dampness and other conditions which promote rapid decay, Red Cedar will give more satisfaction than any other soft-wood owing to its great durability. Its low strength, however, precludes its general use as framing lumber.

Red Cedar bevel siding is unequalled for this purpose. This stock in the highest grade is practically free from sap and is mostly edge-grained. It holds both paint and nails well and will probably last longer than the building to which it may be applied. This material is always in strong demand both in the United States and domestic markets.

During the last few months Cedar Shop in inch and one-half and two inch thicknesses has been coming into this market and has given very general satisfaction. Shop lumber is of a cutting up type and its grade is determined by the percentage of door cuttings which can be obtained from a given board. Any defects whatsoever are permitted, but they must be so placed that a certain percentage of door cuttings can be obtained by ripping and cross-cutting. This material has been remanufactured into doors and sash with excellent satisfaction. Red Cedar is very soft and straight-grained and some dealers were afraid that mortising would tear out some of the surrounding wood. A few dealers who have run Cedar sash stock through a chain mortiser have told the writer that no trouble was experienced in this regard. Cedar Shop will undoubtedly prove popular when its price is sufficiently under pine to induce its trial.

Clear Cedar makes an excellent interior finish, but its price has more or less excluded its sale from this market. Some one inch stock is used for panel stock and other shop work, but the quantity has been small owing to its cost.

In the industrial field, where durability is the main factor, Cypress is its only competitor. In the manufacture of green-house material one of these two woods are used. The conditions existing after the green-house is installed are the most severe which are commercially made on the durability of any wood. Cedar has also been used in the manufacture of ice cream shipping tubs and cabinets. In the railway field, it is used in making various moulding and cabinet parts of passenger cars. Considerable quantities of Red Cedar are now used in the manufacture of Cedar chests, although Tennessee Red Cedar is probably better known to the Ontario trade for this purpose.

The quantity of White Pine which is found on the Pacific Coast is comparatively small and for this reason the amount of this stock coming into Ontario is likewise small. Retail dealers will, of course, not confine Coast White Pine with the Western Soft Pine, this latter wood being found in the interior of British Columbia only and being somewhat different in both color and texture from the White Pine of the Coast.

Clear White Pine lumber is sold by Coast mills to the Eastern Canadian trade whenever it can be accumulated, but the total quantity of this stock which is produced is more or less negligible. The bulk of Coast White Pine comes into this market under a grading of either log run or number one common and better. This stock contains the product of the log with the culls out. It will probably contain from fifteen to twenty per cent. of clear lumber and, as it is sawn from big logs the stock runs heavy to wide widths and a good proportion of the material is of shop type. Coast White Pine is very soft and is easily worked and log run or common and better stocks are in demand whenever available.

Coast Spruce is Straight Grained

Coast Spruce, or Sitka Spruce, as it is botanically known to distinguish it from the Mountain or Engelmann Spruce, is becoming increasingly popular with the Eastern trade. It is very soft, straight-grained, is easily worked and is the strongest wood in proportion to its weight which is known. Many millions of feet of Sitka Spruce were used in the manufacture of aeroplanes during the war period.

Spruce commons are sold in boards, shiplap and dimension in competition with Fir, Hemlock and Cedar in similar grades.

Eastern dealers have found that, particularly in the upper or clear grades, it is possible in many instances to use Spruce where hitherto only Pine has been employed. This applies to both shop work and trim. Some Eastern dealers have used it extensively in the manufacture of doors and it has proven very satisfactory for this purpose. Sitka Spruce attains a tremendous size on the Pacific Coast and wide clear lumber is easily obtained, this fact enhancing its value for shop work. This wood is still comparatively unknown to the Eastern trade as a whole and undoubtedly its market will be enlarged as more attention is devoted to Eastern buyers.

In the industrial field Sitka Spruce has been used by manufacturers of wagons for wagon-box sides and flooring. It has given excellent satisfaction for these purposes. It has also been used with satisfaction in the manufacture of ice cream shipping tubs and agricultural implement manufacturers have found that it will satisfactorily replace white-wood and poplar for certain uses. This wood is undoubtedly destined to become more popular with the various manufacturing industries as its qualities become better known.

If the foregoing review has proved edifying and helpful to any readers of the "Canada Lumberman," I will feel repaid, as it has always been a pleasure to speak up for a worthy cause.

New Lumber Underwriting Company Launched

A new organization known as the "Lumbermen's Associated Underwriters," an inter-insurance exchange with the Burns Underwriting Co. as attorney in fact, has been launched with headquarters at 566 Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago. The president of the company is Frank Burns, who has had a broad acquaintance in the lumber business in a fire insurance way for many years. He acted as special agent for the U. S. Epperson Underwriting Co. for four years, travelling in the north and south, visiting lumber plants. He later was general field man for Lee Blakemore Inc., and was also assistant to Mr. Blakemore for a considerable period. On his retirement from that firm, Mr. Burns was approached by many friends in the lumber industry, encouraging him to organize an inter-insurance exchange, specializing in writing $10,000 lines. They felt that in accepting lines of this size they could always secure their writing capacity on all properties, thus making the underwriting very even and presenting a better possibility for dividend savings and confining underwriting to plants of the highest standard.

The Lumbermen's Associated Underwriters have just completed their first month's business and without any special effort have managed to write $1,000,000 worth of insurance.

Lumber Dealer is Live Wire Mayor

E. C. Poisson, of Poisson Bros., retail lumbermen, Ford, Ont., who have opened up a branch yard at Tecumseh, is well-known in the lumber arena. He has been a resident of the Western Peninsula all his life, being born in Belle River 39 years ago and starting with his father, D. J. Poisson, in the lumber line in that town when 17 years of age. He bought the latter's interest in 1910, and, disposing of the business in Belle River five years later, came to Ford and opened the first lumber yard in Ford City. As already stated, a branch yard was established this month in Tecumseh, in company with his brother, A. L. Poisson, under the title of Poisson Bros.

E. C. Poisson has always taken a deep interest in municipal affairs. He was assessor of Belle River for three years and councillor for a couple of terms. After having resided in Ford for about a year, he took part in a three-cornered fight for Reeve and was elected by a large majority. During the past two years he has been Mayor of Ford city and has discharged the duties of chief magistrate with credit to himself and satisfaction to the municipality.

Russian Timber on British Market

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, Eng. in a recent report on Russian timber on the British market has the following which will be read with interest by the Canadian lumber trade.

Receipts of Russian timber during the past few months have created considerable interest among the timber trade of Great Britain. The report on the economic situation in Russia published in the last number of the —— referred to the quantities of timber available for export from that country. Interviews with London timber brokers confirm the excellent quality of some of the timber received from Archangel. During the last few months over fourteen shiploads of timber have arrived at London and Hull from Russia. The total quantity received is approximately 20,000 standards. Most of this timber has come from Archangel, but a few shiploads have also arrived from Petrograd. It is reported, however, that most of the timber available for export from Petrograd is being sent to Germany.

The brokers interviewed state that the timber received from Petrograd shows signs of having been exposed for a long period. That from Archangel was very much better in quality, but had evidently been cut about two years ago. It was, however, equal to the best Russian timber imported before the war. Most of the shipments consisted of large sized timber, 2½ and 3 inches thick, and some 4 inch material, of good average lengths. This timber has been readily taken up by brokers in London and Hull, inasmuch as 1,000 standard lots. Prices realized have been inordinately high as compared with the ruling quotations for best Swedish timber. The prices run as high as £27 a standard for third grade and £48 for high-class material.

The timber has been imported by the All-Russian Co-operative Society, "Arcos" of London, which is the Soviet Government's organization for trade with Great Britain. When the first lot was received it was announced that the timber was to be disposed of by auction through a leading timber firm. Later this auction was cancelled and all of the timber has been disposed of by private treaty to timber brokers in London and on the East Coast. Further shipments are expected before navigation closes at Archangel, and it is understood that the season's receipts will total twenty-five shiploads. The Soviet Government hope to keep the port of Petrograd open most of the winter by means of ice breakers, so that further shipments may be received from that port. The total quantity of timber available for shipment from Petrograd during this year is stated to be 30,000 standards.

In connection with the receipts of timber from Archangel, it is of interest to note the measures taken by the Soviet Government for exploiting the forest wealth of Northern Russia. The report of the economic situation in Russia published in the last number of the **Weekly Bulletin,** referred to the new policy of the Soviet Government in combining nationalized factories into State-controlled trusts to be run on commercial lines. This policy has been applied to the timber industry of North Russia by the creation of the Northern Timber Trust, known as "Severolyes." The total area of the northern forest region is estimated at 150,000,000 acres. Of this, about 65,000,000 acres have been placed under the management of the Northern Timber Trust. The remaining 85,000,000 acres of forest land are available for concessions to be granted to foreign capitalists. The number of saw-mill frames placed at the disposal of the Northern Timber Trust is 180, while in lieu of working capital the Government handed over to the trust 130,000 standards of exportable timber, of which 50,000 standards are reported to be ready for loading. With part of the proceeds from the sale of this timber abroad it is intended to purchase saw-milling machinery and other equipment to increase the productive capacity of the saw-mills under control of the trust. It is some of this timber which has been recently arriving at British ports from Archangel and has created quite a stir among the timber trade of the United Kingdom. It should be pointed out, however, that the amount of timber at present available for export from Russia is not unlimited, as the quantity cut in recent years has not been large, and production is hampered by lack of equipment and difficulty of feeding workers in the forest area.

Puts Up Plea for the Railways

There are always two sides to every question, and, as a late Ontario journalist used to say, "the truth besides." With one accord the Canada Lumbermen's Association, at its annual meeting last year in Ottawa, called for a reduction in the excessive carrying charges. The necessity and advisability of a recession in this respect was emphasized in pretty plain terms. It is interesting to read what a United States lumber manufacturer across the line has to say in defence of the railways. While few will agree with his observations, still he must be given credit for the honesty of his convictions, but the casual reader might be inclined to think that he had been subsidized by the transportation interests to put up a plea in their behalf. This particular manufacturer deposeth:

"What can we do to help restore confidence and to start the wheels of industry to hum as they were wont to do?

"In our judgment one of the first things that we should do is to quit yelling for lower railroad freight rates.

"The threat or promise of a downward revision of rates in the misty distant future is inducing caution on the part of the entire business interests of the country to such an extent that industry is slackened and business of all kinds is retarded.

"The railroads are in a bad way financially, and there is not a ray of hope for them to secure new money from outside sources for needed repairs and improvements as long as the strangling hand of governmental control is fastened at their throats.

"The railroads in the aggregate are the greatest industrial force in the country, and when they are in financial difficulties, you and we are going to suffer in like proportion.

"For years railroad baiting has been popular and we chortled with glee when they were hog-tied with rules and regulations, and told where to head in. We smiled when we saw the once proud management talked to saucily by the common individual that we the 'peepul' had chosen as our spokesman.

"We now find ourselves like the chap that was bothered by a dog barking under his window; wrapping his nightie about his shivering legs, he went to put a stop to it. His wife, becoming alarmed at his continued absence, went to investigate, and found him standing in a snow drift holding the dog by the hind legs. She yelled, 'For the love of God, what are you doing?' He cried out, 'Go back to bed, I am going to freeze this bugger to death.'

"It can't be done and we should change our tactics as we are standing on our own foot and not getting anywhere.

"We, on the Pacific Coast, have been harder hit than any other district, as the unscientific, unrailroad-like horizontal advance of last year hit us a wallop that seemed impossible to withstand. We are still groggy, but are adapting ourselves and realize the necessity of securing better service and freer movement of business.

"We lumbermen roar over the additional cost per thousand on our lumber, but a reduction of 10 per cent. on the plumbing bill on a dwelling house would mean a greater saving to the consumer than any reduction in the rate of lumber would bring. So let's damn the plumber awhile and let up on the railroad.

"We hold no brief for any transportation system, nor do we wish to hang wreaths of bay and laurel on the brows of any of the managers, as they are just human like ourselves, and our sole idea is to better our own condition.

"When we view the thousands of worn-out and damaged cars, the many old, rusty locomotives out of commission, when we sway and bump over tracks out of commission, we shudder at our isolation. When business is again normal, we must have service to thrive, and if we suffer you will not be comfortable.

"Think it over, talk it over and get that sub-conscious mind of yours busy on the subject.

The Problem of Economic Woods Haulage

By J. S. INNES, Montreal

Recently I had the pleasure to visit a prominent Ontario lumberman, and, during that visit, to discuss with him the various phases of the lumber business, as it is carried on in Eastern Canada to-day, from the stump to the mill yard.

This gentleman made the following significant statement: "Our mills contain the very latest labor-saving machinery. We have in many cases, our own locomotives in our yards, our own tugs and alligators on our waters, but, from the topping-off place or landing, in, we use the same identical methods as did our grandfathers. We are economical of labor at every point, but that one, wherein in my humble opinion, the greatest individual reduction in our cost can be made—in our woods haulage. As did our grandfathers, we use the horse to haul our timber, his numbers governed entirely by the quantity of logs we propose to produce."

From first hand observation on the part of the writer, obtained through visits to operations extending from Fort William east to New Brunswick, both in timber and pulp (with but one or two exceptions) this statement is borne out. A pair of heavy horses, in the pink of condition, have a capacity where no particular grades are encountered, of eight tons of logs. If the main road contains any stiff grade, from two to seven trace teams must be added, and perhaps a winch. Where lakes are encountered, and the consequent slush and the long haul without a stop for resting, the horse plays out before the season is over. At the end of the short hauling season these horses must be taken care of, and fed for seven months, and in most cases the major portion of these horses have no work to do until woods operations commence in the fall.

Therefore, it seems generally agreed that horse haulage costs are terribly high. Our American cousins have, in a great majority of cases, made the necessary correction, and eliminated the horse entirely from their woods haulage.

It is true that the western lumberman has not the difficulties to contend with of low temperatures, deep snow and ice. His methods and machinery cannot be adapted to our conditions. What is successful with him would be a failure with us.

This answer to the woods haulage problem seems to be the gasoline tractor. Not the semi-agricultural type, but the heavy, powerful machines, built for woods haulage, and built to cope with the difficulties that we encounter. In other words, a tractor that has been developed under winter conditions of the same severity as met with in our woods.

In my humble opinion, the winter logging conditions met within the Adirondack Woods of northern New York, vary not at all from the conditions under which we operate, be our operations in the Laurentians of Quebec, or in Ontario as far north as the National Transcontinental, and I think it is safe to assume that 90 per cent. of the Adirondack operators have discarded the horse in favor of the gasoline tractor.

It is a common sight to see one of these powerful machines hauling 40 tons of timber or pulpwood from skidway to landing.

I read a very interesting article in a recent issue of an American lumber journal. It was in the shape of a report of a meeting of an Association of American Woods Superintendents, and two reports in the article seem so applicable that I will quote them. One was from an Adirondack operator in pulpwood, and the other from a Minnesota general timber operator.

Statement of the Adirondack operator: "Mr. ..... of ..... operating in northern New York, told of hauling 23,000 cords of 16-foot peeled wood 10 to 12 miles, an average of 65½ cords per day per tractor, in 38 days. His comparison with horses was as follows: One team handling 9 cords per trip, double headers at landings, costing $15.50 per day, or $1.72 per cord. The tractor cost, on basis of 60 cords, with two trips daily to landings (and including cost of loading and unloading crews) was $43.06 per day, or .717 cents per cord."

By the Minnesota operator: "Mr. .....of ....., Minnesota, told of extensive use last winter of tractors under conditions where horses could not be used at times, but he made his comparison on basis of horse equipment on passable roads. He figured that a heavy capacity tractor would do the work of 36 horses. He made his comparison on basis of 5,000 cords of pulpwood, 35,000 tamarack and cedar ties, 30,000 cedar posts, and 750,000 feet of Norway pine, where he actually used tractors, but where he estimated the cost of horse operation of previous years. The cost of the job with tractors was actually $3,150. The cost with horses would have been $10,000."

Whether in production of pulpwood or timber, our costs must be reduced. Does it not seem that one must, perforce, agree with our Ontario friend, that the finger must point to the woods haulage?

Why Not Adopt Different Methods of Trading

There recently appeared in the "Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record" an original and interesting article by H. K. Loud, manager of the Brewster Loud Lumber Co., 508 Lincoln Building, Detroit, who is well-known in Canada. His contribution was entitled "How to Buy Without Money" and dealt with the plan to increase the sale of commodities during the period of depression. Mr. Loud recently read an editorial on "Why Not Trade by Barter," and having given considerable study to this and similar questions, he has advanced a number of practical ideas. Mr. Loud graduated from the University of Michigan in 1898, specializing in political economy.

In dealing in detail with his comprehensive plan, Mr. Loud says in part,—

"Money and prices will be scarce and dear as long as prices keep declining and money gains in purchasing power.

What people really want is not money, but the things that money buys. Since money is scarce and dear, let us try to obtain the things which we want by exchanging them direct as far as practicable. This brings up the plan of direct exchange.

The main idea in direct exchange is to sell manufactured products to producers or holders of agricultural products, principally wheat, avoiding the use of money or bank credits as much as possible; the wheat to be sold in the form of flour or bread to the factory employes through the local stores.

By manufacturers is meant tractors, trucks and motor cars, clothing and shoes, hardware, stoves, form machinery and similar articles of necessity or convenience. Farmers want these products and need them.

The factory employes want the flour and need it.

I suggest that the record of other business depressions be studied. They seem to last for several years, not months. During these periods the loss to capital and distress to labor are very great. In 1893 farmers burned corn for fuel, while bread lines lengthened in the cities. To-day the farmers' barns or the elevators are filled with a bountiful harvest, while the factories in the cities are turning away workmen. The warehouses are filled with unsold goods. These products are not exchanged and labor suffers. There must be some way of remedying a state of affairs where an industrious population suffers in the midst of plenty. Direct exchange may be the start toward a solution and Michigan may lead the way in this, as in many other situations.

It should be kept in mind that this is not a bolshevist plan to do away with banks, money, capital or the present system of production and distribution. It is an attempt to help the system which has been slowed up while prices are readjusting themselves. It also is no magic formula to work miracles, but means a lot of hard work and expense, just as with any other new sales plan. Any direct exchanges made will relieve the banks just as trucks relieve the railroads. The banks of the country, especially in the south and west, are under terrific pressure and have done remarkably well in carrying the burden of readjustment. A little help may mean a great deal to them this coming year.

In general, the trouble seems to be that exchange of products has stopped or slowed up because prices are having a sinking spell. The thing to do is to exchange products direct until prices are setlled. People will trade commodities willingly when they will hold back money. What is needed is a manufacturer with boldness and imagination who will take the first step in adopting a different method of trading, just as he would change his manufacturing plan if it seemed advantageous to him. It will be a great thing for the manufacturer who breaks the new ground, and it will be a great thing for all the world when relief for industrial depression is demonstrated. I hope a start will be made soon, as there will be desperate suffering in the cities next winter unless a considerable change is shown in business conditions. It is not right that the population of this great and wealthy land should suffer in the midst of plenty. The things that we need are available but are held by those who need or want other things. They are not exchanged. The remedy is: Exchange them direct.

Will Hold British Industries Fair

The eighth annual British Industries Fair, which embraces a large number of the most important lines of British trade, will be held in London and Birmingham from February 27 to March 10. This is purely a trade fair where buyer and seller meet, not an exhibition. This fair, whether regarded from the point of view of size, diversity of products shown or resultant business, now surpasses in importance and value to the worlds markets any other trade fair or similar purpose. A visit to the fair will convince overseas buyers that enormous strides have been made in Britain's post war production. A considerable number of Canadian buyers are making arrangements to attend. Admittance is restricted to trade buyers on invitation of the British Government and business is not impeded by crowds of sightseers.

Lumbermen Are Preparing for Big Gathering

Toronto Will Extend Warm Welcome to the Visitors on January 11 and 12.—President McLachlin Sends Cheerful Message to the Trade.—Other Details

Preparations are now practically complete for the annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which will be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 11th and 12th. Dan. McLachlin, of Arnprior, president of the association, and Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, secretary, were in Toronto this week, conferring with the local committee of which A. E. Clark is chairman, in regard to the business and entertainment features of the assembly.

The business programme will be carried out pretty much as outlined in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman." There is every prospect that the attendance of ladies will be unusually large. All the local committees are now at work and every provision is being made for a warm welcome to be extended the visitors and to see that there is not a dull moment from the time they set foot in Toronto until their departure.

It is five years since the Canadian Lumbermen's Association met in the Queen City, and the institution has grown so and developed such strength, manhood and proportions that it would scarcely be recognized by those who looked in upon the proceedings of 1917. Now the Canadian Lumbermen's Association is a great national body. It carries weight and wields influence in many directions. It is representative of the best interests of the great lumber industry, is a clearing house for ideas and provides equipment for voicing the sentiment of the trade from one end of the Dominion to the other.

The 1922 session will embrace discussions on railway freights, anti-shingle legislation, co-ordination of eastern and western interests, the export situation, business sales tax and other timely topics.

Officers of the Association

The present officers of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association are:—

Hon. Pres.—J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.

Pres.—Dan. McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.

Vice-Pres.—A. E. Clark, Toronto, Ont.; and Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B.

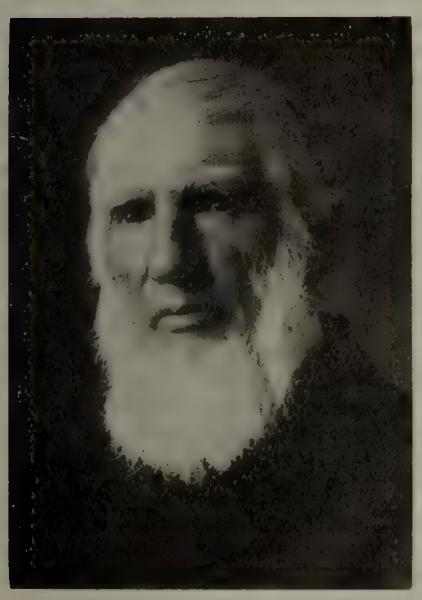
Hon. Treas.—R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, Ont.

Sec'y—Frank Hawkins, Ottawa.

Manager Transportation—R. L. Sargant, Ottawa.

Directors—Dan McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.; E. R. Bremner, Ottawa, Ont.; David Champoux, Restigouche, P.Q.; Geo. W. Grier, Mont-

ENERGETIC OFFICERS OF CANADIAN LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION



J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont., Honorary President.

Dan. McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont., President.

A. E. Clark, Toronto, Ont., Vice-President.

Angus McLean, Bathurst, N. B., Second Vice-President.

R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, Ont., Honorary-Treasurer.

Frank Hawkins, Ottawa, Ont., Secretary.

real, P.Q.; J. Fraser Gregory, St. John, N.B.; E. C. Knight, Vancouver, B.C.; James G. Cane, Toronto, Ont.; W. J. Bell, Sudbury, Ont.; Duncan McLaren, Toronto, Ont.; Sir William Price, K.B., Quebec P.Q.; Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal, P.Q.; W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N.B.; Rufus E. Dickie, Stewiacke, N.S.; R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, Ont.; W. E. Bigwood, Toronto, Ont.; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.; A. E. Clark, Toronto, Ont.; W. M. Ross, Ottawa, Ont.; W. Gerard Power, St. Pacome, P.Q.; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal, P.Q.; Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B.

The Birth and Growth of C.L.A.

A short history of the inception and expansion of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association is worth presenting. It was formed in August, 1908. Gordon C. Edwards, of W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa, was the first president of that body, and Frank Hawkins of Ottawa has been the obliging and energetic secretary since its foundation. The head offices of the C.L.A. are in the Fraser Building, Queen St., Ottawa.

At the meeting in Ottawa last winter one of the most important matters taken up was the establishment of a permanent traffic bureau, and the special committee appointed for that purpose met a few weeks later and selected R. L. Sargant as manager of the transportation. He has proved to be an aggressive and capable official and already much important work in the way of reforms, proposed reductions in freight rates and clearing up misunderstandings in regard to routing, tariff, overcharges, etc., has been carried out.

R. G. Cameron is the honorary-treasurer of the association, and last year was presented by the members with a token of appreciation and esteem in the shape of a handsome gold wrist watch, suitably engraved.

But to get back to the history of the association—the next president after Mr. Edwards was J. B. Miller, of the Parry Sound Lumber Co., now of Toronto, who, after Mr. Edwards retired in 1910, filled the post of presiding officer for two years. Alex. MacLaurin, of the St. Maurice Paper Co., and the Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co., Montreal, was the third president. Hon. George Gordon, of George Gordon & Co., Cache Bay, was the next wielder of the gavel, and he in turn was followed by W. E. Bigwood, of Graves, Bigwood & Co., Toronto. W. Gerard Power, of the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co., St. Pacome, guided the destinies of the C.L.A. for the next two years. In 1920, Dan. McLachlin, of McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, who is the present head of the association, was elected and has proved to be a capable and esteemed officer. Mr. McLachlin is retiring this year and in all probability A. E. Clark, of Toronto, the first vice-president of the association and for many years a member of the executive, will be advanced to the presidency. Angus McLean of Bathurst, N.B., is the second vice-president.

Practically every presiding officer has discharged the duties for two years, but it is understood a new departure, which was endorsed last year, will go into effect from this out, and the tenure of the president's office will be only one term.

The Places Where Meetings Were Held

So far as the places of meetings are concerned, the first few years they took place in either Montreal or Ottawa. In 1917 the convention came to Toronto; in 1918 it went back to Montreal, then St. John took it east in 1919, and Quebec had the honor of entertaining the lumbermen and their lady friends in 1920. Ottawa was the Mecca in 1921 and Toronto will be able to boast of the distinction in 1922.

Many important matters are, as already stated, to come up at the forthcoming session on Wednesday and Thursday, January 11th and 12th. Besides the annual reports to be presented by the officers and by the executive committee and the transportation committee, other subjects considered will have to do with consideration of resisting any attempt to restrict or prohibit the use of the wooden shingle, the urgent necessity for a reduction in freight rates, the Workmen's Compensation Act, insurance of lumber stocks, increasing the service and usefulness of the transportation department, and discussing the future condition of the industry.

The present is a crucial time in the history of the lumber business, and the future is being scanned with much interest. Co-operation and mutual helpfulness are needed and will bring the best results to the trade and the country as a whole. The lumber industry has been passing through a crisis from which it is now emerging, but there are many vital problems to be adjusted in the way of production, distribution and expansion.

Clarion Call to the Canadian Trade

Editor of the "Canada Lumberman":—

I deeply appreciate the opportunity offered in your letter of recent date to place before your readers the fact that all matters pertaining to the lumber trade will be under review at the annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Toronto at our annual convention, January 11 and 12.

As a business association, concerned with lumber and lumbering in all its branches from the tree to the consumer, we offer to the trade a "get together" gathering and an exchange of ideas that must greatly profit all who attend.

The dark days of business stagnation and the problems of deflation are passing into history, leaving a clear horizon ahead which promises normal trade in the near future.

Our convention will be one of cheer and good will, with a thankful feeling that justified optimism will be our watchword and that the increase in building permits, the sane attitude of Canada and the rising barometer of general business means to lumbermen a return of that prosperity that has been somewhat coy during the past few months.

Yours sincerely,
DAN. McLACHLIN,
President Canadian Lumbermen's Association.
Arnprior, Ont., December 5, 1921.

Passing Through Trying Period

Three years ago the war ended, says the Timber Trade Journal of London, Eng., and we all dreamt that at last we were on the eve of the new world that had been the hope and the inspiration of the whole people for four years of terrible war. The timber trade was then under the heel of the government, which continued for another five months, then a year of trading that made many members of the trade think they had in reality reached the promised land.

Alas, during the last eighteen months we have had it forced on us that we are rapidly drifting back to pre-war conditions. During that time the trade has passed through probably the most trying time in its whole history. There is at least one thing that the trade may congratulate itself on, namely, the success with which so far it has weathered the storm; but it will be a thousand pities if some good does not come of all the trials and difficulties of these times.

Good Work of the Forest Laboratories

The announcement has recently been made that the Board of Works for the United Kingdom has added certain Canadian timbers to the list of those used by the department. That the qualities of Canadian woods might be understood and the timbers thereby put to the best possible use was the object of the Minister of the Interior for Canada, in establishing the Forest Products Laboratories in connection with the forestry branch. The information obtained is proving of great value not only to timber users in Great Britain and other countries, but also to Canadian engineers, architects and builders.

Talk Barns the Whole Year Round

The most important outbuilding on the farm—the barn!

Nothing new in that fact for most of us; but it bears thinking about, worked on, talking about in the dealer's newspaper advertising and in conversations with farm trade, says a recent Long-Bell bulletin.

It is an all-year-round topic. Even in communities where the farmer is not buying just now, a new wheat crop is on the way and before next summer is over many farmers may be hauling out material for a new barn.

Lumber dealers must be looking ahead for just this sort of business, certain that when the farmer does buy, the purchase will be made from the yard that has kept in touch with him and talked barn building to him.

When spring plowing begins and is followed by spring and summer work that keeps the farmer pretty busy in the field, it will be too late to get his attention until summer is over. For a few months now he won't be so busy; there'll be time during winter evenings to read the local papers and advertising matter you may send him. He may be interested enough after reading your advertisements to spend an hour or so talking with you the first time he comes to town.

Don't overlook barns as a subject for advertising now and then the next few months. It would be profitable, too, to think over the names of farmers who ought to have new barns and to begin writing to them and sending them advertising matter.

Don't put off this important sales work. It will pay now or later.

Lumbermen Who will Sit in New Parliament

Nearly all Those Who Ran in the Liberal Interest Were Successful—Several Members of Last House Drop Out—Manley Chew Scores in East Simcoe

There were several lumbermen who were candidates in the recent federal election campaign and most of them put up a clean-cut and vigorous contest. The members of the forest products industry, identified with the Liberal party, nearly all scored a victory in their ridings, Mr. Truax of North Bruce being the only exception. A number of lumbermen who held seats in the last parliament were not standard bearers again on the present occasion, withdrawing voluntarily from public life. Like other contestants, the lumbermen shared in the ups and downs of the fray, and the following detailed summary of their incomings or outgoings will be read with interest.

The many friends of Manley Chew, the widely-known lumberman of Midland, will congratulate him on the victory that he won in the Liberal interests in East Simcoe in the recent election. Some years ago he represented this constituency in the House of Commons for a term. The newly-elected representative of East Simcoe is a member of the firm of Chew Bros., Midland, and is the proprietor of Fibre Board, Limited, Penetanguishene. Until about a year ago he operated largely under the name of Manley Chew, at Midland, but disposed of his mill, stocks, limits and yards to G. Mason & Co. of Manchester, England.

In Quebec W. K. Baldwin, of Baldwin's Mills, P.Q., who represented Stanstead in the last parliament, was again returned in the Liberal interests. Mr. Baldwin is a well-known lumberman and Liberal.

In Levis, L. D. Gravel, who is a lumberman and was a Conservative candidate, was among those who suffered a reverse, although he put up a vigorous campaign.

In South Renfrew, J. H. Findlay of Braeside, who was a Conservative standard bearer, was defeated. This was Mr. Findlay's first political battle and he put up a good fight in a four-cornered competition.

P. R. McGibbon, of Lachute, Que., is another Liberal from that province who will once more occupy a seat in the House of Commons. He was triumphant in a four-cornered contest.

G. B. Nicholson, ex-M.P., of the firm of Austin & Nicholson, Chapleau, Ont., who was a Conservative member for East Algoma in the late parliament, suffered a reverse in a three-cornered battle. The absence of Mr. Nicholson from the House of Commons will be greatly regretted by a large circle of friends.

A. T. Leger, of Richibucto, N.B., lumberman and late Liberal M.P. for Kent County, is another lumberman who will sit in the new parliament. He has been a member of the popular chamber at Ottawa for many years.

A. B. Hunt, of Bury, Que., who has represented the constituency of Compton for many years, once more emerged a winner in the Liberal cause by a large majority. He is a hardy perennial in election campaigns.

F. N. McCrea, of Sherbrooke, Que., is another Liberal who had no difficulty in being returned in Sherbrooke County by a big majority. Mr. McCrea is one of the veteran legislators of the Commons chamber.

E. W. Tobin, a Liberal, who was again a candidate in Richmond-Wolfe, Que., will once more occupy a chair in the Commons chamber. He has been a member of the House for twenty-one years, being first returned in 1900.

Major J. E. L. Streight, of Islington, Ont., put up a splendid fight in the Liberal interests in West York, but was defeated in a three-cornered contest by Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, in the late administration.

C. G. Power, who is a brother of W. Gerard Power, former president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and is himself identified with the lumber industry, was returned in the Liberal cause in Quebec South. Mr. Power comes of a historic family and has proved himself most aggressive in the interests of his constituents.

The many friends of R. E. Truax, of Walkerton, Ont., Liberal member for South Bruce, who sat in the House of Commons for several terms, will regret to learn that he went down to defeat in the great conflict. The struggle was a three-cornered one and the constituency was carried by a Progressive candidate.

Among the lumbermen who sat in the last parliament, but who withdrew from public life in the present campaign, were W. S. Loggie, of Chatham, N.B., Liberal member for Northumberland; Col. H. J. Mackie, of Pembroke, Conservative member for North Perth; Hon. W. A. Charlton, of Toronto, Liberal member for Norfolk; Alex. MacGregor, of New Glasgow, Conservative member for Pictou; Hon. E. N. Rhodes, of Amherst, N.S., lumberman and lawyer, who was the late Speaker in the House of Commons.

Tenders Awarded for Timber Cutting

In connection with the sale of timber in the townships of Regan and Jack, District of Sudbury, Township 2B Mississaga Forest Reserve, townships of McBeth, Afton and Sheppard, for which tenders were recently called by the Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, it may be stated that no bids were received for the township of Regan.

The Harris Tie & Timber Co. of Ottawa were the successful tenderers for the cutting rights in the township of Jack. Their tender was as follows:

	Bonus.	Crown Dues.	Total.
Red and White Pine	$8.00	$2.50	$10.50
Jackpine	6.00	2.50	8.50
Spruce and Poplar	6.00	2.00	8.00
Other Timber	6.00	1.50	3.50
Railway Ties	.10	.10	.20
Spruce Pulpwood	1.00	.80	1.80
Other Pulpwood	.45	.40	.85

McFadden & Malloy of Spragge, Ont., were the successful tenderers for the township 2B, Mississaga Forest Reserve, and their bid was:

	Bonus.	Crown Dues.	Total.
Pine Timber	$5.56	$2.50	$8.06
Spruce and Poplar	2.56	2.00	4.56
Other Timber	2.00	1.50	3.50
Railway Ties	.25	.10	.35
Spruce Pulpwood	.75	.80	1.55
Other Pulpwood	.75	.40	1.15
Cedar Posts	.10	.02	.12
Cedar Poles:			
30 ft. and less in length	.25	.25	.50
31 to 40 ft. in length	.50	.50	1.00
41 to 50 ft. in length	.75	.75	1.50
51 ft. and over in length	1.00	1.00	2.00

The right to cut the red and white pine timber in the townships of McBeth, the east half of the township of Afton and all that part of the township of Sheppard lying west of the Sturgeon River was not awarded.

Clarke Bros.' Plants are Busy

Clarke Bros., Limited, of Bear River, N.S., have sold a block of bonds to an American syndicate of New York. The bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., and are due in 1936. This company was formed in September last, and is an amalgamation of Clarke Bros., Ltd., Bear River, and Clarke Bros. Paper Mills, Ltd., St. John, N.B. The company has an authorized capital of $2,000,000 7 per cent. bonds and $1,500,000 common stock. Of this amount $1,500,000 of the bonds were issued to take up bonds of the two original companies concerned and the remaining $500,000 was left in the treasury. It is understood that the bonds just recently sold were from the treasury, and the money is being used to reimburse the company for capital outlay incurred in the enlargement of the Bear River mills, which has doubled the capacity of the plant, and which has just recently been completed.

Both plants are at present reported to be running at capacity, with large orders on hand.

Lumber Retailers Will Hold Meeting in Ottawa

Ontario Association Will Hold Its Annual Convention at Chateau Laurier on January 18 and 19

The annual convention of the Ontario Retail and Lumber Dealers' Association will be held in Ottawa on Wednesday and Thursday, January 18th and 19th.

Every preparation is being made for the success of the gathering, and Secretary Boultbee and the executive are now hard at work drafting a programme, preparing reports, etc. E. M. Barrett, of Ottawa, is president of the association, and promises that all visitors will be given a warm welcome. The Ottawa lumbermen intend doing all in their power to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and profitable.

Since the organization of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association some four years ago the annual meetings have either been held in Toronto or Hamilton, and this is the first move in holding the assembly in the east.

The attractions of Ottawa as the capital city of Canada, its splendid Parliament buildings, its beautiful driveways, its artistic parks, its large lumber manufacturing and woodworking concerns and huge industrial and mercantile enterprises will make a visit to Ottawa in every way worth while. The proceedings of the convention will be bright, helpful and important.

All retail lumber dealers should make it a point and keep the third week in January free, and remember the dates, January 18th and 19th. The place is the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, which had the pleasure of entertaining the delegates to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association just a year ago.

The present officers and directors of the O.R.L.D.A. are:

Officers—Honorary president, J. B. Reid, Toronto; president, E. M. Barrett, Ottawa; vice-president, J. C. Scofield, Windsor.

Directors—Grant P. Davidson, Ottawa; J. B. Van Dusen, Brockville; W. M. Tupling, Orillia; W. C. Irvin, Toronto; Thomas Patterson, Hamilton; A. J. McKinney, Woodstock; A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas; John C. Wallace, London; F. E. Hollingsworth, Sault Ste. Marie; D. H. Andress, Sudbury; and the presiding officers of local associations. Secretary-treasurer, H. Boultbee.

Attractive Club Room For Employees

The North American Furniture Co., Owen Sound, Ont., have recently established an employees' club and lunch room, which is fully equipped with hot and cold water, cooking utensils, etc. The room is entirely fire-proof, having gypsum rock board partitions and a concrete painted floor. The furniture is finished in fumed oak and the settees and chairs are all spring-seated and covered with brown leather. The club room is situated about midway from the main portion of the city and outlying districts and is always open to employees and their families to use for a rest room when visiting or shopping downtown. The room is much appreciated by the employees of the firm.

Does Business Move in Cycles?

It is often said that business moves in cycles, but there may be differences of opinion in describing the cycles and prophesying the beginning and the end of the same. Roger W. Babson, the well-known statistician, in a recent address in New York, cited twelve stages in the business cycle from one peak of prosperity to another. A rough appraisement of his table suggests that at present the people of Canada and the United States have passed the bottom period, and are moving slowly up the hill on the other side of the valley towards a new crest. Mr. Babson's summary is as follows:

(1) Every cycle begins at the peak of prosperity, accompanied by large profits and high wages.

(2) This is followed by a period of inefficiency, accompanied by declining bond prices.

(3) Next we have the period of dishonesty and profiteering, accompanied by declining stock prices.

(4) Then comes the periodical crime wave with declining commodity prices.

(5) Lack of confidence is then everywhere apparent, which results in general unemployment.

(6) People must then cut down living expenses, families double up, all of which results in declining real estate prices. This is the end of the general decline and improvement usually begins at this point of the cycle.

(7) Thrift becomes more evident and this results in declining interest rates, allowing banks to loan money to start new building and again set the wheels of industry moving.

(8) The unemployment period always results in greater efficiency, which is evident at this point in the cycle. Increasing bond prices are noticeable at this time.

(9) People become more honest, fairer prices are asked by both merchants and labor. We get a dollar in value whether buying merchandise or labor, which we did not get during the period of prosperity.

(10) Renewed religious interest is now evident, resulting in restored confidence, greater buying with the strengthening of commodity prices.

(11) This followed by great activity in all lines, with labor fully employed.

(12) The cycle has been completed; extravagance and waste are again in evidence with high money rates.

Advance in Fighting Forest Fires

Great as has been the advance in fire fighting methods and equipment in towns and cities in Canada in the last five years, the advance in fighting forest fires has been even greater. Dominion, provincial, and private forest organizations are now using airplanes, power launches, railway speeders, automobile trucks, and portable gasoline pumps, besides the old reliable horses, spades, hoes, and wet sacks, in their protective work, and are calling men out to danger points by means of telephones, heliographs and other signalling apparatus.

Desire for a Home Must be Stimulated

A good many folks living in rented houses and apartments—in small town and large city—are laying up their savings to be invested in automobiles, grand pianos and the various luxuries of modern life, says the Long-Bell people in a recent publication.

The lumberman has no quarrel with the automobile manufacturer, the motor car dealer, the piano man or the maker or distributor of any modern comforts or luxuries.

But the lumberman can take a timely lesson from the automobile industry at this time when families throughout the country are planning to put off home-building so that they may buy motor cars.

Page after page of national advertising urges the spending of money for every conceivable sort of comfort and luxury. So well has the appeal to own an automobile been urged that the man in the street and on the farm knows all of the makes of cars, how and for what they may be purchased, maintenance cost, and other like information.

The motor car manufacturer advertises widely and persistently. The dealer advertises. Extensive use of advertising space in behalf of turning savings into modern motor cars has so flooded the country that the desire to own an automobile is universal.

What of the desire for a home? How many people in your trade territory, Mr. Lumberman, drive cars and live in rented property?

Advertising in recent years has turned the thoughts of the public upon many things other than the purchase of a home.

What would it mean to your business if every responsible family could be persuaded to save up and build a home first—then buy the luxuries afterward?

Home-building is in strenuous competition with automobiles, talking machines and like commodities.

A recent Saturday Evening Post came into your community with the larger proportion of its advertising space devoted to urging the spending of money in your community on the things which are most in competition with home-building. The following table shows the classification and percentage of this advertising:

Automobile and automobile accessories	25.2%
Personal comforts and conveniences (including clothing)	22.4%
Foods and necessities	12.7%
Luxuries, miscellaneous	7.5%
Pleasure	7.5%
Home Appliances	6.5%
Miscellaneous	12.6%
Homes and Building Material	5.6%

Advertising will do as much toward putting the home first in the desires of responsible families as it has done for all these other lines of goods.

A recent despatch from Fort William states that timber operators this season will engage all their men through the government free employment bureau for work in the woods in that district. The officers of the lumber firms have been besieged with foreigners and others who have drifted into Fort William and Port Arthur from outside points in view of the pulpwood and timbering activities of the district, thus creating competition with bona fide residents. In future, when men apply for jobs, they will be told to first register with the local employment bureau.

B. C. is Extending Range of Export Shipments

Lumbermen of Pacific Coast Province are Looking for Better Times in 1922 —Some Features of Market and Output for Past Season Reviewed

By George S. Perry, Vancouver, B. C.

"Saying nothing, but sawing wood," very well describes the attitude of the average B.C. lumber operator, whether in mill or woods, at the present time. The industry is as sturdy and sound as the great trees in her forests which are brought to the mills and turned into the lumber for which the Pacific Province is winning fame in every market of the world. And the year 1921 marks the entry of lumber from British Columbia into a number of new export markets, with active steps being taken to still further extend the range of export shipments. Add to that the activity in such markets as Japan, Australia and China, where increasing demands for British Columbia forest products are noted, and the statement that the export trade in lumber has equalled in 1921 the big record of 1920 occasions no surprise.

The fact is that the export lumber trade from British Columbia mills has been full of interest all year. Early in the year the first order for timber for Egypt was booked, and two shiploads despatched in April. India has been brought into the column of active markets this year with several substantial orders. The United Kingdom has been a steady purchaser, much of the stock being taken in the form of parcel shipments on regular freight steamer lines. The large orders received through the British Government for railway re-establishment have not been repeated this year, but a very satisfactory trade has been done on private account, and there is every promise of increased trade as conditions industrially better themselves in the Old Country. Active propaganda has been inaugurated by the B.C. Department of Lands, under which the administration of forests and the fostering of the lumber industry comes. The Minister, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, visited London during the past summer and while there also made a trip to Norway and Sweden to study the Baltic timber situation—Baltic being the strong direct competitor to British Columbia timber in the British market. The lumber trade commissioner, Mr. Wm. Turnbull, remains in England and is aggressively campaigning to familiarize all interests with the qualities and merits of the Douglas fir, Western hemlock, Sitka spruce and Red cedar produced in this province. It is planned also that he shall visit Egypt to foster the new market opened there this year.

Japan is Looming Large

Of all the factors in a most satisfactory season's export lumber trade, possibly the greatest is the sudden expansion of the Japanese market. Month after month the buyers for that trade come back with fresh inquiries and firm orders, and there is apparently no slackening of the activity. For the first six months of the year Japan bought over 12,000,000 feet of B.C. timber, or one-sixth of the total export from this province. In recent months the Japanese market has absorbed fully as much, and the outlook is that the demand is permanent for some time to come. Many suggestions are put forward as to the real cause of the keen buying of timber for Japanese account. The rebuilding of a number of the larger cities is in progress, houses of more substantial character than the familiar flimsy "doll-house type" rendered famous in travellers' tales, being demanded by the modern Japanese. Another statement has it that Japanese forests have been depleted to the point of exhaustion, and that recently the Japanese government has prohibited further cutting of the forests for an indefinite period, the reason given being that disastrous floods have been occurring with alarming frequency and the denuding of the uplands by cutting the forests has been the cause. The hope is that the prohibition of forest destruction will check the floods. The building campaign being carried on in Japanese cities is of such extensive nature that it is called re-construction by business men returning from visits to the Orient, who have had the opportunity of making close personal observation.

Early in the season the Japanese purchases were in the main clear cedar logs and square timbers. The demand for clear cedar has been so steady that it is rather difficult to find logs now to fill the orders. The demand for "Jap squares," as the trade vernacular goes, was at first for Douglas fir. Now, however, clear Western hemlock squares are equally popular and large shipments of these have been made also. The number of straight cargoes for the Orient has been much fewer than the number of parcel shipments. On every steamer leaving B.C. ports for the Orient, at least, one or two consignments for Japan are included, some of the orders being for half a million or a million feet. Clear cedar logs are cut in lengths of 13 and 14 feet for the Japanese trade. Much of this timber has been from the butt cut of heavy clear pole timber. In coast areas much of the pole timber runs over 100 feet to an 8 inch top. The run of poles in demand is from 30 to 50 or 65 feet, with a very small percentage over the latter height. Hence in ordinary pole camps many short length logs, such as the Japanese market demands, are produced. The trade apparently does not object to them being small, for many such butts down to 18 inches diameter are taken. The fact that clear cedar for this trade is bringing about double what the shingle mills can afford to pay for their logs, has made the Japanese market sought after. Paying the price the Japanese have succeeded in creating a shortage in clears.

C.G.M.M. Steamers Carry the Flag

A strong factor in export lumber shipment from B.C. ports is the service rendered by the Vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Into all ports of the world the house flag of this Canadian shipping concern has been carried, and more than once the fact that one or other of these steamers was available has been the deciding factor in clinching an order. Not only have the vessels been open for special charter, such as the Egyptian order which went out in April in two full cargoes carried by C.G.M.M. vessels, and the cargoes of ties sent to India by the same service, but the management has shown enterprise in establishing regular lines leading from B.C. to the Orient, to Australia, to India, to San Francisco, and latest, to Mexico. In order to initiate direct shipments to the eastern coast one C.G.M.M. steamer took a lumber cargo from Vancouver to Montreal.

Domestic lumber trade, locally, has been good all season, the building activity in coast cities having been far in excess of any recent year, and still well ahead of other western cities. Had the rail trade to the three great areas of Western Canada, Eastern Canada and the United States equalled the local activity the lumber mills of the coast province would have been working overtime to meet it. As it has been, though the prairie trade has been extremely disappointing, Eastern Canada has been a consistent, if conservative purchaser, and at times there has been a fair amount of U.S. business, though the latter market has been mainly for B.C. shingles. Recent reductions in freight rates east, as announced by the Railway Commissioners, have had the effect of spurring up interest in the rail trade, and the outlook for the new year is conceded to be most encouraging.

Mills in the coast area of British Columbia have not built up yard stocks this year. First, they have not run to full capacity. Second, those mills which have taken export trade have been accumulating side cut while not keeping up the better grades in the right proportion. Third, demand from the east has mainly been for uppers, and to a large extent the inquiry from the States has been the same. When mills are not running to full capacity they naturally are unable to accumulate upper grades. They are no more than keeping even with demand on mixed car basis, or bill stock if local. Doing their level best, with the limited demand for mixed cars and for common stock, the lower grades will pile up. Hence the situation is that the total yard stocks are less than a year ago at the coast and the assortment is not so good. The same applies to a certain extent to the Mountain mills. They have, however, had no large local trade and have not had the business they hoped for from the prairies. Hence their assortment is better, and possibly their stocks are as high as at the beginning of the year. While the coast mills are all, or nearly all, operating, the Mountain mills are practically all closed down, a course decided on earlier in the season. Most of them close for the winter anyway, but this year the shut-down was early.

The Output is Keeping Up

Using the official record of timber scaled, it might seem to indicate a reduction in lumber output and sales for the year 1921 compared with 1920. That would scarcely be an accurate assumption, because stocks of sawn lumber at the beginning of the year were heavier than at present, and on the whole were much better assorted. Therefore the official figures for the first nine months of 1921—the latest avail-

able—showing a total of logs scaled in British Columbia, 1,351,611,912 feet, must not be taken as proof that lumber has been less active this year than last. Not to burden the reader with too many figures, it is possible to refer again to the export record for the first six months of the year. Up to the middle of the year the export of lumber reached 72,815,500 feet, with 42,000,000 shingles and 15,100 tons of box shooks to add to that. In 1920, which was the banner year in the history of export lumber from B. C., the total for the year was 146,000,000 feet. That leaves 1921 well up to last year, and as all the export mills are booked to capacity right to the end of the year, the record is sure to be kept up.

The situation is markedly different from a year ago in the logging end of the industry. Just before Christmas, 1920, there were few logging operations which did not close down. It was as near a general shutdown as the industry has seen on the coast. The opposite is almost true to-day. It can scarcely be said that all the camps are operating, but a great majority of them are, and there is no talk of them shutting down at present. None of the larger mills have closed for some time now, and some which were closed all summer are now operating. It is true that a few smaller mills, both on the Island and Mainland in the coast district have closed. Those were mainly mills which depended on the prairie trade with a possible percentage of orders from the U.S. market. With the exception of a short-lived flurry in the latter market in October, the U. S. rail demand has not been a factor, for reasons well known, mainly having to do with freight rates.

Look to Better Times in 1922

Because of like conditions in British Columbia and Washington in markets on which the lumber industry depends, the opinion of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association of Seattle, is interesting in furnishing a commentary on what may happen in the coming year. Their latest bulletin says in part:

"With an unprecedented dearth of logs, manufactured stocks light and in poor assortment, severe spring car shortage inevitable, and with demand likely to break torrentially, there is no need of crystal-gazing to accurately prefigure the future predicament of procrastinating lumber buyers. Delay in placing business now may seem justified in expectation of lower rail freight rates and the customary softening of the manufacturers' market; but this year basic conditions of supply are so different that instead of a weak market, those in touch with the situation in producing regions are apprehensive that a late heavy demand will result in a recurrence of the wild auction market that hit its peak in March, 1920. Mill stocks, which have been below normal a good part of the year, were further liquidated in the spurt of buying that ran through the month of October. In attempting to replenish stocks, operators are finding that such log supply as is available is almost destitute of the better grades, while No. 2 and No. 3 logs are being snapped up for car material, the Atlantic coast water movement, continued purchasing by Japanese and a slight revival in the Australian market."

In conclusion, the year's business may be summed up very briefly. Export trade has been good, and fairly remunerative, for those mills in it. Rail trade to Western provinces has been down to the disappearing minimum, to Eastern Canada it has been fair, but at prices which the mill men say are not remunerative. Local trade in the coast area has been good, assisting to move a fairly substantial percentage of lower grades, though here again the prices have been close and competition keen. But the lumbermen have held their own in season and out. They have not made money, and look to better times in 1922.

Slogan of Retail Firm "One Foot or a Million"

Kaministiquia Lumber Co. of Fort William has Live Publicity Department—Snappy Series of "Ads." Which Have Been Running in the Press

If there is one enterprising and alert retail firm in Eastern Canada that completely believes in newspaper advertising and for a considerable time has been making effective use of publicity, it is the Kaministiquia Lumber Co., Limited, 1005 Victoria Ave., Fort William, Ont. The slogan of this firm is "One foot or a million." It has been running a splendid series of ads. in the daily papers. These announcements are well displayed and not over-crowded. One point is made each time which is driven home in the mind of the reader so thoroughly that it carries conviction with it.

The Kaministiquia Lumber Co. has secured satisfactory results from its advertising because the organization gives it attention, changes the wording in the display space frequently and generally looks upon this department as one of the most important and fruitful in the business. A large number of the announcements space four columns wide and five to six inches deep was employed.

A series of "timber talks" was used recently and the advts. were followed with a great deal of interest and profit. These were changed every night, and customers got so they looked for them as a regular department of the paper.

In order that the reader may form some conception of the representative and instructive character of these announcements (which appeared in a space two columns wide and three inches deep) the "Canada Lumberman" takes pleasure in reproducing the series. There appeared at the foot of each advt. in plain black face type "Kaministiquia Lumber Company, Limited. The firm with a reputation, 1005 Victoria Ave., Fort William. Phone S314."

Timber Talks—1

Don't let your roll remain a runt

Teach it physical culture. Do you pay taxes on a vacant lot with money in cold storage? What a chance! Lumber is close to 1913 level. Labor is out of a job—as low as it can get. Times are going to be better in the spring. Well! Labor won't cut its own wages for pure joy. A larger demand for materials will not make them cheaper. GET YOUR LUMBER FROM US—build on your idle land. Sell the house, then sit on the title and watch your pile grow.

Timber Talks—2

Practice what you preach, says Mahogany Top!

Our ad, last night was a sermon alright. But just stroll down to the corner of Norah and Isabella and see the practise in full operation. Big men of big business are trained to look east, just above the tree tops, to catch the first break in the "clouds of depression."

We are stocking heavy in all classes of lumber.

Birch flooring below pre-war prices. Bring your building plans to our manager. He will help you with expert advice and show you quality stock at lowest prices.

Timber Talks—3

Don't let the cat and frost crawl through the chinks in the door.

It costs money to heat the world. Buy a storm door, it's a good insurance against cold, colds and coal bills. Check the frost, then you can check your stove or furnace, and that sure means saving money. We can supply you with well made, well seasoned storm doors at lowest possible cost. We need the room they occupy. If you prefer it we will sell you the lumber to make your own at replacement value. Hit Jack Frost a knock and stop palsey of the pocketbook.

Timber Talks—4

"You've no need to call me early, to wake me early, Mother, dear,
For the wind blows through my window, like the bagpipes awful near."

(With apologies).

Why suffer like that? Our storm windows will give you comfort. When Dad starts to read he gets peevish and imitates the fireman of No. 1 westbound on the Buda grade. Away goes mother's daily economy. Storm windows may save a long spell of sickness—perhaps a first class funeral. We stock Best Selected Storm Sash and Storm Doors. We buy big in the very best markets, assuring you very best quality at reasonable quotations.

Timber Talks—5

If a hen could speak she would say:
"Buy some Kam Lumber, fix my coop right,
Then I'll lay winter eggs with all my might."

Don't let the poor old hen shiver all your good feed into

sinew when eggs are 70 cents per dozen, for the want of a little lumber. Just received B.C. Cedar Shiplap, excellent quality. We have some odd sized doors cheap to clear. Anything in Pine and Hardwoods, rough or dressed.

Timber Talks—7

Take advantage of your opportunity

Lumber values have now reached low level. We pay for expert opinion on trade matters. We are convinced and are buying heavy. Take advantage of your opportunity. See us for Interior Finishing, Hardwood Floorings, Pine, Spruce, Birch, Oak, Mill Work.

Timber Talks—8

Disease fills our hospitals and graveyards

Disease also strews our forests with dead and rotting trees. Fungus causes dry rot and 300 kinds of insect murder or maim our merchantable timber. Another little item in shrinkage of supply and against cheaper lumber.

We can supply all building materials at lowest cost.

Lumber, lath and shingles.

Timber Talks—9

A forest fire that cost $40,000,000

This was the Michigan fire in 1908. Six other states were simultaneously ravaged by fire with a terrible aggregate loss. Many a comfortable stand of timber is yearly lost by fire, helping to shrink our reserves.

We can fill your wants in Shiplap, Flooring, Siding or dimension, Interior Finishings and Shingles.

Timber Talks—10

The Sweep of the Wind

Violent windstorms, though not as destructive as fire, steadily takes a toll from our standing timber. Fungus, carpenter bees and borers soon convert "windfalls" into culls and cordwood. You will never get a better selection in lumber than you can to-day in our yards. We offer the widest range in Storm Sash and Storm Doors; Mouldings a specialty.

Timber Talks—11

Lumber Will Not Be Cheaper

The chief forester of Quebec recently announced that the government intended to take steps to safeguard the forests of that province, which he said were fast becoming exhausted. Lumber is as cheap as it will get.

You buy the best. We stock the best. Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Pine Lumber and Shingles.

Timber Talks—12

Maggie Jiggs is in trouble

Her stock of maple rolling pins has run out. We have only maple flooring to offer. A decreased demand for hardwoods has caused some concerns to turn to hardwood ties with profit. You will not get that Hardwood Floor cheaper than you can to-day.

Fine ½ in. Mahogany for Panelling. Finished Birch Treads and Risers.

Timber Talks—13

Now is the Time to Buy

A trade expert who has made a survey of sawmill operations in the Ottawa Valley, predicts that the cut this year will be scarcely 50 per cent. of 1920. The stocks held in hand are the lowest for many years. Buy some lumber now.

Fine Cedar Shiplap Lowest Price. Elegant Turned Oak Newel Posts.

Timber Talks—14

You Cannot Satisfy the Landlord

Don't laugh at the idea of living to be 300 years old, says Mr. Barth. Great Scott! It will be no laughing matter for the dollar wise, rent foolish man to try and satisfy a landlord for 3,240 months or more. A man recently died at the age of 165. Build for yourself and live comfortable, no matter how long life may be. We can supply you with everything in Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Oak or Birch.

Timber Talks—15

Why Men Should Love

to build a home for their wives. Because three-fourths of their lives are spent within its walls—their labours for comfort and beautifying would be recompensed by ownership. You may have more money in a year, but your dollar will never buy more lumber than it can to-day. See our manager for advice on building supplies.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Mill Work.

Timber Talks—16

Design, Quality and Finish of Woodwork Makes Your Home Delightful

Figure how you like—it is the woodwork in the home that makes it really homelike. The beauty of the home is all in the trim—good trim is worth half a house full of furniture. Trim is our specialty. We have "quick action" methods in the best markets for Hardwood Floorings, Trimmings and Mouldings.

Timber Talks—17

Do You Own Your Own Home?

Good for you if you do! That is the first step towards independence in old age. Next make your wife happy and your house more valuable, with hardwood floors. A polished floor is chic and sanitary. Saves money on linoleums and dust collecting carpets.

The price of lumber is not much more than one-half of the top price reached last year.

Timber Talks—18

Save Three Tons of Coal, Cold Feet and a Long Sickness

Old Jack Frost has come to stay. Why shiver yourself into a sweat when storm windows, storm doors, and weather boards, before you bank your house, will make you nice and cosy? We have the widest range in Combination Storm Doors at sacrifice prices. Our storm sash is made from the finest white pine and flawless glass by Canadian workmen.

Timber Talks—19

A Sample of False Economy

A landlord lost the sale of house—all for the cost of a storm door. The doors had been fitted by a wood butcher. Escorting his buyer to the front door for a look over, the door was opened by a blue faced tenant, to let down a shower of rags stuffed into the crevices to keep out the cold. That sale was off and it sold at $300 less. Fix up! Property sells on appearance.

Complete Stocks Storm Doors, Sash and Lumber.

Timber Talks—20

We Certainly Do Not Like to See a Rubberneck

But we would be tickled to death to see every man a user of Ru-ber-oid Board. It is a smooth pure wood fibre board. Moisture and damp proof with non-conducting properties, making it warm in winter, cool in summer. What a chance to cover up those bare rafters and studding at small cost. The man who can drive a nail can finish his own home with this board. Call at our office for free sample. It will interest you.

Rapid Stabilization of Lumber Business

Mr. G. C. Piche, chief of the forestry service of the province, predicts that normal conditions in the exploitation of forestry resources of the province of Quebec will be resumed next summer. However, his forecast states that the prices will not be over those existing in 1914, but that there will be a resumption of business in pulp and lumber. "About fifty per cent. of the activity which has been reached in recent years in the lumber camps now exists," he stated, "but before the end of the winter this proportion should reach easily 60 per cent. The number of employees working in the bush this winter is on the same percentage. In the Ottawa valley there is very little decrease in the activity, because wood there is not cut as much for pulp, but in the other sections pulp men are very cautious, due to the fact that they have still on hand a good quantity and do not want to take risks as to the immediate future. The price of lumber has taken a considerable fall." Mr. Piche was optimistic in regard to the lumber business and believed in a rapid stabilization of that industry.

A serious fire occurred in Miller's Brook, Salmon River, recently when a portable mill and all the trappings that go to make it an operating asset, together with a quantity of lumber estimated at about 300,000 feet was destroyed. The owners were the George Eddy Co., Ltd. of Bathurst. The mill and lumber were only partly covered by insurance and the loss is estimated at $20,000.

Mr. Bick Reviews European Outlook

S. Bick, Montreal

S. Bick, vice-president of the Bennett Lumber Company, Limited, wholesalers and exporters, has returned to Canada after a three months' visit to Europe, one in England and two in the Baltic States.

In an interview with a representative of the "Canada Lumberman," Mr. Bick expressed a by no means gloomy opinion on conditions in the Old Country. Unemployment is still acute, but general business is gradually recovering. This is, he stated, especially true of the lumber trade. Lumber firms there, as here, have passed through a trying period, but trade is slowly picking up. Stocks are being steadily absorbed, and there is an inclination for merchants to buy more freely for their immediate requirements. The improvement is apparent in hardwoods as well as in softwoods, American harwoods and mahogany being much firmer.

The building line is better and special sizes suitable for this trade are in demand, but Sweden and Finland are able to take care of these requirements at prices which Canadian lumber cannot touch As an example, 2x4 in. Finnish wood was sold, C.I.F., London at £12-10-0 per standard. Canadian lumber is in fact meeting with stiff competition from Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Baltic States and even Germany. The exchange is a great factor in the low prices at which wood is being sold in the U.K.

Mr. Bick does not take a very cheerful view of the immediate prospects of Canadian exports, owing to the competition referred to which has resulted in lumber being offered at about 25 per cent. lower than Canadian wood can be sold. The possibility that the British Government shipbuilding programme will be curtailed, as the result of the Washington Conference, will mean that the call for Canadian pine will be smaller.

During his visit to the Baltic States Mr. Bick bought some lumber for Messrs. Chas. Boss & Company, Lmited, the English representatives of the Bennett Lumber Company, Limited. He states that the Baltic countries are showing signs of recovery. The people are working hard and are using their lumber resources to obtain needed tangible assets. Labor there is cheap, and the monetary situation is unstable. The exchange in these States enables lumber to be exported at a low rate. The lumber sent to the U. K. is equal to that of good Canadian spruce.

Mr. Bick, who went as far as the Russian border, saw many destitute refugees from Russia. He made inquiries from independent people who had just returned from that country. These agreed that it was only a matter of a short time before the Soviet Government would collapse. The conditions there are described as terrible—a thoroughly corrupt Government with millions of people starving. The condition of the refugees from Russia told its own tale, and led to the inevitable conclusion that the experiment in Communistic administration has been a ghastly failure.

How Different Woods Are Classified

By A. M. RICHARDS

What is the difference between hard wood and soft wood? Is basswood softwood and is yellow pine hardwood?

These are just two common questions heard quite often from people engaged in various walks of life, and it seems true that very few know the exact difference and know how and why the woods are classified as they are. Few know that the actual texture of the wood itself has very little bearing in the matter, and that basswood and poplar are just as truly hardwoods, in the industry, as maple, birch and oak.

The true classification of the woods, as accepted and recognized by all the wood using industries has been made by botanists and foresters and has been accepted for more than one hundred years.

In the hardwood groups will be found several trees the texture of which wood is softer than that of some of the members of the softwood groups, and vice versa, but the true classification does not deal so largely with the wood, as with the characteristics of the tree itself.

Trees are divided into two large orders, technically known as Angeosperns and Gynnospernes, but we will lay aside all our fancy names and know, that one has broad leaved trees and the other as narrow leaved trees.

Broad leaved trees comprise all of the hardwood and are characterized by the size and shapes of the leaves, the fact that they dry up in the early fall and drop to the ground. The seeds of the trees of this group are usually borne in a fruit. The narrower leaved trees are characterized by the narrow needle like leaves, a part of which remain on the tree during the winter, giving us our so-called evergreen trees. The seeds are borne in a cone and when ripe the exposed seed falls from the cone to the ground.

Some one will say, "All narrow leaved trees which have cones do not remain green all winter," and truly there are three exceptions: the larch or tamarck, cypress and sequoia or red woods. These are the exceptions to the general rule.

Any lumber produced from trees of the broad-leaf type is hardwood and any produced from the narrow leaf type is softwood. Another characteristic of hardwood is that it is free from pitch or remain, while softwood contains pitil or resin in various amounts.

The evergreen nature of softwood trees is due to the presence on the trees of several sets of leaves. These live for several years and then fall off, a new set taking their place the following spring, while the hardwood trees have but one set of leaves, which fall off in the fall, leaving the tree naked during the winter months.

Armistice Day

POPPIES ON EVERY SIDE, AND CROSSES WHITE

Not in the Poppy's glow
  Lies Passions urge,
Yet in resurgent floods
  Together flow
Resentment blind with grief,
  And whelming pity for
Discordant humankind,
  Misguided leaders, and
A world misled!
  Souls with no haven they
May seek and find
  Beyond this woe!
God's Image? Say
  God's Rummage!

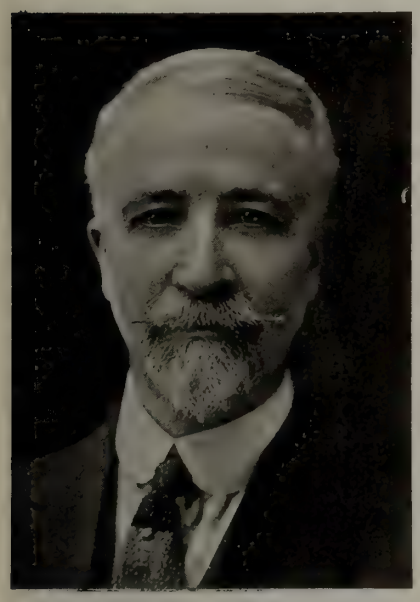
Pale is the Glory that
  Was war, and mute
The music martialling
  The throbbing pulse.
With fear men turn toward Peace,
  But will they pay
The toll that peace demands?
  Or will they turn aside
From her highway
  And moil again in ruck
Of selfish greed,
  Unleashed ambition, and
The lust of power?

O Day when Battle ceased
  And hearts beat high
With courage of new hope
  And every man
In every other could
  A friend descry,
Exalt thy cross above
  The scarlet fields
Of passion, and outpour
  The love of Christ
To win the world by Love.

Geo. H. Holt.

Lumberman Reviews Conditions in the North

Mr. J. A. Mathieu, M.L.A., of Fort Frances, Tells What His Company Has Been Doing During Past Season and How He Finds Present Market Conditions



J. A. Mathieu, M.L.A.,
Fort Frances, Ont.

J. A. Mathieu, vice-president and managing director of the Shevlin-Clarke Co., Ltd., Fort Frances, Ontario, was in Minneapolis recently conferring with his associates in the First National-Soo Line building, says the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman." Their big mill, he said, shut down with the advent of cold weather and they will not resume operations until next spring as they are not equipped to run winters. The stocks of lumber in their yard are considerably less than last year but sufficient to take care of the limited trade they are securing and far more than they wish they had because of the high cost of production and the low prices in the open market. Last week they added a couple of dollars a thousand to the price of their dimension. In spite of this fact they were still compelled to assume a very heavy loss on every car of this stock they sold. The keen competition from the fir mills of the coast and the spruce mills of Manitoba had forced them to largely discontinue the manufacture of piece-stuff, converting their logs largely into boards. The limited amount of upper grade stock being produced and the active demand from so many sources had resulted in keeping up the price of selects and finish.

The mill, which they had built at Fort Frances a number of years ago, while in Ontario is within a short distance of the international line. For a number of years the output was sold almost entirely in and around Winnipeg. The British Columbia and the mountain mills of the northwestern provinces have almost entirely crowded them out of that market and for several years' they have been forced to find an outlet for their cut to the south. Last year about 14 per cent. of their cut was distributed in Ontario and Manitoba.

Mr. Mathieu has made quite a study of spruce and is a champion of that species of wood. There is, he said, a fair sprinkling of spruce in their timber holdings. Eastern spruce, which years ago grew so plentifully in the New England states and Pennsylvania, is identically the same as the spruce that is found in northern Minnesota, Ontario and Manitoba. The western hemlock also, he claims, belongs to the same family only it grows much larger and is closer grained. The northern and eastern spruce, he claims, is equalled for many building purposes to Norway, although it has not the tensile strength of the latter wood. The principal defect of both the western and northern spruce is black knots and the discoloration which comes from the inside bark. Spruce is noted for its long stringy fibre which makes it an especially desirable material for paper making. He has seen specimens of spruce which when twisted produce practically a wooden rope.

The inroads made on the supply of spruce by the pulp manufacturers induced those interested in this industry to experiment with other woods. Considerable success has been obtained in the substitution of hemlock. This latter wood, however, is found only in comparatively limited supply and, unlike spruce, hemlock is a distinctive species of wood and found only in a comparatively small area embracing northern Wisconsin, Michigan and southern Ontario. It has been claimed that only one genuine hemlock tree was ever found in Minnesota.

Their logging operations this winter, he said, would be less than half of last years. There was a surplus of labor on both sides of the international line. Men were willing and anxious to work for anything they could obtain. The prevailing wages were $26.00 a month and board. A year ago men were demanding $60 or $70 a month and insisting upon unreasonable conditions and accommodations at the camps. As a rule the men in the camps were doing good work because they realized that unless they did so others would take their place. The hours of labor were determined entirely by the length of the day. The men went to work at daylight and quit when it became dark.

Mr. Mathieu contends that a dollar a day is not fair compensation for the hard work these men have to perform in the logging camps. As long as the law of supply and demand, however, fixes that as a basis for compensation and competitors pay those wages his company would not be justified in paying more, especially in view of the prices obtained for the finished product.

Mr. Mathieu has entire charge of the big saw mill plant, yet has found time to take an active part in politics. For twelve years he has represented his district in the local parliament. During the war he was active in recruiting and other duties, being made Honorary Colonel of one of the famous regiments.

His company and other producers of forest products were naturally interested, he said, in tariff legislation being enacted in Washington. He contends that the United States is not fair in its trade relation with Canada. With a population of some millions the Canadians are buying from the hundred millions on this side of the line more than double the amount they were able to sell. A continuation of unwise legislation would eventually result in the United States losing its best customer.

There was only a comparatively limited amount of natural products which Canada would export to the United States. Foremost among her resources was lumber. For obvious reasons certain interests have made it appear that Canada had enacted and maintained a tariff barrier which prohibted the American lumber manufacturers from selling any of their products across the line. To all intents and purposes, he said, free trade has and now exists so far as the exporting of lumber from this country is concerned. It was true that comparatively high tariff was levied against planed, tongued and grooved and specially manufactured wooden products. At the same time anything in its rough state or where it was planed one edge, one side and even where sized with a fine saw was admitted virtually free. Some time ago an attempt was made to keep out quite a consignment of this class of stock on the claim that it had been surfaced two sides. After a thorough investigation the material was admitted without being compelled to pay duty.

Pulpwood Exports for Eastern Canada

Pulpwood from points west of Weymouth, N.S., as far as Brazil Lake is being shipped by the Sissiboo Pulp and Power Company to its mills at Sissiboo Falls. It expects to commence the grinding of pulp as soon as enough water power is available. At the close of navigation on the Saguenay it will take its steamers to Halifax and expect to ship 5,000 tons of pulpwood to England the first week in December.

Lumberman Was Mayoralty Candidate

In the recent mayoralty contest in London, Ont., Ald. Frank Harley, who is head of the London Lumber Co., was one of the contestants. Mr. Harley made a good fight but was not successful in the fray. For several years he has been a valued member of the city council and rendered the citizens good and faithful service. Mr. Harley is well known in lumber circles.

Mr. Nichols Buys Splendid Pine Stand

Three hundred acres of the finest of pine remaining from the forest primeval has been purchased in Lanark county by W. A. Nichols, who owns a sawmill at Carleton Place, Ont. The timber is near Hopetown, about midway between the Kingston & Pembroke Railway and the Mississippi River, and logs will be hauled to the river and floated to Carleton Place. There will be enough logs, it is said, to keep the Nichols mill running for several seasons. A number of men have been sent to the woods to commence the felling of trees. This splendid grove was one of a number saved in Lanark county from the early lumbermen by men with whom sentiment outweighed the utilarian.

Lumber King or Lumber Jack—Which?

Continued from page 49

on the way to getting down the logs from the big bluff back of the camp. He appeared to think I knew little about it and said some of the men had advised him to let the logs down one at a time with a block and tackle. This may have seemed a joke to the men but it didnt impress me with much respect for the new superintendent and it is just possible he resented my manner of telling him so.

"In any event, he talked back and the discussion ended when I took him by the collar and seat of his pants and fired him through the door of the men's camp. I rather judge he resented this method of settling the argument, for he told me I could leave at any time and that my time would be ready for me in the morning. Kind of treated me as one of the ordinary lumberjacks."

MacGillvray grinned as he remembered the startled look of his late superior officer, and continued, "I haven't brought my time certificate with me, but suppose that matter can be arranged at the Rainbow office; that is, if you have no further use for me."

The Big Boss was silent for a minute or two and MacGillvray thought his worst forebodings were about to be confirmed, but rather to his surprise Calvert told him he would defer further discussion of the affair until after he had been attended to by the doctor, and, closing his eyes, became to all outward appearance asleep.

The hours slipped past one by one and then about eight o'clock the welcome jingling of sleighbells announced the arrival of Dr. Bertram from Rainbow.

The ruddy complexioned doctor must have been informed by someone at the stable that Mr. Calvert was not seriously injured, for he stamped into the house and shaking the snow from his garments, merely waited a moment or two to warm his hands at the open fireplace before walking unannounced into the sick-cahmber.

MacGillvray had been asleep at his post and the Big Boss also, for that matter, but both were glad to greet the stout hearted, little bewhiskered doctor who had braved the rigors of travel under trying circumstances to administer to the afflictions of his friend.

Without undue delay an inspection was made of the patient and when it was announced that nothing more serious than a dislocated shoulder had resulted from the accident, both patient and nurse were delighted. Mention was made of what preceeded it, but the doctor said such things could happen but that he would attend to the dislocation first, before going into the question of the other. His patient, due to having slept soundly for an hour or two was ready for the ordeal and with the assistance of MacGillvray, the dislocated shoulder snapped back into place and was bandaged securely.

Doctor Bertram having assured himself that everything possible had been done for the comfort of his patient, then partook of the meal prepared by Madame Charbonneau, who, good soul, apparently kept the teakettle boiling permanently for just such occasions. Then when the meal was disposed of he was ushered into a cosy bedroom and told to take the rest he so much needed after his long journey, and that he would be awakened if it was found necessary.

With a final look at his patient who appeared to be resting comfortably the doctor passed into the little room and that was the last seen of him for several hours.

After everything was quiet again, the Big Boss resumed his conversation with MacGillvray at the point where the latter had mentioned the fact that the company might have no further use for him.

"John," he began, "I have intended for some time past to inform you of some things concerning yourself and which, to a certain extent, concern me, but until recently have been unable to give effect to this desire. However, the time is now opportune and if you will give me your attention for a short while without interrupting me I will endeavor to disabuse your mind of certain false notions you hold concerning my interest in your welfare.

"In fact, it was with the idea of having this conversation that I ventured on this trip, for I knew you could not leave the work entirely to my nephew and that if I wished to see you I would have to go to you rather than call you back to Rainbow.

"As you are aware, I was your father's closest friend. We attended school together. Worked together in Slicer's sawmill and at a later period took out logs for the same concern. I cannot say we prospered to any great extent, but in any event we made a fair living from our labor.

"Your father married and it was perhaps his success in this quarter that kept me single for I knew your mother well. At all events I am still without a wife and am not likely to acquire one at this age of life, although I sometimes wish I had been as aggressive in courtship as was your father. Perhaps he would have been the single one. Who knows?

"We worked together year after year with varying success, but were never in the position to acquire timber berths of our own, although other of our acquaintances were more successful. The big concerns in the Upper and Lower Valley were all started years before the one I am connected with, had its beginning and we often wondered if the day would ever come when we would be our own masters.

"You at the time to which I am about to refer, were, I should judge, in your seventeenth year, and attending High school, and —you will excuse me mentioning it—living in a somewhat reckless manner. Your poor father often mentioned you to me and appeared to look forward to your future with forebodings."

MacGillvray here forgetting the request not to be interrupted endeavored to explain his conduct, but was prevented doing so. Calvert continuing, "I have an idea I know of what you would like to say and that your father erred in thinking you would not settle down when you grew older, but let me continue. You are now entering into your thirtieth year, which makes the period I refer to about twelve years ago.

"We had just completed a contract for the Slicer Lumber Company and were wondering what we should do during the summer months. I suggested taking a job to drive Little River, which was a rather hard proposition. Your father countered by saying we might better take a look over one of the timber berths which would later on that year be put up at auction by the Government. If we were ever to become our own masters we would have to make a start some time soon. We had $8,000.00 saved from our varying industry, which seemed a trifle compared with the capital of some of the big concerns who would be our rivals if we ventured to invade the timber limit market, but your father said repeatedly we would have to make a start sometime or other.

"Finally we agreed to cruise one large berth and you may give us credit for unbounded courage or conceit, whichever you will, when I mention that nothing to equal it has ever been placed on the market in one block, before or since.

"We returned to town a couple of weeks before the date set for the sale and when the all important day arrived found ourselves together with a small army of competitors, patiently awaiting the arrival of the train which would bring Judge—the Government Sales Agent, into our midst. A roster of those present would contain the names of most of the biggest lumber operators or their agents this country has produced.

"The sale had been announced for 10 o'clock in the morning, but we were informed by the railway agent that something had interfered with the train and that there would be a delay of three or four hours before it arrived, with its important passenger.

"This was the signal for a retreat to the local hotel and most of those present availed themselves of the opportunity for, let us say, relaxation. It was different with your father and I, for we had worked too hard to dissipate our funds, even in a small degree, and with such patience as we could muster we took our way to the Court House where the sale was to be held. There, with the big room to ourselves, we discussed our chances of securing the berth. We must have been there for about two hours when we were surprised to notice the entrance of a rather fussy old gentleman accompanied by a younger man, who appeared to be out of sorts for some reason or other. Whatever the reason was, he did not delay in divesting himself of his light overcoat, opening a portfolio and with certain indistinguishable instructions to the young man, take his place behind the table placed for the purpose of the sale and almost at once said:

"The first block of timber to be placed on sale is numbered so and so, and described as follows." Then followed a description of our berth. When the judge had ended, for by that time we knew him to be the arbiter of our destiny, your father stepped forward and placed a bid on it of $10,000.00.

"His Lordship, to give him his proper title, without so much as a glance in our direction, asked if there were any other bids and waiting a moment and receiving no answer said, "Sold. What is the name, please." Your father gave him my name and was told a cash payment of one-third of the sales price was required and producing the roll containing all our worldly wealth, paid out the requisite sum, was given a receipt and the papers conveying to me, alone, the choicest block of timber to be had anywhere.

"The transaction had hardly been com-

pleted when with a rush the room was filled with eager excited lumbermen.

"What a disappointment it was to them to learn that they were too late to bid on our limit, I cannot say, but what I am sure of is that the Judge smiled in our direction as we prepared to leave the room and I am sure there was more than chance in the selection of the first berth to be offered. We were made.

"Later I sold a portion of this limit to the Dellac Lumber Company for almost a million dollars and we have been operating on the remainder ever since. You know what is still untouched so can imagine what a fortune we picked up that morning. I afterward learned the Judge had arrived long before he was expected, through having hired a livery rig at the place where his train waited and that the delay to the train was caused by a misplaced switch.

"Now a few more words and I will be through for I know you are wondering how things happen to be as they are.

"The answer is very simple. You are an equal shareholder with myself in all that goes to make up the company. This will no doubt surprise you for I am sure you never suspected it. In fact no one, apart from my lawyers, have any knowledge of the affair as it concerns either you or your father.

"Your father, as I have mentioned, had grave fears as to your future and decided while we were talking together in the court room, that if we were successful in procuring the limit we wanted that it should be purchased in my name.

"Such is the faith my old friend held in me, that without any written agreement he placed his own and his dearly loved son's future entirely in my hands, and I am glad at this moment to know his faith was well founded. I am also glad to realize that my faith in you has been justified, for I can honestly say I am proud of you and that since you reached manhood's estate I have loved you as though you were my own son."

The grim old lumberman ceased speaking. Perhaps his injured shoulder pained him, but whatever the reason his eyer were filled with tears of which he was not ashamed.

MacGillvray landed, with all that big interest to his credit, right in the manager's chair at Rainbow.

And the Big Boss, fearing an attack of paralysis, went to the Bahamas for the balance of the winter.

Calvert? Benny? Oh, he had to start all over again at the foot of the ladder as soon as MacGillvray, the new manager, took hold. Now, much to the delight of himself and friends, he knows the difference between a cold-shut and a cross-haul; and that logs are not handled like crates of crockery.

Toronto Lumber Yard Visited by Fire

Fire broke out recently in the lumber yards of Reid & Co. at the foot of Berkeley Street, Toronto, and did damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars. A two-storey galvanized iron building, containing the planing mill equipment and a quantity of lumber, was wiped out, as well as the dressed lumber shed immediately to the south, in which a considerable stock was stored. The flames also spread to the lumber piles adjoining and did damage to about 100,000 feet. To the north of this the major portion of the lumber of the firm was piled and fortunately the wind was blowing to the south. The head of the firm is J. B. Reid, who left last month for St. Petersburg, Florida, where he is spending the winter. For the past two years the business has been capably managed by his son, Capt. G. T. Reid. It is thought that the blaze broke out either through strangers smoking or by an electric wire proving defective.

Late News Jottings of Interest

The News Pulp & Paper Co. of St. Raymond, Que., is erecting a new pulp mill on the Metabetchouan River near Lake St. John.

Building permits in Toronto for the month of November exceeded the $2,000,000 mark. Those for November 1920, totalled $1,800,000.

J. H. McDonald of New Westminster, managing-director of the British Columbia Manufacturing Co., was in Toronto recently on business.

Garlock Machinery Limited, Toronto, were recently incorporated with a capital of $250,000, to carry on a general machinery business dealing in wood and iron-working equipment.

Walter I. Foss, lumberman, of Bay City, Mich., was re-elected vice-president of the Michigan-Ontario Baseball League at the annual meeting held recently in Saginaw. Mr. Foss has long been an ardent supporter of this great sport.

Kenneth M. Brown, of Toronto, eastern sales representative of the Vancouver Lumber Co., and L. D. Barclay, of Toronto, of the eastern sales staff of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser Mills, B.C., are on a business trip to the west.

James S. McCracken died recently from pneumonia at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Percival Reid, in Vancouver, B.C. Some twenty years ago he was very prominent in the lumber business in Toronto. Mr. McCracken was born in Brockville in 1840, and is survived by one son, Chas. E., of Toronto, and two daughters.

To relieve unemployment the Newfoundland Government has decided to again let contracts for cutting pulpwood on the Crown lands during the winter. The Government still has on its hands a considerable portion of the pulpwood cut last winter, but it has hopes of making an agreement with the Harmsworth pulp mills to take a large quantity of wood.

Did you ever notice how people sometimes want things quickly? They find out all of a sudden they need something and want it almost as suddenly? Perhaps it's cement, maybe it's shingles or some other small requisites in building material, but they want it quickly and are often irritated or seriously delayed in their work if it isn't delivered in speedy time.

James Robinson, ex-M.P., has incorporated his extensive lumbering business on the Miramichi River into a joint stock company which will be known as "The Robinson Co., Limited." The organization is authorized to carry on a general lumber, milling and mercantile business. The company is capitalized at $500,000, with head office at Newcastle, N.B. Among the incorporators are James Robinson, of Newcastle; Weldon Robinson, of Detroit, and others.

H. L. Jenkins, head of the North American Lumber Co., who lived in Vancouver nearly twenty years, died recently. He was 55 years of age and was born at Leavenworth, Ind., but had latterly become a naturalized Canadian citizen. Pior to 1904 he was an extensive lumber operator in Minneapolis, and in that year took over a large mill at Blaine, which he operated as the H. L. Jenkins Lumber Co. The name was later changed to the North American Lumber Co. Until recently Mr. Jenkins was associated with the Mathews Gravity Carrier Co. of Pittsburg and Port Hope, of which he was a large subscriber. He is survived by his wife, two sons and one daughter.

Lorne Corbett, who set up a portable sawmill at Nairn Centre, Ont., and was beginning the work on a contract, was recently killed. In some manner the overalls he was wearing got caught in the cogs of the machinery, drawing his leg in and crushing it badly below the knee. He was taken to the hospital in Sudbury, where he passed away from blood poisoning, and the funeral was held at Gravenhurst. He leaves a wife and daughter. Mr. Corbett was for a number of years a resident of Orillia, and was for some time superintendent of the Canada Wood Specialty Co., and afterwards in the employ of the Tudhope-Anderson Co., Orillia. Last year he was superintendent of A. H. Waites' sawmill at Mactier.

The C. B. Williams Co., Limited, Toronto, was recently granted a provincial charter with a capital stock of $40,000, succeeding the C. B. Williams Co., which was established in 1883 by C. B. Williams in Toronto. Mr. Williams passed away nearly three years ago. The officers of the new organization are: President, Marie Williams, and Thomas V. Gearing, vice-president; Gordon T. Williams, a son of the late C. B. Williams, is secretary-treasurer, and the other incorporators are: K. O'Keefe and R. J. Hill, of Toronto. The C. B. Williams Co. has a well equipped plant on St. Albans Street, and manufactures and deals in all kinds of building material, flooring, sheeting, shelving and mouldings. In a long career of nearly forty years the firm has gained a wide connection.

In order to concentrate we must be thoroughly in earnest, and we must have a definite object in contemplation that obsorbs all our interests and occupies all our thoughts. In the case of the average person the periods of complete concentration are usually quite brief, but if your absorption in a subject is great enough your mind may remain in a state of practically complete concentration on a single subject, or a series of related subjects, during which period of time you will be unconscious of what is going on around you, and even unconcious of your own minor physical acts, such as changing pencils, shifting your position, brushing away a fly, etc.

Concentration is a mental habit you can form, and if you succeed n acquiring it, the chances are that it wili be worth thousands of dollars to you before you end your business career

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$110.00	$115.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	120.00	125.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	85.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100.00	105.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105.00	110.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	55.00	58.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	55.00	58.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	62.00	64.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	69.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	57.00	59.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	62.00	64.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	69.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	43.00	45.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	30.00	32.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	35.00	37.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	26.00	28.00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	29.00	31.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	20.00	22.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	$42.00	$44.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	43.00	45.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	48.00	50.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	42.00	44.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	43.00	45.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	43.00	45.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	46.00	48.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	48.00	50.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	70.00	72.00
2 in Clear and Clear Face	70.00	72.00

Spruce

1 x 4 Mill Run	37.00	39.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	39.00	41.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	41.00	43.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	46.00	48.00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	50.00	52.00
Mill Culls	28.00	30.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft	$29.00	$30.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft	33.00	35.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft	34.00	36.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft	35.00	37.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft	33.00	34.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 10 to 16 ft	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft	37.00	39.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft	40.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft	26.00	28.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$73.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	48.00

(Depending upon Widths)

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	72.00
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	76.00
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	72.00
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	76.00
1 x 5 and 6 Fir Casing	73.00
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base	77.00
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12" E.G. Stepping	90.00
1¼ and 1½, 8, 10 and 12 " F.G. Stepping	80.00
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	70.00
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	72.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M	3.00
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M	5.15
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2", per M	6.00

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
No. 3 White Pine	8.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft	7.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods include American exchange.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$110.00	$ 60.00	$ 45.00
1¼ and 1½"	115.00	65.00	50.00
2"	120.00	70.00	50.00
2½ and 3"	135.00	95.00	60.00
4"	145.00	105.00	65.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$110.00	$ 55.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	120.00	65.00	45.00
2"	130.00	70.00	55.00
2½ and 3"	145.00	80.00	65.00
4"	165.00	95.00	75.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 90.00	$ 55.00	$ 30.00
5/ and 6/4	90.00	55.00	30.00
8/4	100.00	65.00	40.00
10/4 and 12/4	105.00	70.00	50.00
16/4	110.00	80.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 85.00	55.00	30.00
5/4 and 6/4	90.00	65.00	35.00
8/4	95.00	70.00	40.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$140.00	80.00	40.00
1¼" to 1½"	145.00	85.00	43.00
2"	150.00	90.00	43.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 80.00	$ 55.00	$ 25.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	95.00	70.00	40.00
16/4	105.00	85.00	40.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 85.00	$ 55.00	$ 30.00
6/4 and 8/4	90.00	65.00	35.00
12/4	95.00	70.00	40.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	—Plain—		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$ 78.00	$133.00	$ 83.00
1¼"	135.00	83.00	148.00	88.00
1½"	135.00	83.00	148.00	88.00
2"	145.00	93.00	158.00	103.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

Gum, Sap

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$ 68.00	$ 48.00
1¼" and 1½"	73.00	53.00
2"	83.00	63.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$130.00	$ 65.00
1¼"	155.00	70.00
1½"	155.00	70.00
2"	160.00	75.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$ 75.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	80.00
8/4	145.00	85.00
10/4	155.00	90.00
12/4	150.00	90.00
16/4	155.00	95.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$ 95.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	105.00
8/4	190.00	115.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$145.00	$ 75.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Beech

The quantity of beech produced in Ontario is not large and is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices. At present the prevailing quotation on log run, mill culls out, delivered in Toronto, is $35.00 to $40.00.

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$140.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up.		165.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		165.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		80.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$100.00	$105.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		120.00
2 in.		125.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in and up		110.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.	85.00	90.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		110.00
2 in.		125.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	82.00	85.00
No. 1 dressing strips		78.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	68.00	73.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.e. strips	56.00	58.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.e. strips	56.00	58.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.e. strips	63.00	65.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.e. strips	63.00	64.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.e. strips, 12 to 16 ft.	63.00	66.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.	65.00	70.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	63.00	67.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		64.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	57.00	58.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	48.00	50.00
S.C. and bet., shorts. 1 x 5		48.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		50.00
S.C| Shorts, 6'-11', 1" x 10"	52.00	54.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		45.00
1 in. x 3 in., 12 ft.-16 ft.	50.00	53.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	43.00	45.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	34.00	36.00
O. culls r and w p	24.00	28.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill culls out, 1 in.	34.00	48.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.	34.00	48.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.	35.00	47.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.	35.00	47.00
Mill Culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	38.00	40.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		34.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		34.00
1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	40.00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft	38.00	42.00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'		45.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B	45.00	50.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull	28.00	30.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	37.00	40.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.	45.00	50.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out.	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft..		11.00
No. 2 White Pine		10.00
Mill run White Pine	10.00	10.50
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.		8.00
Red Pine, mill run		8.00
Hemlock, mill run		6.50

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	9.00	10.00
Clear butt, 18 in.	6.00	7.00
18 in. XX		5.00

QUEBEC

White Pine

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa wany, 18 in. average according to lineal	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$ 20.00	$ 25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	26.00	28.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$ 30.00	$ 35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills)

Rough Lumber

Retail Prices per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh Merch Spr	$32.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	33.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	33.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	34.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	37.00	$ 40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	40.00
2x10, 3x9	45.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	45.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x3-4 & 5	30.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x6	34.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	40.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	20.00	23.00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.
For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$6.25
" Clears	5.50
" 2nd Clears	4.50
" Extra No. 1	2.90
Spruce	4.50

SARNIA, ONT.

Pine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$105.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	175.00
2 in. and up wide	175.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	120.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	145.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better	145.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	110.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	120.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	120.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	170.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	180.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 70.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75.00	90.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	95.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68.00	77.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	68.00	80.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	78.00	90.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	55.00	62.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	59.00	63.00

Box

1 in., 1¼ and 1½ in., 10/16 ft.	40.00	42.00

Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	30.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	31.00

WINNIPEG

No. 1 Spruce

Dimension	S.1.S. and 1.E. 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$31	$30	$30	$31
2 x 6	32	30	30	31
2 x 8	33	31	31	32
2 x 10	34	32	32	33
2 x 12	35	33	33	34

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only, add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac, open.

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	60.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	75.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	40.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	42.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	45.00
Box, 1 x 6 and 8	36.00
Box, 1 x 10	38.00
Box, 1 x 12	39.00
Box, 1 x 13 and up	40.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	$ 80.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
5/4 to 8/4	85.00	50.00	30.00
10/4 to 4 in.	90.00	55.00	30.00

Sap Birch

1 in.	90.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	53.00	30.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	

Basswood

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	80.00	55.00	35.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00

Ash

1 in.	85.00	50.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	95.00	55.00	30.00
10/4 and up	110.00	70.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.	
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in.	
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.	
White Pine Uppers, 4 in.	
Selects, 1 in.	$170.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	180.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	
Selects, 4 in.	

Prices nominal

Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up.	150.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	150.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	160.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.	180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	85.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	90.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	110.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	160.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	80.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	92.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	91.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10	87.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8	84.50
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12	75.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8	71.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10	71.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12	55.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10	53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8	52.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"		$ 75.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		78.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.		72.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		74.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		76.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in.		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in.		37.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		39.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		42.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 12 in. dimension		49.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		48.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension		46.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		45.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up		41.00
2 x 12 in., random lengths		45.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7		32.00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.		33.00
2 x 9		39.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 8 ft. and up	32.00	36.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	31.00	35.00
1 x 2		32.00
1 x 3		32.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath		8.50
1½ in. Spruce Lath		7.50

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	5.50
Clears	4.50
Second Clear	3.50
Clear Whites	2.75

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Ha rdMaple and Birch Wanted

A limited quantity of 4/4 and 8/4 dry stock No. 2 Common and Better. For further particulars apply Box. 704 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

Lath Wanted

Especially White Pine and Hemlock. Write us what you have with prices.
BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER CO.,
508-509 Lincoln Building,
DETROIT, MICH.
24-3

Lumber Wanted

We are open for 50 to 100 M. feet of 2" No. 1 Common and Better Maple. Send full particulars to C. A. Spencer, Limited Montreal P. Q. 24

"Sash and Doors"

We wish to get in touch with mills making Stock windows or doors who are capable of shipping to Montreal in competition with local small mills. Work to be of a good class suitable for use in speculative Houses. P. O. Box 11 Station "C" Montreal. 24

"Hemlock Wanted"

We are in the market for a few blocks of Mill Run or No. 1 and No. 2 Hemlock.
THE ELGIE & JARVIS LUMBER CO., LIMITED 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. 24

Wanted

BIRCH, Basswood and Elm 4 to 16/4 No. 1 Common and Better. State average widths and lengths, prices F.O.B. cars, freight rate New York, Detroit, Mich., and Boston, Mass. Box 688, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

Wanted at Once

No. 1 Common and Better Birch Maple and Basswood for cash.
Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.
Springfield, Mass.
22 T.f.

Lumber For Sale

Sale of Timber to Close an Estate

South East Quarter of TOWNSHIP of PROUDFOOT containing twenty-three and a quarter square miles, and known as Berth No. 2. Containing the following timber as cruised by one of the most reliable timber cruisers in Ontario;-

BIRCH	10,950,000	ft.
MAPLE	4,000,000	ft.
HEMLOCK	2,000,000	ft.
ELM	100,000	ft.
PINE	100,000	ft.
CEDAR poles 25' up 50'	5,000	poles
SPRUCE & BALSAM	5,000	cords
CORDWOOD, first-class	80,000	cords
PRICE	$26,184.00	

Favorable terms can be arranged;—
F. C. Clarkson, Assignee,
E. R. C. Clarkson & Son,
TORONTO.
24-3

Timber for Sale

Approximately 30 acres of elm and soft maple timber (Land reserved) situated about eight miles from Galt, on the County Road Box 724. Canada Lumberman, Toronto 23

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Whitewood and Poplar Lumber

We have 250,000 feet dry whitewood and poplar. Well cut and edged. From 5 inches up to 12 ins. in width. 9%—16 feet. No culls. A good price for immediate sale.
HAWK LAKE LUMBER CO. LTD.
MONTEITH ONT.
24

Pulpwood for Sale

1000 Cords peeled Poplar and 1000 Cords Spruce, Pulpwood. 24 miles east of Sudbury on C.P.R. Any reasonable offer accepted. Box 736 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24

For Sale

2500 cords peeled spruce and balsam Pulpwood, 200,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber sawed to order. 23
James Thos. Clair,
Clair, N.B.

For Sale

125 M. Ft. 4/4" Birch Beech & Maple, No. 3 Com. & Better.
6 M. Ft. 6/4" Birch Beech & Maple No. 3 Com. & Better.
8 M. Ft. 4/4" Elm No. 3 Com. & Better. Better.
5 M. Ft. 4/4" Brown Ash No. 3 Com. & Better.
35 M. Ft. 4/4" Basswood No. 3 Com & Better.
3 M. Ft. 8/4" Elm
Jos. Bedard & Sons, Reg'd.,
Richmond Que. 23

Hardwood Lumber

400/500 M feet Birch, Maple, Basswood and Ash; sawed 4.5.6.8. and 10/4, 75% Birch. Bargain for immediate sale—Also lath.
EAST CLIFTON PULP & LUMBER CO.
Cookshire, Que. 23-2

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Machinery For Sale

Engines and Boilers For Sale

1—No. 3 Jewell engine, 10 h.p.
1—Leonard Clipper engine, 60 h.p.
1—Leonard 8" x 10" Ball Automatic engine.
1—McEwen Automatic engine, 11" x 10", R.H.
1—60" x 14" horizontal return tubular boiler, 42-4" flues, full C.I. front, with 50 ft. of new stack.
2—Horizontal Erie return tubular boilers (64" x 16', 54-4" flues), with extended shell and half front, with breeching and smoke stack complete.

The above are in good condition and can be inspected at any time. Apply to Box 680, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20TF

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Have good three head block Mowry carriage 36" opening complete with V and Flat track, good frictional set works. Have no room to store it and will give any party a good bargain for a quick sale. Apply to P. Payette Co., Penetang, Ont. 24-1

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Double drums each 48" x 24'-6" long.
Shells 5/8" thick-double rivetted.
Double butt longitudinal seams.
237-4" B. and W. cap tubes—20 ft. long
Complete with stop, safety and blow off valves and with water column front and cyclone shaking and dumping grates.
Ontario Inspection for 200 pounds.
Inspection point:—Toronto,
Box 714 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

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One "Williams" Upright Engine 6" x 6"
One Upright Engine 5" x 6"
Six Return tubular boilers of following dimensions:-
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One "Polson" 64" x 14' - 3¼" tube - ½" shell
One "Doty" 60" x 15' - 4" tube - ½" shell
One "Doty" 60" x 14½" - 4" tube - ½"shell
One "Doty" 60" x 15' -4" tube - ½" shell
One "Inglis" 60" x 16' - 3" tube - ½" shell
One double acting "Northey" Fire pump, 6" suction, 5" discharge, 14" steam cylinder, 8" water cylinder, 13" stroke, Capacity 450 gallons per minute.
One "Northey" feed pump 6 x 4 x 7" stroke, Capacity 60 gallons per minute.
One brass Mill steam whistle.
For further particulars apply The Conger Lumber Co Limited., Parry Sound. Ontario. 24 T.f.

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Three Lima Locomotives—good condition, now at Flanders, Ont.
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We have all kinds of machinery, boilers, engines, motors, and air compressors, etc., for quarries, lumber and pulp mills and mines. Let us have your inquiries. Montreal Agents American Saw Mill Machinery Co.,
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GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.
THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
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Machinery Wanted

Wanted to Purchase

Log Hauling Outfit—Either Steam or Gasoline. Box 99 Canada Lumberman, 119 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 23-24

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER wants position with Lumber Company in Montreal. Can furnish best references. Salary moderate. Box 719 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 24

I am a man of 37 years with 20 years experience as Clerk, Scaler, Walking Boss and Contractor. Thoroughly experienced in giving estimates. Any party wanting an all round man for woods operation, with best references write Box 735 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 24

POSITION WANTED: As manager for a good responsible Lumber Co., 36 years experience in Lumbering. Box 729 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 1-4

SAW FILER open for season 1922 12 years experience, and first-class on round and band saws. Box 723 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

"Young man used to sawmill and planing-mill work. Pulpwood buying and shipping. Office work (Book-keeping and correspondence) General store-keeping and lumber retail sales. Speaking both languages fluently. Good reference." Box 732 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 24

WANT position as Buyer, Manager Branch Sales Office or Sales Manager, large Mill or Wholesale interests. Long experience handling Pacific Coast, B. C. Mountain, Northern Spruce and Pine stocks, also Poles Piling Posts etc., some bush and mill experience. Good Salesman, large connection Prairie Provinces. Locate anywhere. Post Office Box 1681—Winnipeg, Man. 24-1

WANTED POSITION: for 1922 as head filer in good large Band Mill. Expert in every detail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply Box 730 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-4

Want Spruce & Hemlock lumber and lath, also White and Jack Pine lath, to sell on Commission in Toronto and vicinity. Box 740 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24

Situations Vacant

Manager—wanted for planing mill and general retail lumber business. Must be man of experience in this line. State experience, reference, age, salary. Apply Box 733 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 24

Lumber Inspector and Buyer wanted; must be thoroughly experienced in Pine Lumber Grading and having a good Mill connection and knowledge of stocks of Pine, Spruce and Hemlock for Sale in Northern Ontario. State age, nationality and religion, and salary expected. Give references and fullest particulars as to experience. Box 737 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 24

Lumber Salesman wanted with travelling experience, who has good trade connection with Ontario Retail Yards. Good knowledge of Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber necessary. Must be qualified on Pine Grades and Inspection. We want a Salesman competent to earn good salary. Box 738 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 24

Lumber Salesman wanted, experienced man to represent large lumber concern. Give reference and state experience, salary and age. Apply Box 734 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 24

LUMBER SALESMAN—Required by Toronto wholesale firm, must be experienced salesman. Apply, giving references, age and salary required. Applications confidential. Box 656, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21tf

Salesman

of saw-mill and woodworking machinery wanted. Applicant must speak both languages fluently, be sober and know mill machinery by ractice. State previous employment and salary wanted. Apply Box 706 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

Miscellaneous

Shares for Sale

Old Established Wholesale Lumber Co. in Western Ontario incorporating—desires to sell 100 shares. No high priced stocks on hand. Investigation solicited. Box 726 Canada Lumberman. 23-24

Wanted

To contract with party owning a large saw-mill to saw twenty million of spruce a year would make long term contract. Will deliver logs to mill. Address S. A. Mundy, 9 College Street, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

Sale of Timber

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday the 31st day of December next for the right to cut the timber on the East-half of Sheraton Township in the District of Temiskaming.

For conditions of sale and other information, apply to the undersigned or to Dalton Spence, Crown Timber Agent Cochrane, Ontario.

Beniah Bowman,
Minister of Lands and Forests

Toronto, November, 2nd, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 22-24

Issue New Catalogue

The Marion Steam Shovel Company of Marion, Ohio, have just issued a new and most attractive catalogue of their complete line of excavating machinery.

Catalogue No. 190, as this newest edition is officially termed is a profusely illustrated book and is a decided innovation from the general run of machinery catalogue in that instead of showing a machine as it appears in the shop, each excavator is shown "in action."

"In the editorial foreword to the catalogue is stated in part, "The aim of this company is not alone to excel in building good machinery but to excel in serving those who use it by keeping track of the equipment in its owner's hands and giving him the best we have in the way of personal help and counsel on his special working problems."

Pictures of all sizes steam shovels are shown, from the size used by loggers in building roads and filling cuts to the massive machines used by the railroads, and with each, beside the excavator itself, there is the complete specifications for that machine.

The catalogue is now available for distribution to those firms interested in such equipment, and may be obtained from the Marion Steam Shovel Company, Marion, Ohio.

Testing Canadian Woods

The announcement has recently been made that the Board of Works for the United Kingdom has added certain Canadian timbers to the list of those used by the department. That the qualities of Canadian woods might be understood and the timbers thereby put to the best possible use was the object of the Minister of the Interior, Canada, in establishing the Forest products Laboratories in connection with the Forestry Branch. The laboratories are making mechanical and physical tests of Canadian woods and the results are published from time to time as the investigation of each species or group is completed. The information obtained is proving of great value not only to timber users in Great Britain and other countries, but also to Canadian engineers, architects and builders. Beginning with the more important species the investigation is to proceed until all woods having any commercial value are tested. Bulletins 59 and 60, the two so far issued on this subject, may be had free upon application to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Disposal of Lumbering Slash

The Dominion Forestry Branch is the pioneer in systematic slash disposal in Canada. On all timber sales in the Dominion forest reserves, this is one of the terms of the contract. Slash disposal is now generally in effect in timber sales on unlicensed lands in the Dominion forest reserves. Operators find that, once their men become familiar with the work and recognize that it must be done, the cost is by no means prohibitive and competition with timber cut under other conditions is quite possible. The stumpage revenues to the Government are somewhat smaller by virtue of this requirement, but forest officers regard this as a good investment. On Dominion Crown land under license, slash disposal is not effective; these lands not being under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Branch. In consequence, the fire hazard in forest reserve lands is greatly increased.

In British Columbia considerable progress has been made toward slash disposal in the Coast region, and a beginning has been made in the Interior. This is largely the result of co-operation between the B. C. Forest Branch and the operators, though there is now legislation under which slash disposal may be made compulsory, the cost for the most part to be divided between the operator and the forest protection fund. On the coast, broadcast burning is the rule, this involving comparatively little additional expense.

In the eastern provinces, however, broadcast burning is not feasible to any great extent, partly because in many cases the soil itself is highly inflammable. As a rule, under such conditions, slash must be piled for burning, and this necessarily involves material expense. In addition to the cost of burning, which has to be done under careful supervision.

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Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

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Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

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More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

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Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

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Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

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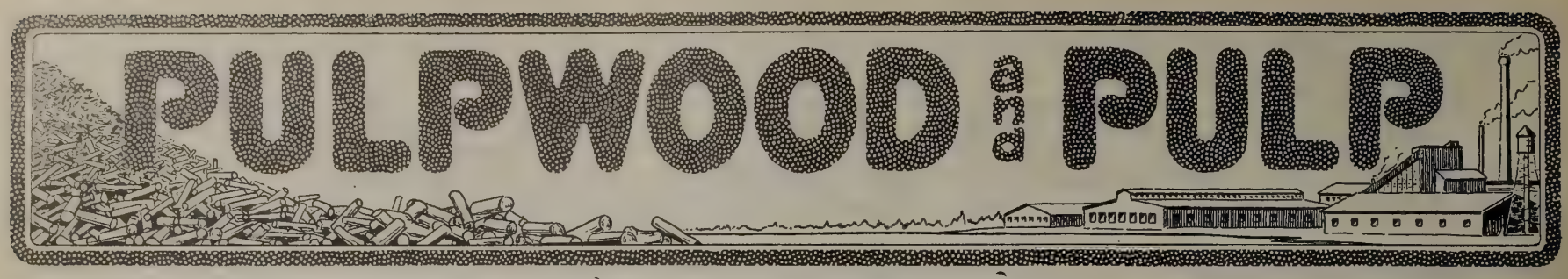


Mills Well Stocked with Pulpwood

The Log Export & Import Co. of Montreal, who are well-known dealers in pulpwood, in a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman" says:—

"We find that the demand for pulpwood has fallen off almost entirely during the last three months, brought about, we believe, by the fact that American mills are well supplied for their immediate requirements from local production. The demand, in our opinion, from the American market will be very limited the coming season, especially as local production is being stimulated by the dullness in other lines of wood business; and the fact that the price necessary to be demanded by the Canadian shippers remains fairly high, owing to the excessively high freight rates, charged by the railroads to move their product to the mills. For instance, wood in the Abitibi district costs close on to $15.00 per cord freight and $20.00 per cord is a good price for peeled wood delivered in the United States to-day. We know of many mills that are not paying over $18.00 per cord, which goes to show the impracticability of making shipments from that district, as the peeled wood would not be worth over $3.00 per cord loaded on the car.

"Another fact which must be borne in mind by the Canadian trade is not the quantity of wood the mills have heretofore been ordering from Canada, but what their surplus demands are. In the Niagara Falls district to-day, the mills are overstocked and have large offerings of local wood. This makes them very skeptical buyers of Canadian wood; so much so that they invariably reject a car having any inferior wood in it whatever and are very arbitrary.

"While we are optimistic as to the pulpwood conditions in Canada; yet we believe it will be a long time before there is any urgent demand for our wood by the American market and then it will only be for a limited quantity, as one miller stated the new freight rates make local wood bring fair prices, and available.

"We know of one set of mills who contemplated buying 100,000 cords this season, but have not yet bought anything and are not figuring on any big purchases. Our method is to buy limited quantities in localities most favorably located as to freight rates to the mills we are shipping to."

Spruce is Being Cut Down Too Fast

Dr. Howe, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, says that spruce is being crowded out of the forest areas of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick owing to the methods employed in lumbering and pulpwood cutting. He states that in some places spruce is being cut down six times as fast as it can be replaced by nature.

Dr. Howe surveyed more than 10,000 acres of cut-over pulpwood lands under the auspices of the Commission of Conservation, to determine the rate at which spruce and balsam were re-establishing themselves after logging. He established 25 acres of sample plots where conditions effecting the regeneration of the pulpwood species can be closely studied through a series of years.

Through the co-operation of certain pulpwood companies more than 600 acres of experimental cuttings have been established. The idea of this is to find some modification for the present cutting methods that would increase the amount of the young growth of spruce, and thus ensure in perpetuity a supply of raw material for the pulp and paper mills of the east.

Timber Cruising with Aeroplanes

By such work as the season's timber cruising in the northwestern end of Ontario just concluded by the officers of the Air board who returned recently to Ottawa the aeroplane is being definitely established in civil and commercial enterprise, says a recent despatch from Ottawa. In forestry its usefulness is conclusively proven. In the district beyond Fort William in which the detachment from the Air board consisting of Captain Carter, Captain Boyd and Captain McEwen, with two observers from the Ontario government's forestry staff, operated surveys were carried out during the summer that are of great value to the province and the lumbering industry and that could not have been made without the help of aeroplanes in less than several seasons. The economy in cost is also impressive. Cruising over six and a half million acres of unmapped timber lands, with the making of maps, and surveys, and estimates, cost two-fifths of a cent an acre. The cost of similar work carried on from the ground has been from three and a half to seven cents an acre. Quite as conclusive demonstrations of the practicability and usefulness of air cruising have been made in Quebec and British Columbia. Because of the tremendous extent of the timber territories of the Dominion, the aeroplane has entered on a career of very great service to his country in one sphere, at least.

Whalen Plants Are All Busy

The Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills at Swanson Bay, B.C., re-opened recently with 350 men engaged in the plant. The company's shingle mill is already operating and it is intended to start up the sawmill at once. This is capable of cutting 50,000 feet of lumber per day. The three Whalen pulp and paper plants are now employing about 1,200 men, and with the operation of the Swanson Bay unit, will turn out about 5,000 tons of pulp per month.

Cutting Spruce Logs in Extreme North

Logging operations are now taking place on the Nahanni river in the North West Territories for the purpose of getting out saw timber for the use of the various government parties who will require buildings in the far north next season. This timber is being cut in the country close to the Rockies and will be found on the map in the "corner" formed by the junction of the Yukon territory, British Columbia and the North West Territories. In this area there are large quantities of very fine spruce of large diameter which up to the present time have been untouched by man save for the occasional needs of the trapper or hunter. A million feet of timber is being cut which will later be delivered to the government saw-mill at Fort Simpson arriving there by raft in the spring.

The location of the timber is a short distance up the Nahanni river, where the latter flows into the Liard, the nearest outpost of civilization being Fort Liard, which itself is cut off from civilization for the greater portion of the year. Two steamers visit the post yearly, with the winter mail arriving at rare intervals by dog team. The contract for getting out the timber has been undertaken by N. Brown, Gordon MacKenzie, of Edmonton, and H. MacLeod, formerly of the Mounted Police.

Says Trees Get Sick Just Like Men

Prof. J. H. Fall, of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, says that trees get sick just like human beings and timber diseases are constantly taking their toll in the unregulated forests of the province. Although not understood as well, these diseases cause greater loss than forest fires, destructive as the latter are. Two of the chief diseases are the needle blight of white pine and butt or heart-rust.

Studies have been undertaken in the Faculty of Forestry for the purpose of elucidating the causes and the factors that favor these diseases, and adequate surveys promise to give a guidance in the choice of lands to be leased and that are ready for harvesting.

Prof. Falls says a better understanding of the timber diseases would benefit Ontario as follows:—

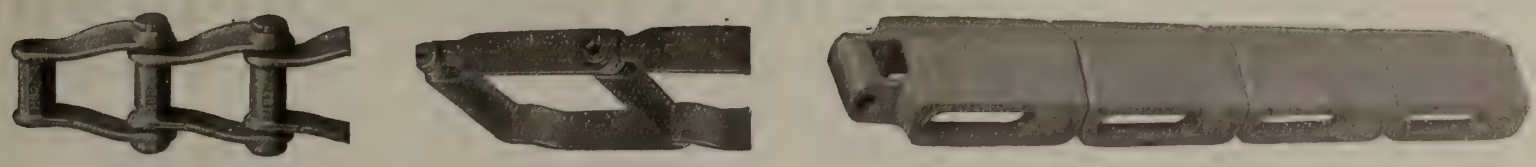
Judging from Europe's experience in forestry, controlled forests can be kept healthy.

A knowledge of timber diseases will make possible a more rational system of leasing and cutting.

The importation of healthy stock can be almost assured.

Industries can be helped in a choice of sound timber.

Direction can be given to any scheme of reforestation that may be adopted.



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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Halifax Exporters Look For Trade Revival

That the year 1922 will see a revival of the export trade from Halifax and other lower ports is the opinion expressed by the great majority of the firms engaged in the lumbering business. Very little stock of good quality remains to be shipped, and in fact, liquidation has taken place to such an extent that prices realizable to-day for random are considerably below the actual present-day cost of production.

To what extent the anticipated revival will have in stimulating production is to a large extent a matter of conjecture, and will depend on how soon an improvement manifests itself, and the strength any such improvement develops, which in turn depends largely on the success of the various building schemes in Great Britain and the United States, together with the improvement in industrial conditions generally. As already mentioned, the prices realized to-day are below the actual cost of production, and there will be no inducement to manufacture new stock until prices rise sufficiently to leave a fair margin of profit.

As far as the British market is concerned, for over a year now a virtual holiday has been forced on both the importer on the other side and the shipper here, due primarily to the accumulation of large stocks in Great Britain, the serious industrial difficulties, and the derangement and depression of international exchange. Under the circumstances the curtailment of shipping was the only remedy in sight, and though it has not effected a complete cure, it has undoubtedly been of great assistance in improving the situation, and the outlook for the year 1922 is much more hopeful than was the case a year ago.

At that time the world-wide depression which affected the lumber business in common with all other industries was entering its most serious phase. In England social and labor unrest were threatening to tie up all industrial activity. Nearly all the ports were badly congested with stocks of every description. Exchange was low and fluctuating, and many importing firms with large stocks on hand were forced to liquidate at a serious loss; to make matters worse, the Associated Importers, Ltd., still had over three hundred millions of the old government stock stored in Canada, the disposition of which presented a serious problem. It was variously estimated that the supply of lumber on hand in Great Britain was sufficient to supply the needs for from six to twelve months.

A survey of conditions as they appear to-day shows that the progress made during the past year towards a solution of the difficulties enumerated above has been most satisfactory.

The rate of sterling exchange has shown a steady improvement, and does not appear to be subject to the violent fluctuations it experienced a few months ago. Large blocks of the stock held by the Associated Importers, Ltd., have been sold on this side, much of which has gone into consumption. Most of the labor difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted, the accumulation of stocks on the other side have shown a steady reduction, and the stocks of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick spruce stored at Liverpool and other ports are unusually low for this time of year.

Ordinarily this condition would immediately be reflected in an increased demand, and British buyers would be taking on new obligations for next year. That they have not done so to any extent may be due to their determination not to take on any new business until they are sure that they are out of the woods, but it is quite obvious that the coming year will see the British market taking a much larger quantity of lumber from the lower ports, and becoming a steadily increasing factor in our export trade.

Montreal Business is Satisfactory on the Whole

Practically no change is to be reported in the Montreal market. Naturally at this period of the year business is not brisk, but it is satisfactory on the whole. Some firms report a little more trade, but this is not general. Prices are about unchanged, except in hardwoods, where the tendency is upwards.

The better feeling which has been in evidence lately continues, and there are great expectations that next spring will witness not only more business, but a rise in values.

The outlook is favorable for a substantial addition to the building programme. The housing question is being more seriously considered, in the light of the fact that costs are down to a level which will allow of a reasonable profit on investments. The building permits for November totalled $6,275,960, an increase of $5,663,150, but this large gain is accounted for by the inclusion of a five million dollar permit for the Mount Royal Hotel. For the year to date the total is $20,826,335, an increase of $7,140,880.

The market for B.C. products is slow. There has, however, been a good call for B.C. doors, which have strongly advanced, in consequence of the large number of orders placed with the Coast mills.

The pulpwood situation may be summed up thus: Practically all the Canadian and American mills have very extensive stocks on hand, some of the wood having been bought at high prices. These stocks will enable the mills to meet all their requirements for next year and even until 1923. Besides this, there are heavy supplies in the Province of Quebec which have purchased, but which the paper companies are in no hurry to move. It will, of course, have to be taken eventually, but the wood will be left as long as possible. Efforts have been made to induce the railway companies to substantially lower their rates, but so far with little success. The mills feel that the charges are too high for such a commodity, and that it would stimulate consumption if rates were cheaper. It is believed that very little wood will be cut during this winter. Present prices are not sufficiently attractive to induce the farmers to cut, while the pulp and paper companies do not see the advisability of undertaking extensive bush operations having regard to their abundant stocks of pulpwood. There is very little in it for the farmers at the ruling rate, and the companies will not expend large sums, which can be otherwise profitably employed, in adding to their already large supplies. If this should prove to be the true state of affairs, there is likely to be a comparative shortage of wood in the fall of next year, with a consequent substantial advance in prices.

The dullness in the pulpwood market is shown by the October exports to the United States. In that month 47,022 cords were shipped, the value being $587,674, as compared with 124,390 cords valued at $1,752,923 in October of 1920. The total exports for the seven months of the fiscal year were $6,124,459, as against $9,556,255 in the corresponding period last year.

The revised freight rates will not affect the mileage rates on pulpwood in Eastern Canada for distances over 125 miles. These were reduced in July last, and the Railway Board's order does not, therefore, affect them. For shorter distances the rates will be reduced one-half cent per 100 pounds.

Ontario and the East

Business in the lumber line remains unchanged and is seasonably quiet, but with prospects growing more promising all the while. Many firms intend to enlarge their selling operations next season and are getting ready for the business which they expect to come their way. December is generally a quiet month in the lumber line as retailers and large consumers buy only for immediate requirements and are not anxious to take aboard anything that will add to their stock at the close of 1921. It is desirable that their inventories should be as light as possible in order that they may make a good showing at the end of the year. Stock-taking will be in progress from this out, and, until this is over, there is not likely to be heavy buying; in fact it may be well on into February or March before business opens up with any degree of strength or alacrity.

There is always a natural disposition to hold back the first few weeks to see how things are going to shape up. There is no doubt, however, that the outlook is getting brighter, and, while this may not be expressed in actual sales or rapidly-increasing prices, the feeling is prevalent on all sides that 1922 is going to be a pretty fair year.

The close of 1921 finds the trade in general in a much more optimistic mood than for some time. There is a quiet conservation and confident spirit which pervades every department.

Operations in the bush are being extended in various directions and the cut, particularly in the East, is going to be larger than at first supposed. There are those who predict that, with anything like a normal demand springing up early in 1922, there will be a shortage of stock, particularly in hardwoods and hemlock. White pine is plentiful and so is red pine, spruce, jack pine and other lines. The upper grades, however, of birch and maple are scarce and wherever

View of Mills in Sarnia.

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Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

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B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

any stock is available, a good price can be secured. There is a probability that when a real buying movement sets in, a shortage may develop in several woods, and prices ascend, but this is indulging in speculation and no one wants to engage in the business of prophecy, especially after the results of the recent federal election. Much, of course, will depend upon the building situation and industrial activity of next year.

In connection with the outlook for 1922, MacLean's Building Reports say:—The recession in prices of both building material and labor which commenced several months ago, still continues. Demands for new construction are still piling up. Prominent builders, supply dealers, students of the whole building situation, and statistical compilations, imply that a resumption of active building operations should not be long delayed. The chief obstacle in the path of brisk building is absence of ready money, but this difficulty will be surmounted in the general decline in cost of completed buildings. Loan companies are closely studying the descent in prices and calculating where the new level will be found, in order to establish a sound lending basis, which has been impossible during the years immediately following the war, when inflated valuations prevailed. The conservative policy adopted by the loan companies during the past two years, while working a severe hardship on the trade, has been justified, as they could not be expected to finance new construction at prices above the valuations the buildings would bring after the period of inflation was over.

In a review of construction during the first eleven months of 1921 the "Canadian Building Review" ably sums up the situation in the following paragraph:—

Building activity holds up remarkably well. During the first eleven months of 1921 construction contracts awarded have totalled $221,014,800, compared with $246,859,000 during the same period in 1920. The value of contracts awarded during November in all Canada was $16,639,800, compared with $18,997,200 in October, and $15,399,200 in November, 1920. During November the wholesale price index number of 48 building materials receded to 279.9, a drop of .7 points for the month, making a total of 12.1 points, or 30.5 per cent., from the high mark of May, 1920.

Housebuilding continues on an active scale in the larger cities, and there is every indication that the home owning campaign, which has been particularly aggressive this fall, will be continued throughout the coming twelve months.

St. John Reports Lumber Business More Steady

December has arrived and, in some respects each month finds the lumber business in St. John more steady and certainly getting a foothold for better times. While it cannot be said that prices in general have improved, they have not weakened any. The British market from all reports certainly has every appearance of becoming steadily stronger. This specially applies to the wide deals, such as 7 x 3 and up, for during the last two weeks some sales have been made in Ireland which will leave $30.00 per M and upwards on the wharves, and some two million feet have been sold to go forward. As these widths are becoming more scarce, should demand improve, the price will certainly improve, and that quickly.

Taken altogether, the British market shows every sign of becoming the one for wood goods for 1922. Exchange is steadier, and if freights should reduce (which they, no doubt, will as they are very unfair) the manufacturer should be able to sell for less loss than he now must face, and with an increased demand and price, should before the end of 1922 be back to a reasonable profit for his goods.

The New England market is no stronger for random and, certainly, will not be as long as our Yankee friends realize we have anything to sell, and many forced sales are yet taking place for random at from $28.00 to $30.00 delivered, Boston, for narrows, with only a reasonable advance for broads. This market is never healthy and when possible it is far better to do business with Great Britain as when contracts are made, they are certainly carried out.

Prices for shingles remain unchanged. Laths have weakened to some extent but must come back as no great quantities are being made, many operators having given up when prices began to slump.

Pine stocks are beginning to move and with box business getting better, we shall certainly see improved prices for pine. Stocks of pine are low in this section and only a slight demand will force prices up.

No Justification for Shingle Attacks

Attacks have been levelled against the red cedar shingle industry of British Columbia, says the Vancouver "World." This industry is an important one and if such attacks were seriously recognized, it would be endangered. The ground of the attack is that sparks on roofs are a large cause of house fires.

Mr. Fred H. Lamar, secretary-manager of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, recently answered these criticisms.

Mr. Lamar showed that from the fire statistics of the United States and Canada, prepared by the National Fire Protection Association and covering every year from 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the fire loss from sparks on roofs amounted to less than three per cent. of the entire amount. The loss in these years was $1,416,375,845. The fires were attributed to 21 tabulated causes and "sparks on roofs" showed a loss of $29,271,585. The average annual loss, Mr. Lamar submitted further figures to prove, is less than 2½ per cent.

Red cedar shingles, such as are so largely manufactured in this province, are fire resisting, Mr. Lamar contended. A shingle roof with thick, vertical grain and clear shingles, such as 95 per cent. of the manufacturers of this province make, when properly laid with galvanized or zinc-coated nails, provides a roof that is more fire resistive than many forms of composition or patent roofing.

The best form of shingle is that made of slate, but those shingles cost away over the head of the majority of people who build houses. In fact, very few of these shingles are used in British Columbia.

The red cedar shingle possesses many advantages, and it is chiefly used for roofing. The life of this shingle is anywhere from thirty to forty years. It is not expensive to lay, and it is always ornamental Cedar shingles take stain beautifully, and the large number of houses with attractive roofs in Vancouver testify to their popularity.

Attacks against the red cedar shingle will have little, if any, effect on this important British Columbia industry, for the popular demand is for a serviceable, attractive roof, and no more attractive one than red cedar shingles can be secured.

Prospects Brighter Than Earlier in Season

Recent advices from Sussex, N.B., say that the prospect for lumbering during the coming winter look a little brighter than earlier in the season, but from present indications the cut in the province will be twenty-five or thirty per cent. below that of last season. Of the local lumbermen a few of the smaller ones will carry on operations on a small scale.

The S. H. White Co. and the Prescott Company will both do some lumbering, but on a greatly reduced basis to that of other years.

The Pejepscot Lumber Company, it is understood, will cut between five and six million feet, practically all of which will be pulpwood.

On the North Shore very little, if any, lumber will be cut this winter.

Notwithstanding existing conditions, lumbermen think the tide is turning.

Slight Reduction on Shingle Freight

The recent reduction in freight charges does not affect the rate on lumber from Vancouver to Toronto and Montreal, the decrease in April last having been over 10%. The rate on lumber to Toronto remains at 90c and to Montreal 95c. There is, however, a drop in shingle transportation, so far as Toronto shipments are concerned. The rate on them is now $1.05½ per cwt. as against $1.10, and, as the average run of shingles weighs about 160 lbs. per M, the net decrease is 7c. The new tariff on shingles from Vancouver to Montreal is $1.12½, as against $1.18 previously. Lumber, as stated, remains the same. There is no change on the rate on B.C. shingles to Windsor and some other points in Ontario where quite a heavy decrease went into effect last April.

It is reported in certain circles that there is likely to be a reduction in the carrying rates of lumber from the west early in the new year in order to meet competition from the American roads. In the meantime, lumber shipments from the Coast are limited, and no great rush is expected until after the first of the year.

Good Progress Made on Look-out Tower

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the new look-out tower and rangers' cabin on Quisibis mountain, near Green River, Madawaska Co., N.B. The construction is being carried out under the direction of C. L. Tracey of the N. B. Railway Co. The cost is being equally borne by the department of lands and mines and the railway company, and is one of the number of towers which have been built co-operatively for the protection of crown and railway lands.

Hon. C. W. Robinson, accompanied by G. H. Prince, chief forester, paid a visit to the site of the new tower recently. They also visited a number of points on the North Shore.

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EDGINGS

The Bowman lumber mill at Promotory, B.C., was destroyed by fire recently. The shingle mill and dry kilns were saved.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will be held at Washington, D.C., on Wednesday and Thursday March 22nd and 23rd.

Walter C. Mason has rejoined the sales staff of Mason, Gordon & Company, wholesale lumber, Montreal. He has just returned from a three weeks' trip to the Maritime Provinces.

The Okanagan Sawmills at Enderby, B.C., recently completed their season's cutting. During the whole summer day and night shifts worked steadily and the storage yards are filled with lumber for export.

The many friends of Walter C. Cain, of Toronto, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, will sympathize with him in the death of his mother, Mrs. Ann Cain, which took place recently in Newmarket, Ontario.

A charter has been granted to Specialty Bags, Limited, with a capital stock of $500,000 and headquarters in Toronto, to manufacture, deal and sell paper, cardboard, strawboard, cartons, boxes, bags, packages, etc.

A charter has been granted to the St. Maurice Sales Co. with a capital stock of $25,000 and headquarters in Montreal, to buy, sell and deal in pulpwood, wood pulp and all kinds of paper, as well as lumber, lath, shingles, etc.

S. H. Wilson, of Port Arthur, Ont., has been appointed district agent of Crown Lands, in place of John Oliver, who resigned. Mr. Wilson has been a member of the Port Arthur city council for seven years and also saw service overseas.

A. D. Huff, of the Riordon Company, and A. S. Ginger, of Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, have been appointed members of the executive committee of the Export Club of Montreal. The club is to be affiliated with the National Export Club of Canada, Toronto.

During a recent heavy snow storm a Ford one ton truck, owned by the Vigars-Shear Lumber Company, of Port Arthur, and driven by John Harvinnen, was struck by the Westbound P.A.D. and W. mixed passenger and freight train and badly wrecked. The driver was uninjured.

A federal charter has been granted the Canadian Match Co., with a capital stock of $1,000,000 and headquarters in Pembroke, where match splints have been made for some months by Maguire, Paterson & Palmer, with which the interests associated with the newly-incorporated Canadian Match Co. are closely linked.

The death took place recently in Calgary of David Davidson who was at one time a member of the Ontario legislature. He was born near Hamilton in 1839 and spent a good portion of his business life in Penetanguishene, before going west being engaged in the lumber business. In Alberta he took up ranching and stock-breeding, which business he followed until his death.

S. J. Staniforth, Canadian manager of the Fassett Lumber Co., Fassett, Que., and E. A. Edgecombe of Philadelphia, one of the directors of the organization, were in Toronto recently on business. While here, they sold their cut of birch (No. 2 common and better) for the past season to Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto. It is understood that the purchase covers over two million feet.

W. H. Farrell Lumber Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $40,000 and headquarters in Toronto, has been granted a charter to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill, shingle mill and pulp mill operators, loggers, etc., and to deal in pulpwood, pulpboard, cardboard, paper, etc. Among the incorporators of the company are Wm. H. Farrell and Wm. S. Farrell and L. E. Westman, all of Toronto.

Mr. Justice Lane, Montreal, has dismissed the claim of Adolphe Sauriol against Hogue, Limited, Box makers, Montreal, to recover $253, for lumber sold and delivered. The defence was that the defendants had paid $87 in excess of the sum claimed. The question involved related to certain cartage charges, and the judge came to the conclusion that defendants had paid more than sufficient to cover the indebtedness.

It is understood that at the forthcoming session of the Quebec legislature one of the chief questions to come up will be fire prevention. In view of the increasing fire losses in the province, it is said the government will present a measure covering the matter more thoroughly. It is the intention of the province to take over more direct control on fire prevention and to appoint a number of experts to look after the observance of the law.

It is probable that a forest nursery may be operated in Fredericton, N.B., by the Forest Service Branch of the Department of Lands and Mines and the Forest School of the University of New Brunswick.

Negotiations are now going on which, it is expected, will be successful. It is reported that the Department of Lands and Mines will make an initial grant of $1,500 to the project.

F. C. Beatteay, of St. John, N.B., manager of Stetson, Cutler & Co., was elected president of the St. John Commecial Club at its recent annual meeting. This club is well-known to lumbermen as the annual banquet of the Canadian Lumbemen's Association was held within its walls when the gathering met in St. John in 1919.

Major Spencer Rolph, deputy assistant custodian of alien enemy lands, who has been investigating alleged depredations from the enemy lands in the district of Fort William, Ont, has completed his enquiry, with the result that he finds that thousands of feet of timber have been stolen from the lands. He is preparing to institute criminal proceedings against the parties concerned through the criminal investigation department of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The annual meeting of the Woodlands section of the Pulp and Paper Association will be held on January 25 at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. The principal subject of discussion will be adoption of a permanent and practical forestry policy by the Provincial Governments. Mr. G. C. Picho, chief forester of Quebec, will state his observations of technical forestry in Europe, with particular reference to the application of European methods to the province of Quebec.

The E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, Que., who have been making matches for over half a century and last year purchased the plant of the Dominion Match factory in Deseronto, have assumed the management of the latter concern. W. S. Morden, late president of the Dominion Match Co., has severed his connection with that company. The plant at Deseronto employs about 120 people, and the industry has not felt the trade depression as keenly as others, as the universal use of matches varies but little even in hard times.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Fort Erie-Bridgeburg Lumber & Planing Mills, Limited, with a capital stock of $50,000 and headquarters in Bridgeburg, Ont. The new organization is empowered to carry on the business of timber merchants, sawmill, shingle mill and pulp mill operators, etc. Among the incorporators of the new company are R. M. Van Wagnen, John J. O'Haire, John G. Martin, Carl Steinbrenner, Wm. Smale and John T. Little, all of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Recent advices received from St. John's Newfoundland, is to the effect that, in order to relieve the destitution that will be so prevalent throughout the country during the coming winter owing to the lack of employment at Grand Falls, Bell Island and other big centres, the government has decided to cut pulpwood. The work will be put on contract. The northern districts of Newfoundland are being first looked after. No provision has yet been made for the southern districts as the greater percentage of th wood in that section is fir. However, if sales can be arranged for this wood, contracts for cutting the same will be issued.

A deputation recently waited upon Premier Taschereau of Quebec, in reference to the employment of thousands of woodsmen who are without employment in the St. Maurice district, and made representations that, unless immediate steps were taken to give them employment, many would be exposed to starvation. The deputation claimed that the closing of the lumber and pulpwood camps and the decrease in wages had brought the climax in the situation, and something had to be done immediately. The suggestion was made that in all towns and municipalities where unemployment had reached the limit, public works should be started. Premier Taschereau stated that the matter would be given consideration.

The survey of the Ontario forests, which was started two years ago under the direction of Roland D. Craig of Ottawa, in order to obtain an accurate inventory of the timber and pulpwood wealth of Ontario, particularly in the northern and northwest sections, has been interrupted by the abolition of the Commission of Conservation at Ottawa, and the loss of the staff engaged in the work. The Ontario Government has carried on a rather extensive aerial reconnaissance in the vicinity of Sioux Lookout, which will be valuable in this connection. It, however, did not cover the extent of territory which Mr. Craig and his staff had planned in their survey. They expect to resume the Ontario survey under the Dominion Forestry Branch next season.

Indications are that the cut of lumber on Crown Lands in the province of New Brunswick will be larger than was expected at the beginning of the logging season. It was thought at first that the cut on the Crown Lands would be exceedingly light, but small operations are likely to produce a pretty fair total after all. It is estimated that the the cut of lumber in the province during the past season was 200,000,000 feet. The scalers' reports from various parts of New Brunswick reveal that before the winter is far advanced a very respectable total will be shown from the Crown Lands. The operations generally are in the central and northern part of the province. The southern portion shows little activity as all operators are waiting for an improvement in the market.

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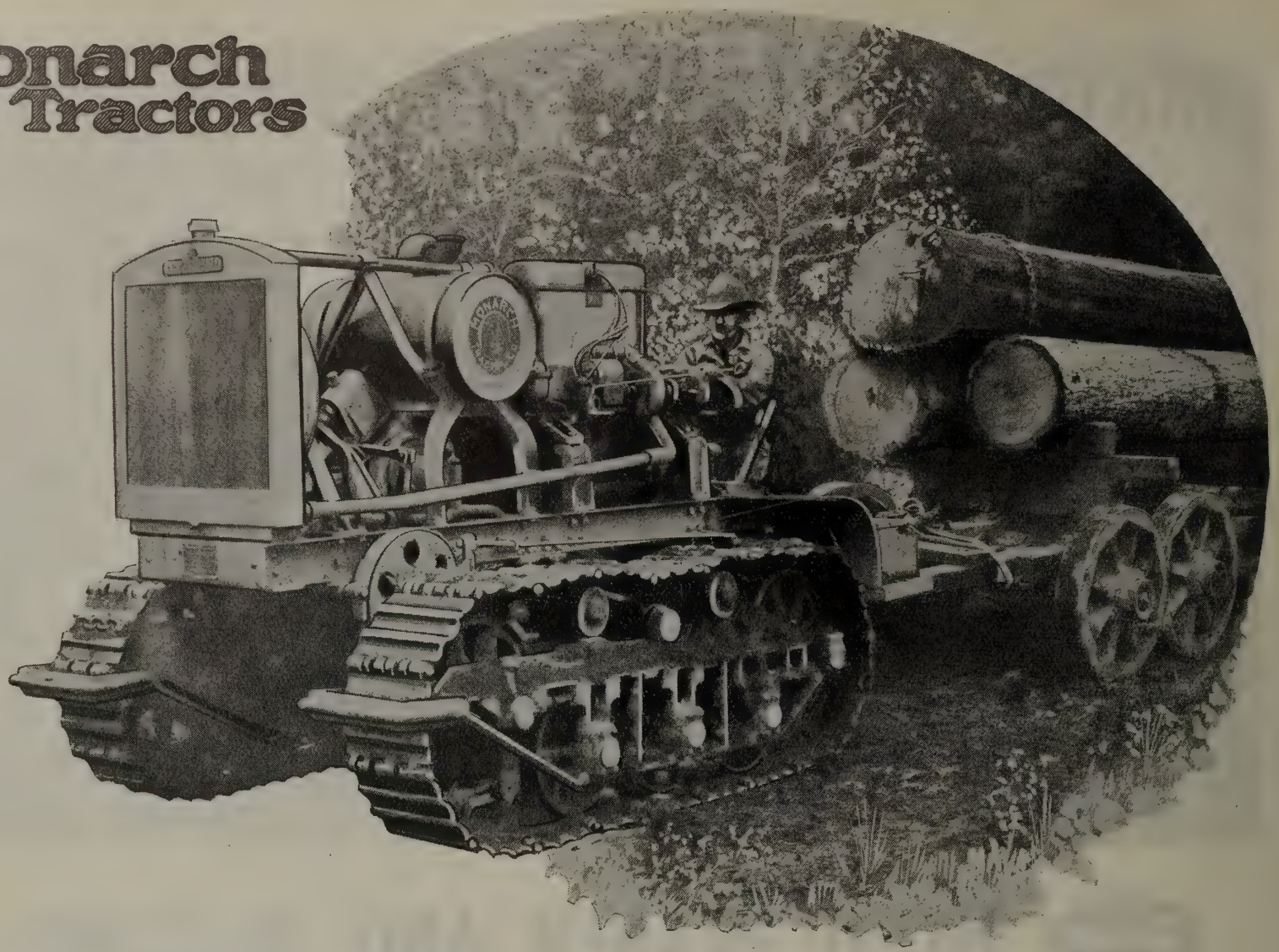

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Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

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Drive Pulley 72 inches in diam. Speed 350 R.P.M.

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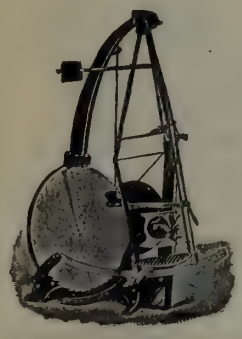

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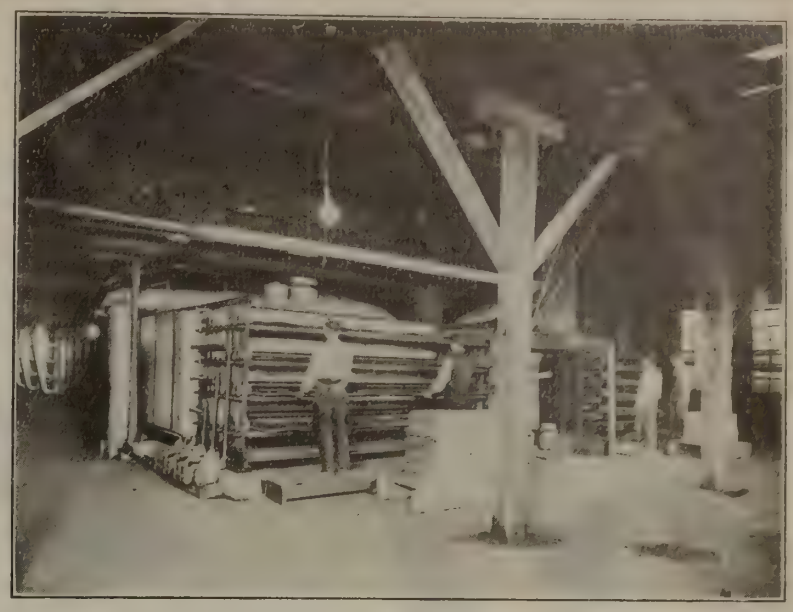

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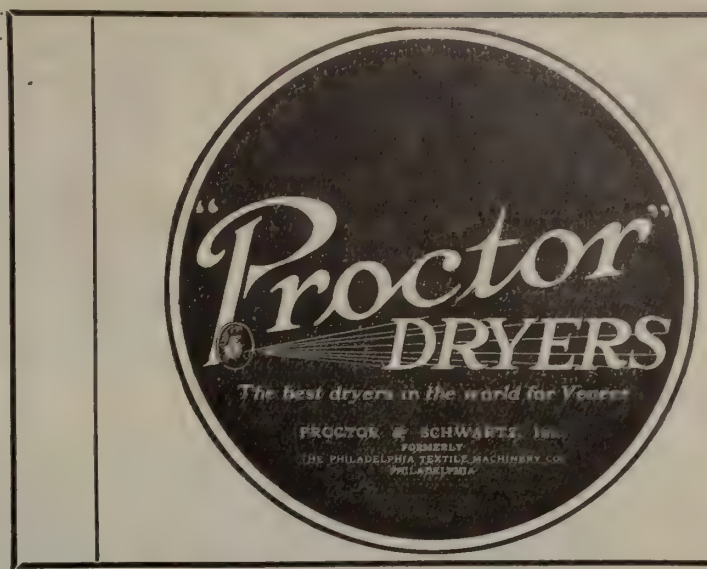

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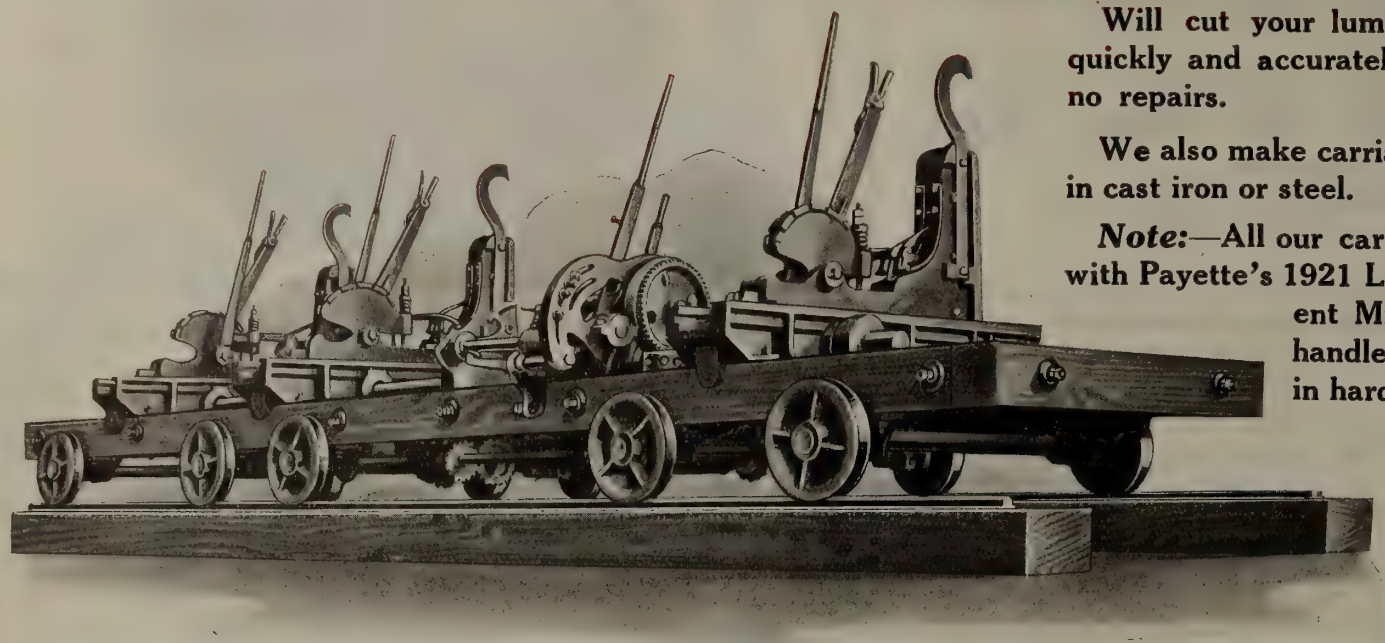

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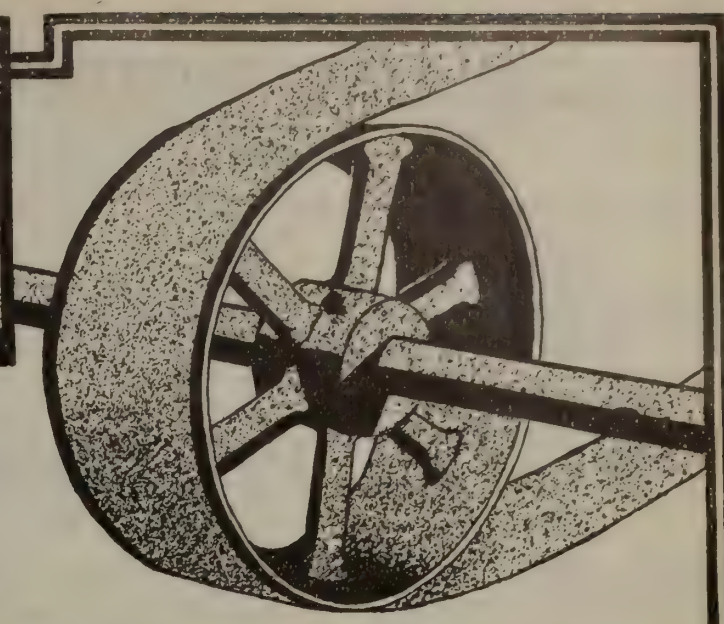

THIS is to wish you all a hale, hearty Christmas. May it be replete with good cheer, the best of fellowship, and a generous share of the many good things that go to make Christmas a happy ending to an old year.

For the New Year may all your endeavours be rewarded with success, and so make for you another rung in the ladder of wealth and prosperity, with the best of health to enjoy it-

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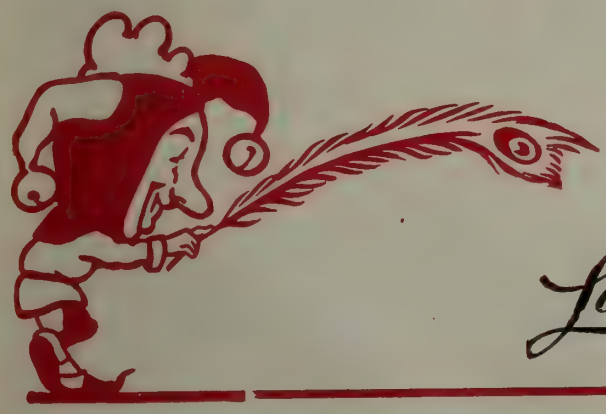

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Sturtevant Planing Mill Exhausters do that.

That is why we say they are more necessary today than ever before.

For their chief function is to clear the machine of sawdust and shavings the moment they are formed and bear them swiftly away to a place of safety. Think how this effects the worker—breathing clear, pure air he naturally performs his work better and quicker.

But the advantages of the Sturtevant System do not end here—think again of the ever—present fire hazard. The only method reducing it to a minimum lies in an absolutely clean mill. This is accomplished in no better way than by the use of Sturtevant Exhausters.

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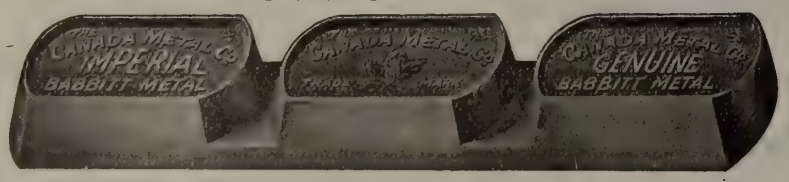

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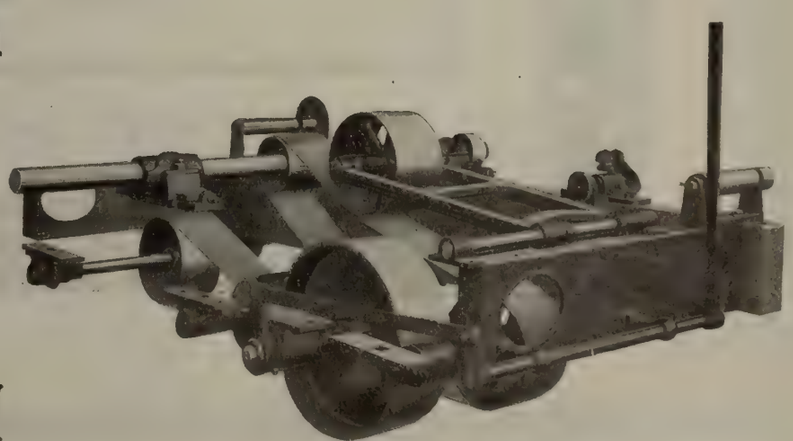

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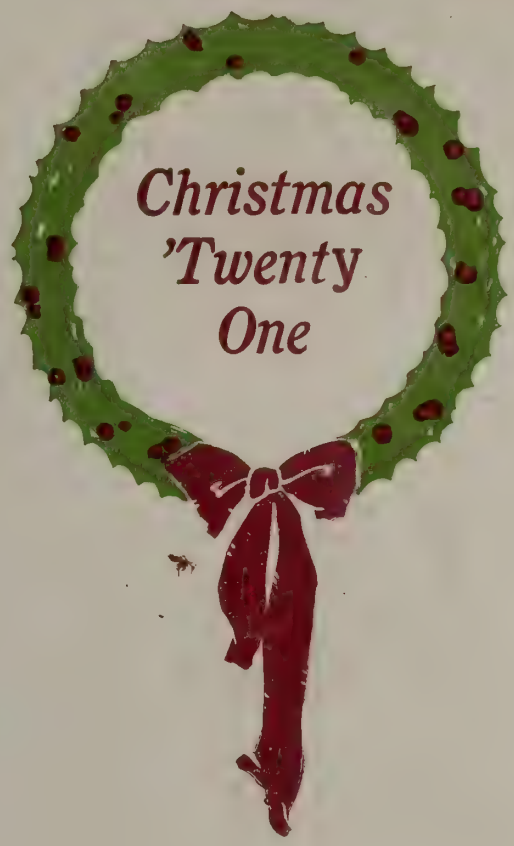

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